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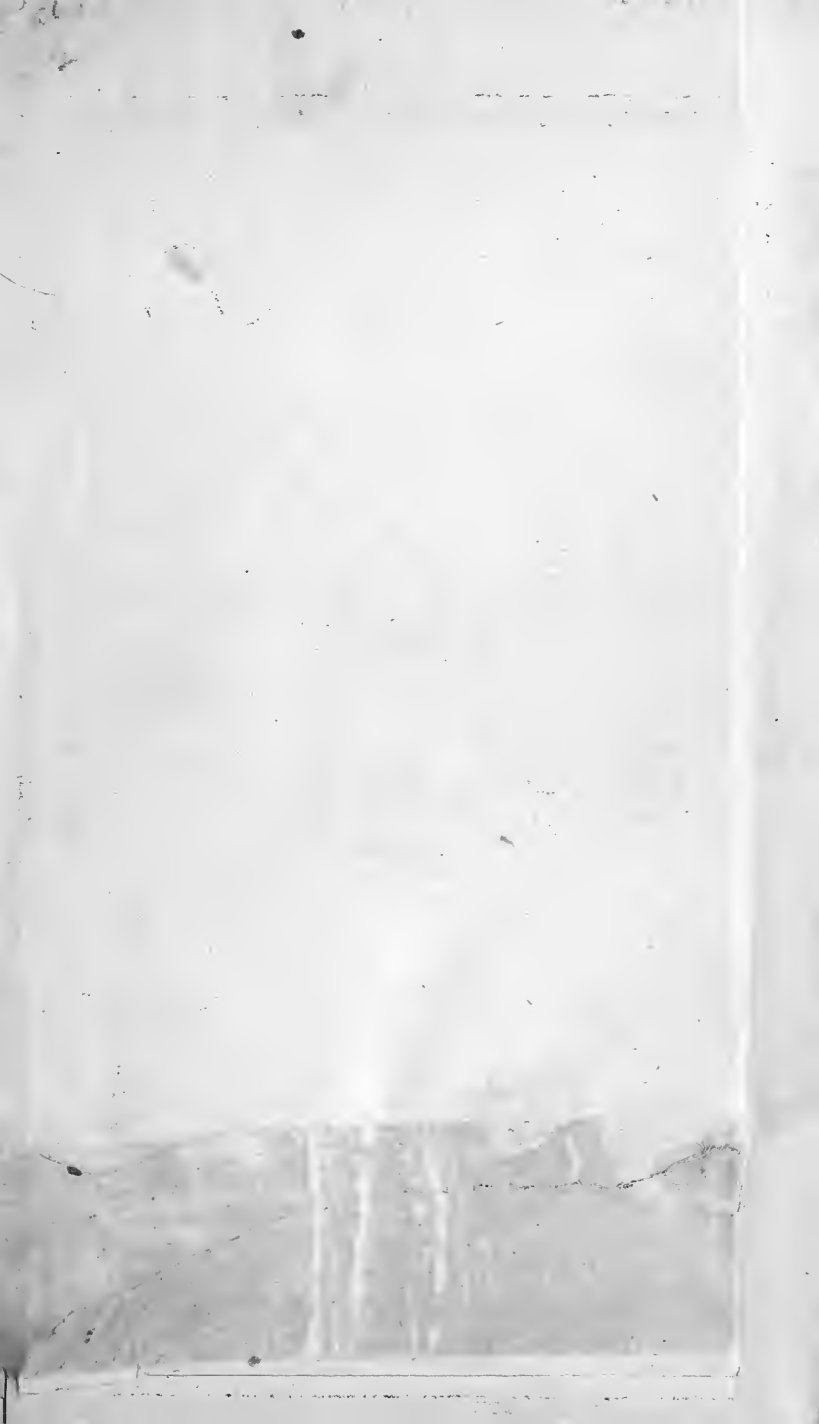


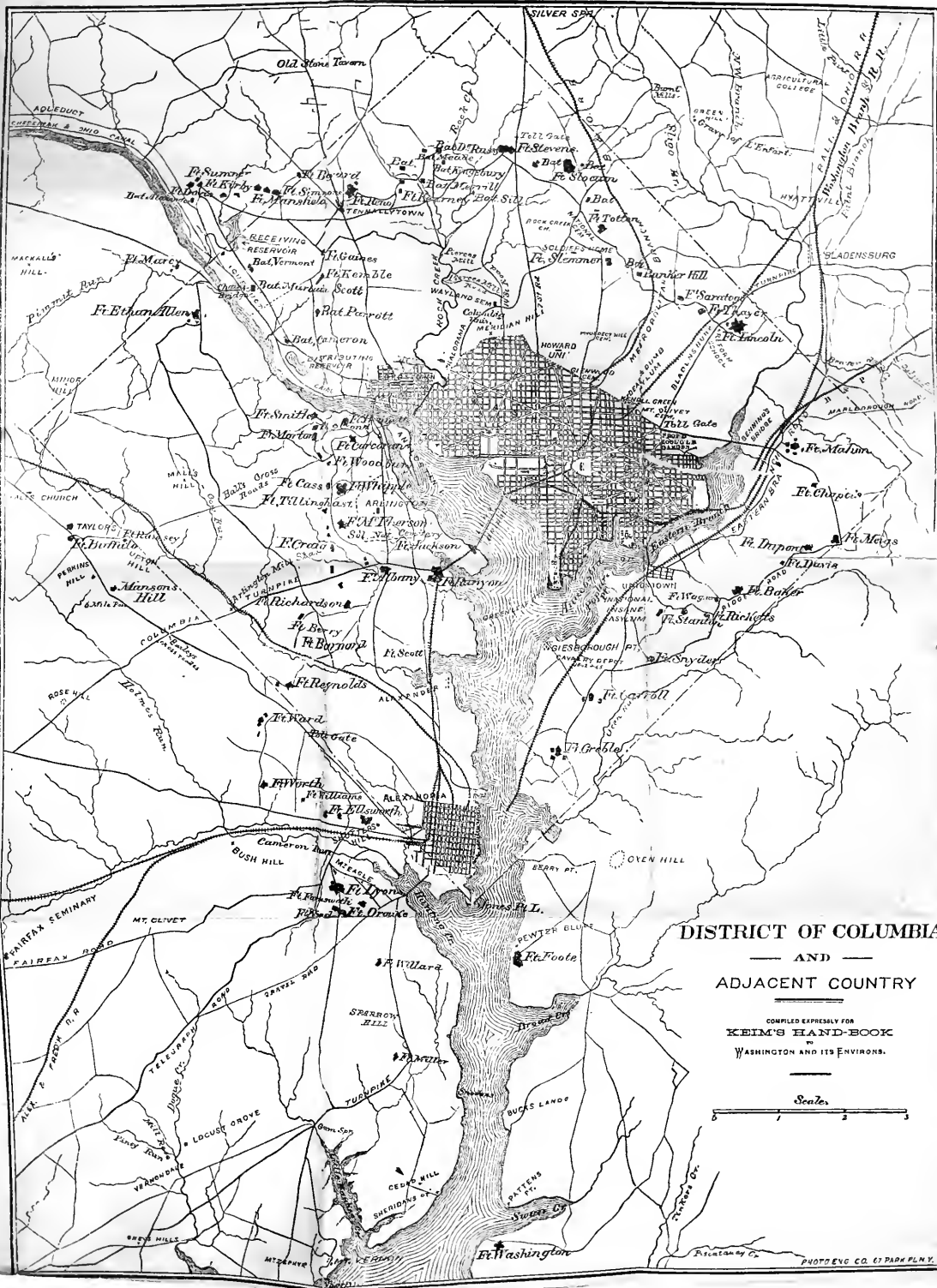
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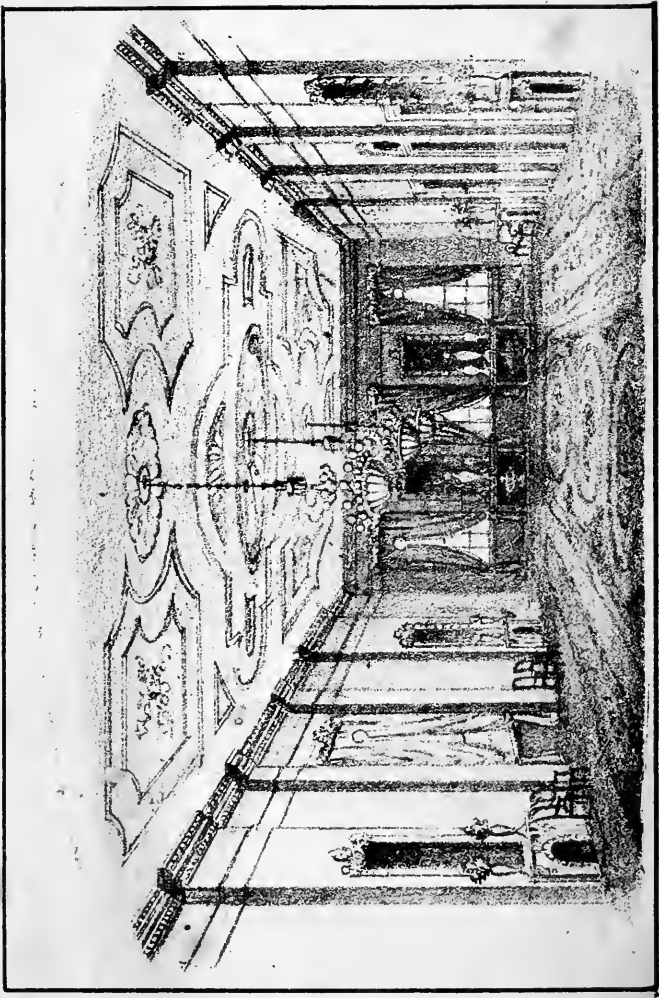


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
— AND —
ADJACENT COUNTRY

COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR
KEIM'S HAND-BOOK
WASHINGTON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Scale.





EAST ROOM IN THE PRESIDENT'S MANSION

CONTENTS.

[See Alphabetical Index at the end of the Hand-book.]

	Page.
PREFACE.....	v
GENERAL INFORMATION.....	vii
Hotels, vii—Lodgings, vii—Boarding, viii—Restaurants, viii— Railroads, viii—Steamers, ix—Street Cars, ix—Vehicles for hire, xii—City Post Office, xii—Mails, xii—Rates of Postage, xiii—Telegraph Offices, xiii—Churches, xiii—Theatres, xiv— General Amusements, xiv—Etiquette, Ceremonies, and For- malities, xiv—Distances from Washington, xix—Foreign Dis- tances, xix—Differences of Time, xx.	
SECTION I.	
WASHINGTON AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	1
Washington, 1—District of Columbia, 5.	
SECTION II.	
DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY.....	15
Avenues, Squares, Statues, &c.	
SECTION III.	
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.....	55
Historical Retrospect, 55—Capitol, 56—History of Congress, 118—President's House, 121—Department of State, 128—Treas- ury Department, 131—War Department, 136—Navy Depart- ment, 140—Department of the Interior, 142—Patent Office, 145—General Post Office, 151—Department of Justice, 154— Department of Agriculture, 156—Naval Observatory, 163— Army Medical Museum, 166—Government Printing Office, 168—Winder's Building, 170—City Hall, 171—Arsenal, 172— Navy-Yard, 174—Marine Barracks, 176—Magazines 177	
SECTION IV.	
PLACES OF GENERAL INTEREST.....	178
Smithsonian Institution, 178—Corcoran Gallery of Art, 189— Washington National Monument, 192—Armory, 196—Churches, 197—Halls, 198—Newspaper Offices, 199—Public Schools, 201— Asylums, 202—Cemeteries, 205—District Government, 207— Markets, 209—Places of Historical Interest, 210.	

SECTION V.

THE ENVIRONS OF WASHINGTON.....	211
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SECTION VI.

HISTORY OF WASHINGTON.....	234
INDEX	244

ABBREVIATIONS.

N., S., E., W., north, northern, northward, south, &c.. east, &c., west., &c.; m., mile; sq. m., square mile; lbs., pounds; r., right; l., left; hr., hour; min., minute; yr . year; a., acres; av., avenue; st., street; yds., yards.

PREFACE.

THE necessity of a reliable and complete **DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL HAND-BOOK TO THE CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES** has long been felt. Warden's Geographical and Statistical Description of the District of Columbia, published in Paris in 1816, and the several editions of the Guides compiled by William Elliott, 1826 and 1830, and George Waterson, 1848, are really the only ones which possess the merit of original research. The productions of a similar character published since 1848, and especially the later ones, have been crude and imperfect, impositions in character and price, and noticeable only as containing the smallest amount of information for the largest amount of money.

The compiler of the present work hopes to avoid these objections at least, and to give to the public a **HAND-BOOK** of attractive and useful descriptive information about all places of interest in and around **WASHINGTON**, and at the same time to supply some appropriate historical data which may be valuable to carry away as a souvenir of a visit to the Seat of Government.

In the preparation of the historical portions of the **HAND-BOOK TO WASHINGTON AND ITS ENVIRONS**, original authorities only have been examined, including the manuscript records, correspondence, and proceedings of the Commissioners charged with the superintendence of the building of the city, 1791-1800; the correspondence of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and others on the same subject; the Statutes at Large; official documents, from the establishment of the permanent Seat of Government down to the present time; besides the writings of travelers and public men and files of newspapers.

Respecting the descriptive features, all points of interest in the city and surroundings, still in existence, have been personally visited and inspected.

It is hoped, therefore, that the **HAND-BOOK** will prove not only an invaluable companion on the spot, but an ever-welcome and entertaining friend for future perusal and reference at the home fireside.

The compiler is under obligations to many of the officers

of the Government; and while desiring to recognize their kindness, finds it difficult to make distinctions by individuals: he therefore thanks them all.

The general information has been compiled with special reference to the necessities of the stranger in the city, and, in connection with other useful matter, will be found to contain trustworthy intelligence respecting railways, hotels, churches, theatres, &c. The code of Etiquette in Washington and Street-car Directory will be found particularly convenient and valuable.

The remaining features of the **HAND-BOOK** will appear as the reader familiarizes himself with its contents.

In a city like the capital of such a constantly expanding Republic as the United States of America there are never-ending changes. To keep pace with these, it is the intention to annually revise and augment the **HAND-BOOK TO WASHINGTON AND ITS ENVIRONS**, so as to keep it at all times corrected to the latest period.

The compiler does not presume that the **HAND-BOOK** is faultless; but to approximate such a degree of completeness, as far as practicable, will constantly be his endeavor. He will therefore be grateful for any errors or omissions pointed out or corrections suggested. These may be communicated by letter.

DEB. R. K.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1879.

PREFACE TO THE EDITION OF 1880.

The success which has attended the earlier editions of this **HANDBOOK** is accepted by the compiler as a sufficient guarantee of the public appreciation of its merit as the most complete and reliable work of the kind for reference and information ever published at the Capital. In view of this fact, the present edition has not only been thoroughly revised, but the scope of information and number of illustrations materially enlarged. The illustrations are from wood by such eminent artists and engravers as Ross Turner, Schell, H. H. Nichols, and not by cheap, patent, mechanical processes, as in other works. K.

GENERAL INFORMATION.



HOSE who are influenced by a desire to visit the National Capital, when most attractive in point of beauty of nature and art, and without reference to the fashionable and congressional season, should arrive in May or June, or October or November. The hottest months are July and August. The winters, on the other hand, are generally mild and beautiful. The health of the city at all seasons is unexceptionable. For official and social seasons see *Etiquette*.

Hotels.—The National Capital has a number of hotels, some of which will compare favorably with the best in the country. They are all located upon or conveniently accessible to the different lines of street cars connecting the Executive Departments with the Capitol and western and eastern portions of the city. The following are the principal hotels and charges per day: The *Arlington*, Vermont av., near H st. N., \$3.50; *Ebbitt*, F st., corner of 14th st. W., \$3.50; *Willards'*, Pennsylvania av., corner of 14th st. W., \$4; *Metropolitan*, Pennsylvania av., between 6th and 7th sts. W., \$3; *Imperial*, E st. N., between 13th and 14th sts. W., \$2.50; *National*, Pennsylvania av., corner of 6th st. W., \$3; *Rigg's*, Fifteenth st., bet. F and G sts. NW., \$4. The *St. James*, corner Pennsylvania av. and 6th st. W., is on the *European plan*, rooms from \$1 to \$6. There are also other hotels on the *American and European plans*, suited to all classes, and at proportionate rates.

Lodgings.—Persons desiring to pass some time in Washington, and desirous of living retired, can find excellent lodgings in the vicinity of all the hotels, and in different parts of the city. The large transient population of the city has created an unusual demand for this style of accommodations, and every grade, from elegant suites down to unpretending single apartments, may be found. The rates for rooms would range from \$25 for single rooms to \$100 and upwards a month for suites. Persons remaining less than a month can also be supplied with quarters.

Boarding.—Many houses in which lodgings can be secured also provide daily board, ranging from \$25 to \$35 a month for each person. The hotels also accommodate outside boarders at \$45 a month for each person.

Restaurants.—A number of excellent restaurants can be found in all the business portions of the city. Frequently persons find it more convenient to have lodgings and take their meals nearest where they may happen to be at the hour of dining. The charges at restaurants are about the same as at hotels or boarding-houses, according to grade. There are several excellent restaurants equal in appointments to any in the large cities of the North. *Cuisine* excellent.

Railroads.—(*See Table of Distances.*)—Persons departing from Washington have a choice of routes to all parts of the United States.

Depots.—THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD for the North, East, and West, N. E. cor. New Jersey av. and C st., NW.

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD for the North, South, East, and West, 6th st. immediately south of Pennsylvania av.

Local trains, for Alexandria, leave the Baltimore and Potomac Depot at short intervals.

The Branch Ticket Offices of each road are convenient to the principal hotels.

Sleeping Cars are attached to all through night trains. Tickets may be procured at railroad ticket offices.

Baggage will be called for and checked to all the principal cities of the United States, by leaving orders at the railroad ticket offices.

Both depots may be reached by the Pennsylvania av., and F, and 9th st. lines of street railways.

Steamers depart from Washington or Georgetown at stated times for *Landings* on the Potomac River and Chesapeake bay; for Baltimore and Norfolk; also for Philadelphia, New York and Boston. (*See the daily prints.*) The *Wharves* of all the Washington lines may be reached by the Pennsylvania av. street cars exchanging at 7th street going south.

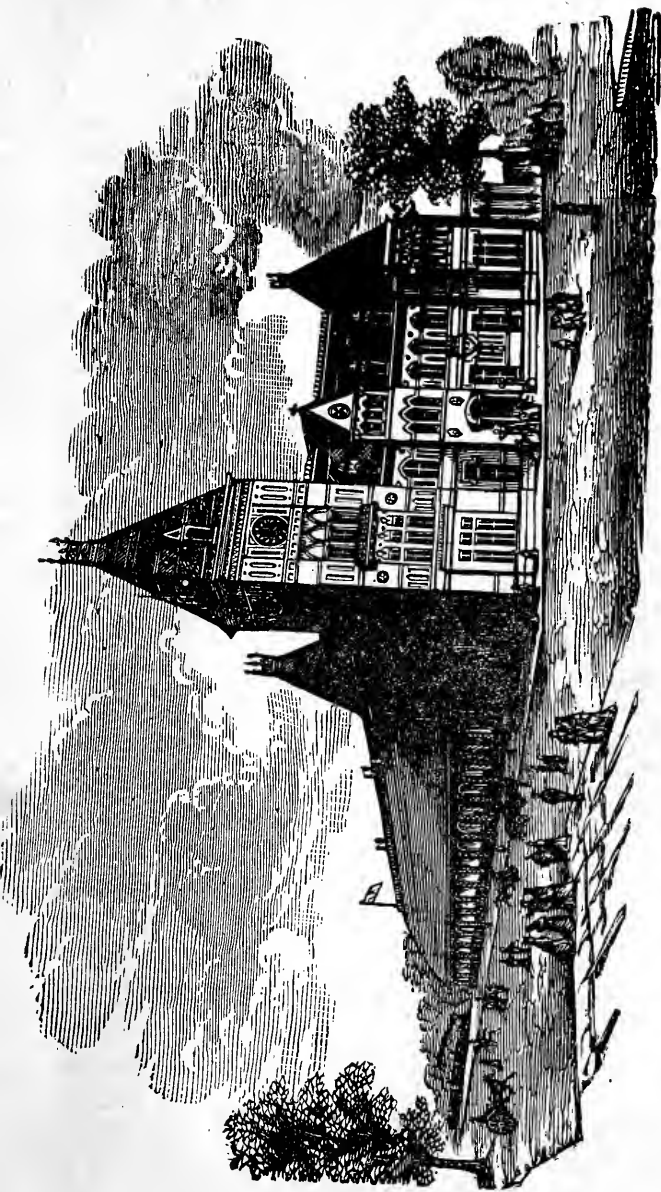
Street Cars.—All parts of Washington may be reached

Capitol, North O., and South Washington Railway or "*Belt Line*," incorporated 1875 cars every few minutes during the day, begins on Maryland av. and 3d, to 7th, through Virginia av. passing near the National Museum and the Smithsonian Institute; through 12th st, passing the Dept. of Agriculture, to Ohio av., to 14 st W, to Pennsylvania av., through E st N. to 11 st W., thence, O st N (cars returning take P st instead of O st) to 4 st W, to G st N, into 1st st W, passing near the Capitol and the Botanical Garden, to Maryland av., to the starting point, making the circuit of the best portions of North and South Washington. *Intersects* all the principal street railway lines.

Uniontown and 7th St. W. Railway, (Potomac and Anacostia) runs from 7th st W, through M st S, to 11 st E, passing the Navy Yard, thence across the Navy Yard Bridge to Uniontown.

The *tickets* of one street railway are good on all other lines. Fare 5 cents six tickets for 25 cents. *Exchanges* given on branches of the same line.

Washington and Georgetown Street Railway, incorporated 1862, cars every few min. during the day, start on Bridge st., at High, Georgetown, cross Rock Creek over a fine iron bridge, follow Pennsylvania av., passing Mills' Statue of Washington, Corcoran Art Gallery, Lafayette Square, War Department, President's House, and Treasury. At 15th st. W. connect with the cars on the 14th Street and Columbia Railways. Exchange tickets given for the former. At the S. end of the Treasury they again enter Pennsylvania av., which they follow the entire length of the business quarter of the city, passing the Centre Market Botanical Garden and *naval monument*. At 9th st. W. they



THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC DEPOT. (IX.)

intercept the Metropolitan line N. and S.; and at 7th st. W. connect with the cars of the 7th st. branch N. and S. On the latter exchange tickets are given. At the W. gate of the Capitol grounds one branch turns to the l. for the *Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot* every 10 min. during the day, and the other to the r. for the *Capitol or Navy Yard*, every 5 min. during the day. At the top of the hill a branch carries passengers to the *E. front of the House, or S. extension of the Capitol*. The main line continues along B st. S. to Pennsylvania av., and thence to 8th st. E., thence passing the Marine Barracks to the Navy Yard.

FOURTEENTH-STREET BRANCH, cars every 10 min. during the day, start on New York av. at 15th st. W., NE. of the Treasury Department, thence to 14th st., thence N. to boundary, passing the Fourteenth-Street Circle Department. Exchange tickets are given on the Pennsylvania av. line.

SEVENTH-STREET BRANCH, cars every 4 and 5 min. during the day, start at the boundary, follow the same street across the city to the Potomac river, passing the N. Market, Mount Vernon Place, Patent and Post Offices, and Odd-Fellows' Hall. At Massachusetts av. they intersect the Columbia Railway, and at F st. N. the Metropolitan line. On Pennsylvania av. they connect with the main line. Exchange tickets given E. or W. The cars now pass the Centre Market, cross the Mall, with the Smithsonian grounds on r., continuing to the wharves for the Alexandria, Mount Vernon, and other steamers.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY, incorporated 1864, cars every 4 min. during the day, start on 17th st., W. of the Navy and New State Departments, follow 17th st. W., passing the State, War, and Navy Departments, and Corcoran Art Gallery to H st.; here the Georgetown branch leaves; thence passing Lafayette Square to 14th st.; thence to F st., intersecting the 14th st. and Columbia Railways at New York av.; connecting with the cars on the 9th st. branch N. and S., on which exchange tickets are given, passing the Patent and Post Offices, and intersecting the 7th st. line; thence to 5th st.; thence to Louisiana av., passing Judiciary Square; thence to Indiana av., passing the City Hall; thence to C st., passing the Baltimore and Ohio depot to Delaware av.; thence to B st. N., where the E. Capitol branch leaves; thence to the *Senate extension*.

GEORGETOWN and EAST CAPITOL STREET BRANCH, cars every 6 min. during the day. Same as the main line going W. Cars leave that at H and 17th sts. NW.; thence to Connecticut av.; thence to P st. at the Circle, intersecting the

Connecticut av. and Park Railway; thence along P st., crossing Rock Creek over a fine bridge, entering West st., Georgetown; thence to High; thence to Fayette, where it passes the Convent of the Visitation; thence to 2d; thence to High; thence to Dunbarton; thence to Montgomery; thence to West, where the return track follows the outward, back to Washington. The *East Capitol* extension continues on B st. N. to 1st E.; thence to East Capitol st., and thence to Lincoln Square, the present terminus. It will be extended E. on the same street to the Anacostia.

NINTH STREET BRANCH, cars every 7 and 8 min. during the day, start at Boundary; thence, passing Mount Vernon Place, the Patent Office and Masonic and Lincoln Halls, to B st. At New York av. they intersect the Columbia Railway. At F st. exchange tickets are given E. and W. On B st. the cars pass the Centre Market, and intersect the 7th st. line. On 6th st. they pass the *Baltimore and Potomac Depot* to Missouri av.; thence to 4½ st.; thence to the Arsenal gate.

SILVER SPRINGS BRANCH, of Metropolitan road starts at the N. terminus of the 7th st. line, and follows the 7th st. road a distance of 1½ m., passing the Scheutzen Park and Howard University, and terminates at present at the road to the Soldiers' Home and Rock Creek Church.

COLUMBIA RAILWAY, incorporated 1870, cars every 10 min. during the day, start on New York av. at 15th st. W., NE. of the Treasury; thence to H st. At 14th st. they cross the Metropolitan and 14th st. lines; at 9th st. W. the Metropolitan, passing *Mount Vernon Place*, to Massachusetts av. At 7th st. they cross that line; thence to H st. N.; thence to the boundary, passing the Government Printing Office. At the terminus the Baltimore turnpike and Benning's Bridge road commence.

CONNECTICUT AVENUE AND PARK RAILWAY, incorporated 1868. The Connecticut av. portion is used by the Metropolitan line to Georgetown. A car connects at the P st. Circle, and runs to boundary.

Further extensions of existing lines, and the construction of new ones, are proposed, in some instances the roadway having already been laid.

Vehicles for hire.—Rates of fare established by law for hacks, cabs, or other vehicle for hire in the District of Columbia.

	Bet. 5 a. m. and 12.30 a. m.	Bet. 12.30 a. m. and 5 a. m.
For one or two passengers in a one-horse vehicle.	{ Per h'r, 75 cts. Per trip, 75 cts.	Per hour, \$1 12. Per trip, \$1 12.
For one or two passengers, four-seated vehicle drawn by two horses, within the city.	{ Per hour, \$1 50. Per trip, exceed'g 1 m., \$1.	Per hour, \$2 25. Per trip, exceed- 1 m., \$1 50.

And for each additional passenger, 50 cts.

One mile or less, one half these rates.

For one or two passengers, four-seated vehicle, drawn by two horses, from Washington to or from Georgetown.	Per hour, \$1 50. Per trip, exceed- 1 m., \$2 00.	Per hour, \$2 25. Per trip, exceed- ing 1 m., \$3 00.
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And for each additional passenger, 50 cts.

One mile or less, one half these rates.

One-horse vehicle does not include buggies and phaetons.

In all cases where a vehicle is not engaged by the hour, it will be considered as being engaged by the trip.

Special rates are charged for excursions.

If there should be an overcharge, drive to the nearest police station, where officers in charge will immediately decide the case.

In every case require a ticket of the driver before starting.

City Post Office. On Louisiana av. S. side, near 7th and Pennsylvania av. NW. Hours for the arrival and departure of the mails bulletined at the office.

The Money Order Office is in the second story of the same building. Open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Telegraph Offices. Western Union, cor. 15th and F st. NW. Atlantic & Pacific, on Pennsylvania av. near 14th st. W, N. side.

Rates of Postage.—**DOMESTIC.**—Letters to any part of the United States, 3 cents for each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce or fraction thereof. Letters within any city, 2 cents where free delivery; other offices, 1 cent. Registered Letters, 8 cents registration fee, in addition to the regular postage. At least one full rate must be paid on letters to secure their transmission. Printed books, package limited to 4 lbs., except books printed by order of Congress, 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Newspapers and magazines 1 cent 2 ounces. All transient matter must be prepaid in full by stamps.

FOREIGN.—The frequent changes in routes and rates renders it advisable to omit a table of foreign postages. All necessary information should be obtained at the Post Office.

Churches.—The following list of places of religious worship is merely designed for the use of visitors in the city, and therefore embraces only the representative churches of each denomination. For convenience of reference, it is arranged alphabetically. The usual hour for service is 10.30 to 11 A. M. and 7 to 8 P. M., according to the season of the year.

BAPTIST; E street, E st N between 6 & 7 W.; Calvary, cor H & 8 sts. N W.

CATHOLIC ROMAN; St. Aloysius, cor I & N, Capitol sts; St. Dominic, cor 6th & F sts S W.; St Matthew, cor H & 15 sts N W.

CONGREGATIONAL; cor 10 & G sts N W.

EPISCOPAL PROTESTANT; Ascension, cor 12th st and Massachusetts av. N W; Epiphany, G. st between 13 & 14 N W. St. John's, cor 16 & H sts N W.

EPISCOPAL METHODIST; Foundry, cor G & 14 sts N W. Metropolitan, cor 4½ & C sts N W.

EPISCOPAL METHODIST (South); Mt. Vernon, cor 9 & K sts N W.

GERMAN REFORMED; First, 6 and N sts N W.; German A M, English P M.

HEBREW; Washington Hebrew congregation, 8th st between: H & I sts N W. Services every Friday 7 P. M & Sabbath (Saturday) 9 A. M.

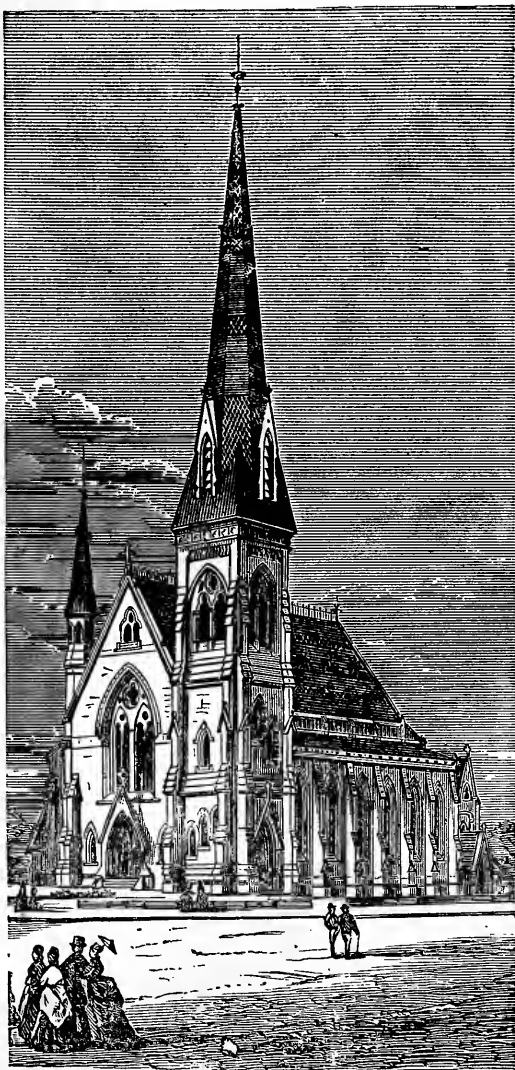
LUTHERAN; Trinity, cor E & 4th sts N W.; Memorial N and 14th sts N W.

PRESBYTERIAN; Fourth, 9th bet G & H sts N W; New York av., New York av between 13 & 14 sts N W.

UNITARIAN; All Souls', cor 14 & L sts N W.

UNIVERSALIST; services in Talmage Hall, F between 9 & 10 sts.

There are also many fine churches for colored people.



The Ascension Church (page 197).



THE CENSUS OFFICE.

Theatres.—The best places of amusement in the city are *Ford's Opera House*, on 9th st. W., immediately S. of Pennsylvania av., and the *National Theatre*, on E st. N., bet. 13th and 14th sts. NW. Here the standard comedies and tragedies and plays of the day are performed by excellent stock companies during the winter season, varied at intervals by Italian, German, or English opera, and the presence of theatrical "stars."

General Amusements.—Concerts and lectures take place almost every night, and will afford recreation for those who prefer this character of entertainment.

Etiquette, Ceremonies, and Formalities.—The population of Washington is divided into two classes: *official* and *unofficial*, and society admits of the same classification. The first includes those actively associated with the various branches

and departments of the Government and retired officers of the Army and Navy and families. The second includes residents in the capital not in official employment, and visitors.

THE SEASON.—The *fashionable season* commences with the New Year's receptions, and ends with the beginning of Lent. During this period life at the capital is extremely gay. The *congressional season* begins on the first Monday in December of each year, and, with a recess during the Christmas holidays, lasts till March 4 in the odd years and until June or July in the even years. During the months of July, August, and September, the prominent officials and residents leave the capital for places of summer resort.

RECEPTIONS.—The reception season begins on New Year's day and lasts till the beginning of Lent. The days for afternoon receptions are arranged among the ladies of the families of the President, Cabinet Ministers, and Governor of the District. The announcements are made daily during the season in the newspapers. Hours, afternoon, 2 to 5 p. m.; evening, 8 to 11 p. m. Afternoon receptions are open to all. Evening receptions are by card, unless otherwise announced in the daily newspapers.

TITLES.—The following are the forms of address used in conversation with certain officials, viz: Mr. President; to members of the Cabinet, Mr. Secretary, Mr. Postmaster General, Mr. Attorney General; Mr. Chief Justice, Mr. Vice President, Mr. Senator, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Justice, for associates of the Supreme Court, and Mr. —, for Representatives. The latter frequently have titles, as Judge, &c. Official communications should be addressed, "To the President," "To the Chief Justice," and all others "To the Honorable, the Secretary of State," &c., or "The Honorable D. W., Secretary of State;" and to members of Congress, Honorable, with the name. The form customary for ladies of officials, is Mrs. President —; Mrs. General —; Mrs. Secretary, &c. The following form of address for certain officers would be better than those now in vogue: For the Secretary of State, *The Premier*; other members of the Cabinet, *Mr. Minister*.

CARDS.—Whenever a visit is made or reception attended, a card, containing the name and residence in the city, should be sent in, or left with the usher, or in the receiver in the hall. Cards left at afternoon receptions are generally recognized by cards to evening receptions. Cards are generally issued to all evening receptions, except those of the President and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and sometimes the General of the Army. In private calls, if the person called upon be out, turn down the right upper corner of the card, to indicate that called in person, if the call be upon

the family, under the same circumstances, turn down the right end. In making a farewell call, place P. P. C. on the lower edge of the card.

A stranger, in calling upon officials, or at receptions, should, if his name be not announced by an usher or by card, mention it himself, so as to prevent embarrassment.

INVITATIONS.—In all cases, invitations to dinner should be promptly accepted or declined. It is not obligatory to respond to invitations to evening entertainments, unless required in the letters *R. S. V. P.*, though it is proper to recognize them formally. Invitations to evening receptions do not require a reply. The general form of reply is: Mr. S— presents his compliments to Secretary —, and accepts with pleasure his invitation to dinner Thursday evening. Monday, Dec. —, 187—. The form is the same, with adaptation, for evening entertainments.

CALLS.—The ladies of officials return calls. The President and wife are not required to return calls; other members of the family can. The lower officials should always call first upon the higher; and ladies the same; hours 2 to 5 p. m. Evening calls only allowed for social acquaintances. The first visit received should be returned in three days. Strangers, desiring to pay respects to any officials, can do so with propriety during office hours, sending in a card, marked “to pay respects,” by the usher.

DRESS.—For visiting and at all *afternoon receptions* such dress for ladies and gentlemen as is recognized in good society for morning calls should be worn. At all *evening receptions* and *dinner parties*, full evening dress for ladies and gentlemen should be strictly observed; consisting, for gentlemen, of black dress-coat and pantaloons, white neck-tie, and light gloves.

THE PRESIDENT.—*Cabinet days*, Tuesdays and Fridays, hours of meeting 12 M. *Business hours*: During the session of Congress, the President receives Senators and Representatives from 10 A. M. to 12 M. every day, except Sunday, and the public, by card through the usher in the ante-room, from 12 M. till 3 P. M., except on Cabinet days and Sundays. The number admitted during hours is governed entirely by the time the President can spare from his public duties. Persons desiring to pay their respects only, should note “to pay respects” on their cards, and call the attention of the officer in the ante-room thereto. During the adjournment of Congress, the President, when not absent from the Capital, usually receives in the morning from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

The President and family receive *socially* in the evening.

These visits, however, are only made by those warranted by their acquaintance to call upon them.

Diplomatic representatives of foreign governments, upon their first arrival at the Capital, are presented in the Blue-Room, at a time fixed by the Secretary of State, with the consent of the President. The ceremony of presentation consists of an address by the Minister, and a reply by the President.

The President's *levees* are announced through the press. No further invitation is necessary, and all strangers at the Capital are at liberty to call. The *hours* are usually from 8 to 10 P. M. *Music* by the Marine Band. No *dress* is prescribed, though it is eminently proper to appear in the evening dress dictated by good society. Enter by the N. door, where the ushers will direct to the cloak rooms. Then enter the Red, and pass into the Blue-Room, where the President receives. Announce name to the Marshal of the District, who presents to the President. The Engineer in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds presents to the wife of the President. After paying respects, in order to make room for others, it is advisable to pass out at once into the Green and thence into the East-Room.

The *afternoon receptions* at the President's House are always held by the wife of the President, on such days as she may select. She is assisted by such ladies as she may invite, generally selected in alphabetical order from the wives of Senators and Members, who, by their official positions, are entitled to such consideration, and any friend. *Hours*, 2 to 5 p. m. No invitations. Visitors in the city are at liberty to attend. The President, after office hours, often assists. Presentations are made in the Blue Room by the Engineer in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds. Approach as in levees, except that it is customary to leave a card at the door. Enter the Red Room. Dress the same as recognized by good society as suitable for morning calls. These receptions afford an excellent opportunity to strangers at the Capital to view the suits of parlors, state dining room, and conservatories. The latter are open to the public only on these occasions. After leaving the Blue Room, pass into the Green and East Rooms. The corridor which leads from the East Room extends to the conservatories on the W. end. The President, during the winter, gives *state dinners*, to which thirty-six invitations at a time are issued, and comprise Senators and Representatives, selected alphabetically. Their wives are also included. The President also invites prominent officers of the Government in recognized order.

On *New Year's day* the President receives in the following

order: Members of the Cabinet and Foreign Ministers; judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; Senators and Representatives in Congress; the Governor of the District of Columbia and suite; judges of the courts of the District of Columbia and of the United States Court of Claims; officers of the army and navy; Assistant Secretaries of departments; Solicitor General; associations and the public.

CHIEF JUSTICE AND JUDGES of the Supreme Court.—Ladies receive on Monday. Return visits. First call must be made upon them.

SPEAKER'S receptions are announced in the newspapers.

GENERAL OF THE ARMY.—Reception of lady, Mondays. Expect the first call. The General's receptions are by card, unless otherwise announced in the newspapers.

ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY.—Same as for General of the Army, except evening receptions always by card.

THE CABINET.—The ladies of Cabinet Ministers usually receive on Wednesdays, at which time visitors in the city are at liberty to call, leave cards with and give names to the usher at the door. Evening receptions by card are given by Cabinet Ministers. The ladies of the Cabinet return visits. The first call must be made upon them.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.—Ladies receive on Thursdays. Calls must be first made upon them.

GOVERNOR OF THE DISTRICT.—

DIPLOMATIC CORPS.—Invitations are issued to all entertainments. Receive calls first. There are also diplomatic evenings for members of the corps and families, and such others as the lady personally invites.

RESIDENTS.—The ladies of the families of residents at the capital not in official life, call first. Their days at home are generally marked on their cards.

SOCIAL PRECEDENCE.—1, The President; 2, the Chief Justice; 3, the Vice President; 4, the Speaker; 5, the General of the Army; 6, the Admiral of the Navy; 7, the Cabinet, Secretary of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Interior, and Attorney General; 8, Senators; 9, Associate Justices; 10, Representatives in Congress; and, 11, Governor of the District.

REMARKS.—General Jackson first introduced bad manners into the society of the President's House. The President, by virtue of his office, of a right occupies the highest social position in the land, and the observance of the formalities which are recognized in the surroundings of any American gentleman's home should be accorded to the home of the President.

DISTANCES FROM WASHINGTON.

Capitals of States or Territories are in capital letters.

MILES.	MILES.	MILES.
ALBANY, N. Y..... 374	Fort Bridger, Wy. T. 2349	NEW ORLEANS, La..... 1250
Albuquerque, N. M. 2156	Fort Dodge, Kan... 1586	New York, N. Y..... 229
Alexandria, Va..... 7	Fort Fetterman..... 1984	Norfolk, Va..... 233
ANNAPOLIS, Md..... 42	Fort Gibson, Ch. Na. 1387	OLYMPIA, Wash. T... 3982
ATLANTA, Ga..... 721	Fort Hays, Kan..... 1525	OMAHA, Neb..... 1298
AUGUSTA, Me..... 631	Fort Klamath, Ore. 3320	Pensacola, Fla..... 1050
AUSTIN, Texas..... 1781	Fort Laramie, W. T. 1906	Philadelphia, Pa.... 139
Baltimore, Md. 40	Fort Leavenworth... 1263	Pittsburg, Pa..... 374
BOISE CITY, Idaho... 2667	Fort Randall, D. T. 1535	Portland, Ore... .. 3952
BOSTON, Mass..... 458	Fort Smith, Ark.... 1307	PROVIDENCE, R. I.... 419
Brownsville, Tex... 1946	Fort Wayne, Ind... 694	RALEIGH, N. C..... 313
Buffalo, N. Y..... 446	Fort Yuma, Cal..... 3881	RICHMOND, Va..... 130
Cairo, Illinois..... 977	FRANKFORT, Ky..... 731	SACRAMENTO, Cal.... 3072
CARSON CITY, Nev... 2950	Galveston, Texas... 1556	Saint Louis, Mo.... 952
Charleston, S. C.... 587	HARRISBURG, Pa..... 125	SAINT PAUL, Minn... 1285
CHEYENNE, Wy. T... 1850	HARTFORD, Conn.... 342	SALEM, Ore..... 3834
Chicago, Ill..... 842	INDIANAPOLIS, Ind... 715	SALT LAKE CITY U. T. 2464
Cincinnati, Ohio.... 611	JACKSON, Miss..... 1032	San Francisco, Cal. 3155
COLUMBIA, S. C..... 519	JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. 1077	San Juan Is., W. T. 4047
COLUMBUS, Ohio..... 535	Kansas City, Mo.... 1234	SANTA FE, N. Mex... 2093
CONCORD, N. H..... 503	LANSING, Mich..... 742	Savannah, Ga..... 691
DEER LODGE, Mon. T. 2700	Leavenworth, Kan. 1260	TAHLEQUAH, Ind. T. 1300
DENVER, Col. T..... 1950	LITTLE ROCK, Ark... 1115	SITKA, Alaska..... 4535
DESMOINES, Iowa.... 1162	Louisville, Ky..... 720	SPRINGFIELD, Ill.... 928
Detroit, Mich..... 692	MADISON, Wis..... 974	Tallahassee, Fla.... 953
DOVER, Del. 159	Memphis, Tenn.... 934	TOPEKA, Kan..... 1302
Duluth, Minn..... 1437	MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga. 698	TRENTON, N. J..... 170
Erie, Pa..... 466	Milwaukee, Wis.... 927	TUCSON, Ar. T..... 2628
Fort Abercrombie, 1507	Mobile, Ala..... 1082	Vancouver, W. T... 3970
Fort Benton, M. T. 3130	MONTGOMERY, Ala... 896	Virginia City, M. T. 2687
Fort Berthold, D. T. 2186	MONTPELIER, Vt..... 556	WHEELING, W. Va.... 401
Fort Bliss, Tex... 2523	NASHVILLE, Tenn.... 775	Wilmington, Del... 111
Fort Boise, Idaho... 2669	NEW HAVEN, Conn.. 307	YANKTON, D. T..... 1449

FOREIGN DISTANCES, AIR-LINE, FROM WASHINGTON, TO

MILES.	MILES.	MILES.
Belize..... 1410	Honolulu..... 4650	Rome 4080
Berlin..... 3840	Jerusalem..... 5490	San Domingo..... 1300
Buenos Ayres..... 4870	Lima..... 3180	San Juan..... 1380
Calcutta..... 8580	Lisbon..... 3180	San Salvador..... 1650
Callao..... 3168	London..... 3300	Santiago, Chili..... 4700
Caracas..... 1830	Mexico..... 1680	Spanishtown, Jam. 1290
Cape Good Hope... 7380	Nicaragua..... 1740	St. Petersburg..... 4290
Cape Horn..... 6450	Panama..... 1840	Sydney, Aus..... 9150
Chuquisaca..... 3670	Paris..... 3480	Tehuantepec..... 1620
Constantinople..... 4870	Pekin..... 7680	Vera Cruz..... 1560
Georgetown, Br. G. 2230	Rio de Janeiro..... 4300	Vienna..... 4110
Havana..... 1250		

DIFFERENCES OF TIME.

Table showing the mean time at 39 places in the United States and Foreign Countries, when it is mean noon at Washington, D. C., United States of America.

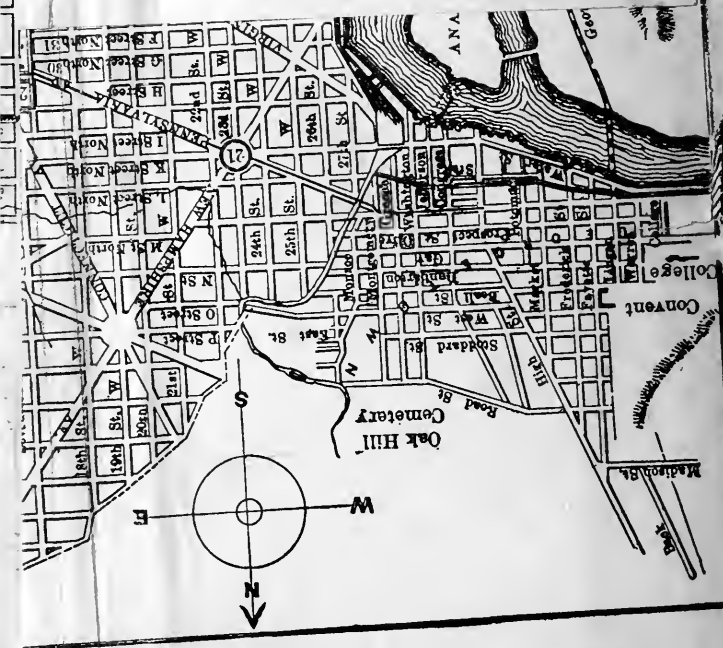
* Signifies forenoon and † afternoon. Time computed from the observatories of all places marked (o.)

		<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>			<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Albany, N. Y.....	(o) †	0	13	13	Louisville, Ky.....	†	11	26	12
Alexandria, Egypt.	†	7	7	44	Melbourne, Aus'lia	*	2	48	5
Astoria, Oregon....	*	8	52	57	Memphis, Tenn.....	*	11	7	40
Augusta, Maine.....	†	0	23	52	Mexico, Mex	*	10	31	50
Baltimore, Md.....	†	0	1	45	Milwaukee, Wis.....	*	11	16	35
Berlin, Prussia.....	(o) †	6	1	46	Mobile, Alabama...	*	11	16	6
Boston, Mass.....	†	0	23	58	Montreal, C. E.....	†	0	14	0
Cambridge, Mass... (o) †	0	23	42	Moscow, Russia.....	(o) †	7	38	28	
Canton, China.....	*	0	41	18	New Orleans, La....	*	11	8	12
Charleston, S. C.....	*	11	48	30	New York, N. Y.....	†	0	12	12
Chicago, Ill.	*	11	17	41	Panama, C. A.....	*	11	50	15
Cincinnati, Ohio....	*	11	30	13	Paris, France.....	(o) †	5	17	33
Detroit, Michigan..	*	11	36	2	Philadelphia, Pa....	(o) †	0	7	34
Greenwich, Eng.... (o) †	5	8	11	Rome, Italy.....	(o) †	5	58	6	
Honolulu, S. I.....	*	6	36	44	Salt Lake, Utah.....	*	9	39	48
Jeddo, Japan.....	*	2	28	12	San Francisco, Cal.	*	8	58	25
Leavenworth, Kan.	*	10	49	16	St. Louis, Mo.....	*	11	7	11
Lima, Peru.....	*	11	59	41	Vienna, Austria....	(o) †	6	13	44
Liverpool, Eng.....	(o) †	4	56	11	Washington, D. C... (o)	0	0	0	0
London, Eng.....	(o) †	5	2	12					

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SECTION I.

WASHINGTON AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.

HE Seat of Government of the United States of America has been appropriately called "the Virgin Capital." A territory under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress had early received the attention of the legislators of the new Republic; indeed, before the clamor of war had fairly ceased, or the royal standard of England had left its shores. The possession of such a territory was an important feature in the debates upon the framing of the Constitution; and it was precisely forty-eight days after the last act of ratification, that the Federal City of the American Republic was by solemn enactment of the young Congress of the Thirteen Free and Independent States located on the beautiful eastern shore of the broad Potomac. It might be added, that not only is Washington the only virgin capital in the world, but its foundation was simultaneous with the inauguration of the permanent form of government of the nation. Of being synchronous it lacked less than two years. The idea and the execution were essentially American. It was founded as the Capital of the Republic. It sprang out of the virgin soil, and its growth and magnificence were to be measured by the progress and taste of the people who constituted the Government of which it was to be the political head and centre and the permanent residence.

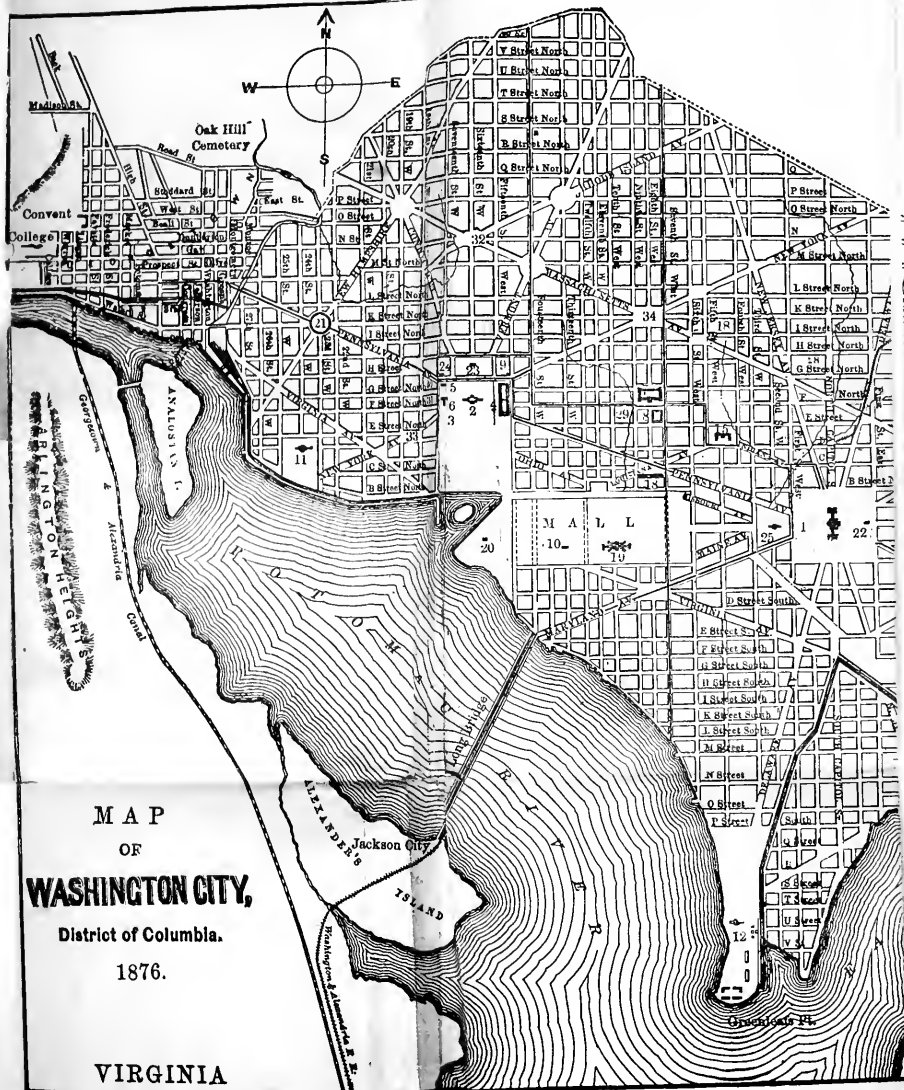
Among the capitals of the great nations of modern times, in this particular Washington stands alone. St. Petersburg, now the seat of the imperial residence of the Autocrat of all the Russias, rose out of the morasses of the Neva at the will of the great Peter. It was long what its founder called it, a look-out upon Europe, before the ancient capital of the Czars, in the fertile Moskva, left the sheltering walls of the Kremlin for the banks of the Neva. Versailles, the queen of royal residences, sprang from a favorite hunting lodge of Louis XIII. A monarch like his successor was alone capable of an

MAP OF WASHINGTON CITY,

District of Columbia.

1876.

VIRGINIA



REFERENCES.

1. The Capital.
2. President's House.
3. State Department.
4. Treasury Department.
5. War Department.
6. Navy Department.
7. Interior Department, (Patent-Office).
8. Post-Office Department.
9. Department of Justice.
10. Department of Agriculture.
11. Naval Observatory.
12. Arsenal.
13. Navy-Yard.
14. Marine Barracks.
15. Court-House.
16. Jail.
17. City Asylum.
18. City Markets.
19. Smithsonian Institution.
20. Washington Monument.
21. Mills' Statue of Washington.
22. Greenough's Statue of Washington.
23. Mills' Statue of Jackson.
24. U.S. Art Gallery.
25. Botanical Garden.
26. Congressional Burial-Ground.
27. Naval Hospital.
28. Government Printing-Office.
29. Medical Museum.
30. Signal-Office.
31. Winder's Building.
32. Brown's Statue of Scott.
33. Bailey's Statue of Rawlins.
34. Mount Vernon Place.
35. Lincoln Square and Statue, (proposed).
36. Stanton's Place.



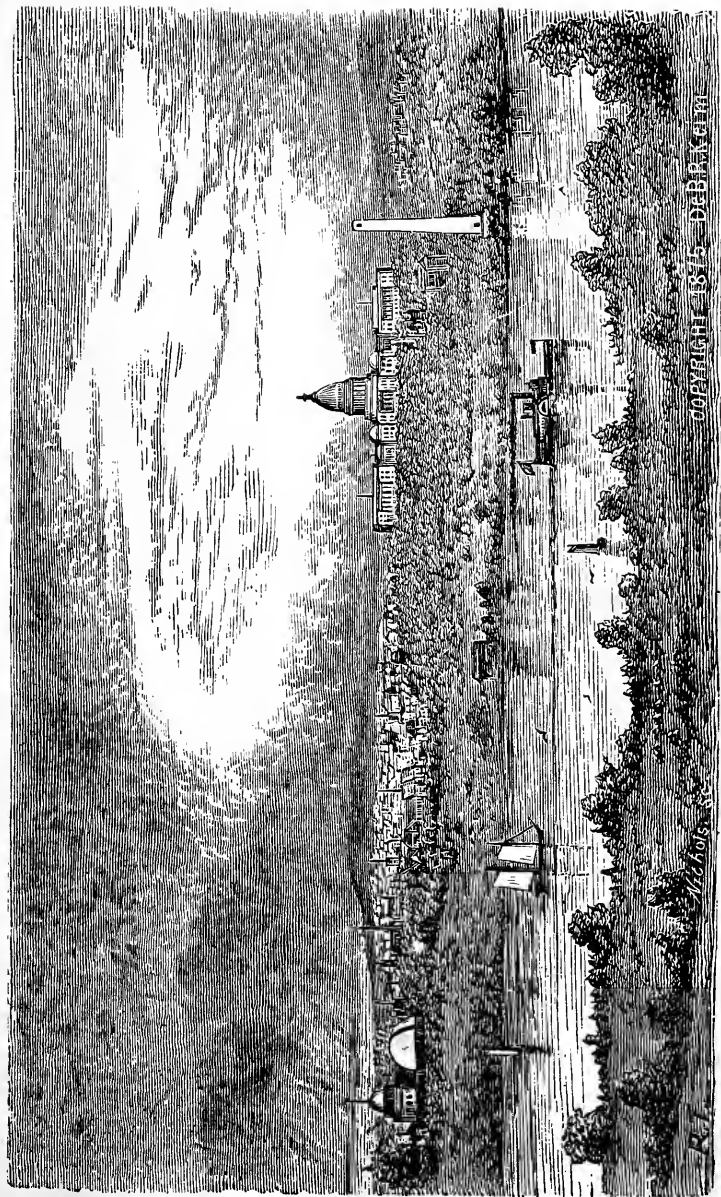


exhibition of extravagance such as this. The genius of Le Brun and Le Notre, and the expenditure of two hundred millions of dollars, did not make Versailles a capital. Its name and its associations are synonymous with the recklessness of a luxurious and dissolute court. Rome, the city of over twenty-six centuries, was government and capital, when Romulus, with his handful of Latins on the western slope of the Palatine; Tatius, with his Sabines on the Capitoline and the Quirinal; and the Etruscans on the Cælian and Esquilinc, gathered around the forum, and laid the foundation of that career of greatness and power, which justly earned the proud title of Mistress of the World. But republican Rome rose on the ruins of the earlier kingdom of the Tarquins. Imperial Rome superseded the colossal fabric of the Republic of the Consuls, the Tribunes, and the Triumvirs. Pontifical Rome reared herself upon the crumbled throne of the Imperial Cæsars. The Rome of to-day, the capital of United Italy, therefore, may well be said to be the mother, while Washington is the maiden, of capitals.

Geographical Location.—Washington the Federal, or Capital City of the United States of America, is situated on the left or eastern bank of the Potomac River, between the Anacostia, or Eastern Branch of the Potomac, and Rock Creek, $106\frac{1}{2}$ m. (statute) above the mouth of the Potomac River, by ship channel, from abreast the red buoy off Point Lookout to Arsenal or Geenleaf's Point, and $185\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the buoy $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of Cape Henry light, mouth of Chesapeake Bay. The distance by air line to the mouth of the Potomac River is 69 m., and to the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay 143 m. The distance from the Capitol by air line to the sea-coast, just below Cape Henlopen, the nearest point, is 105 m.; and to the Chesapeake Bay, available for vessels of war, Patuxent River, 53 m.; Annapolis $38\frac{1}{2}$ m., and Herring Bay 39 m.

The *latitude of Washington* (capitol) is $38^{\circ} 52' 20''$ north, *longitude* $76^{\circ} 55' 30''$.54 west of Greenwich, and $79^{\circ} 15' 41''$.69 west of Paris, both ascertained in 1821, under authority of Congress, by William Lambert of Virginia.

The *site of the city* and the location of the public reservations, squares, Capitol and President's House, were selected by President Washington. The only direct reference to the location of the public buildings within the limits of the territory then accepted, was contained in a proviso in the amendatory act of Congress, approved March 30, 1791, requiring their erection on the Maryland side of the Potomac. When the city was located, the northern limit of the United States was lat. 46° N. and the southern 31° N., placing Washington but 23 min. or geographical miles south of the centre along the Atlantic Coast. The centre is now in the vicinity of Newberne, North Carolina, or 233 miles S. Another important consideration in those primitive days was the fact, that on



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A GENERAL VIEW OF WASHINGTON FROM ARLINGTON HEIGHTS. By Ross Turner. (3.)

no part of the coast, within the bounds of the country, was there accessible to sea-going vessels a port situated so far inland

The *distances* from the National Capitol to the remote points within the vast domain now under the jurisdiction of the republic, indicate the wonderful extension of area attained by conquest and purchase during the first century of growth, viz To the north-eastern boundary on New Brunswick, 750 miles; Rouse's Point, northern boundary, 598 miles; Cape Flattery, the extreme north-western boundary, on the Pacific Ocean, 4102 miles; Sitka, the capital of the Alaskan Possessions, 4535 miles; to San Francisco, western boundary, on the Pacific Ocean, 3155 miles; Key West, Florida, 1494 miles; Brownsville, Texas, the Mexican frontier, 1946 miles. [*For table of distances from Washington to the principal cities of the United States and the world, see General Information.*]

Area.—The plot of the city lies on the W. side of the tract, 64 sq. m., within the present borders of the District of Columbia, and is 14 m. in circumference. It covers 6,111 a., or a little over $9\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m. The avenues, streets, and spaces comprise 2,554 a.; the Government reservations, as originally laid out, 541 a., and squares 3,016 a. The greatest length is from W. to S. of E.; or from Rock Creek, between I and K sts. W., to the bank of the Anacostia, at 24th st. E., on B st. S., 4.57 m. The earlier plot is extended to 31st st. E.; but the 7 additional streets and squares are subject to tidal inundation, and are generally excluded from the later maps. The greatest breadth of the city is W. of N., from Greenleaf Point, at the foot of the Arsenal Grounds, to Boundary, at 11 St. W., 3.78 m. The mean width from E. to W. is over 4 m., and length $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. The city lies 4 m. along the Potomac and about $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. along the Anacostia.

The following is a *comparison* of the geographical location, area and population of Washington with the leading capitals of Europe: WASHINGTON.—Lat. $38^{\circ} 52' 20''$ N. On Potomac River, 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from its mouth. Area $9\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m., and 14 m. in circuit. Population, 1870, 109,199. LONDON.—Lat. (St. Paul's), $51^{\circ} 30' 48''$ N. On Thames River, 50 m. from its mouth. Area of old city 1 sq. m. With city and liberty of Westminster and 5 boroughs, 31,313 sq. m. Population, 1870, 3,215,000. PARIS.—Lat. $48^{\circ} 50' 12''$ N. On the Seine River, 110 m. from its mouth. Area 14 sq. m. Population, 1871, 1,950,000. BERLIN.—Lat. $52^{\circ} 30' 16''$ N. On Spree River. Area 6,800 a., and 10 m. in circuit. Population, 820,000. ST. PETERSBURG.—Lat. $59^{\circ} 56'$ N. On the Neva River, near its mouth. Area 6 m. in length and 5 in width. Population. 667,000. VIENNA.—Lat. $48^{\circ} 12'$ N. On the Wein River, near the Danube. Circuit 15 m. Population, 1872, 640,000. ROME.—Lat. $41^{\circ} 54' 06''$ N. On the Tiber River, 17 m. from its mouth. Circuit 12 m. Population, 1872, 247,497.

Government.—The municipal form of 1801, with amendments at various times, continued for nearly three-quarters of a century. In 1871 it was superseded by the territorial form, which was abolished by Act of Congress, June 20, 1874, and a government of three commissioners substituted. (*See Government, District of Columbia.*)

Finances.—(*See District of Columbia.*)

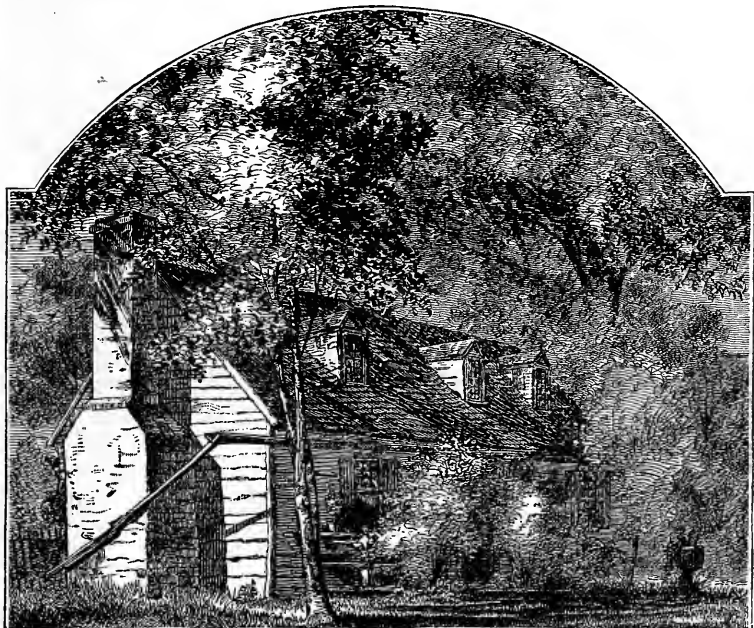
Population (*See District of Columbia.*)

History. (*See page 235.*)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Federal Territory, or District of Columbia, is situated on the left or E. bank of the Potomac River, at the confluence of the Anacostia or Eastern Branch

Boundaries.—The District of Columbia comprises 64 square miles. It lies entirely within the State of Maryland, and is bounded on the north by Montgomery county, on the east and south by Prince George county, and west by the Potomac River.



DAVIE BURNS COTTAGE (see History, Page 235.)

The *Federal territory* as originally located by President Washington, under authority of the Constitution of the United States, and national and state legislation, formed a square of 10 miles (100 sq. m.). The *bounds* were proclaimed by the President March 30, 1791. On Friday, April 15, of the same year, at 3 P. M., the municipal authorities of Alexandria, Virginia, repaired to the house in which the commissioners of Washington were residing, and after uniting with them in a glass of wine, to the sentiment "May the stone which we are about to place in the ground remain an immovable monument of the wisdom and unanimity of North America," the company proceeded to Jones' Point, or the upper cape, which projects into the Potomac River on the Virginia side or right bank, at the confluence of Hunting Creek, then 1 mile E. of S. of the Court House of Alexandria, in the following order: Town Sergeant; Daniel Carroll, Commissioner, and the Mayor of Alexandria; Andrew Ellicott, Surveyor and the Recorder; the Aldermen and Common Council, not Free Masons; strangers, Master of Lodge No. 22, F. A. M. of Alexandria, with David Stewart, Commissioner, on his right, and James Muir, Pastor of that Episcopal parish on his left, followed by the rest of the fraternity and citizens.

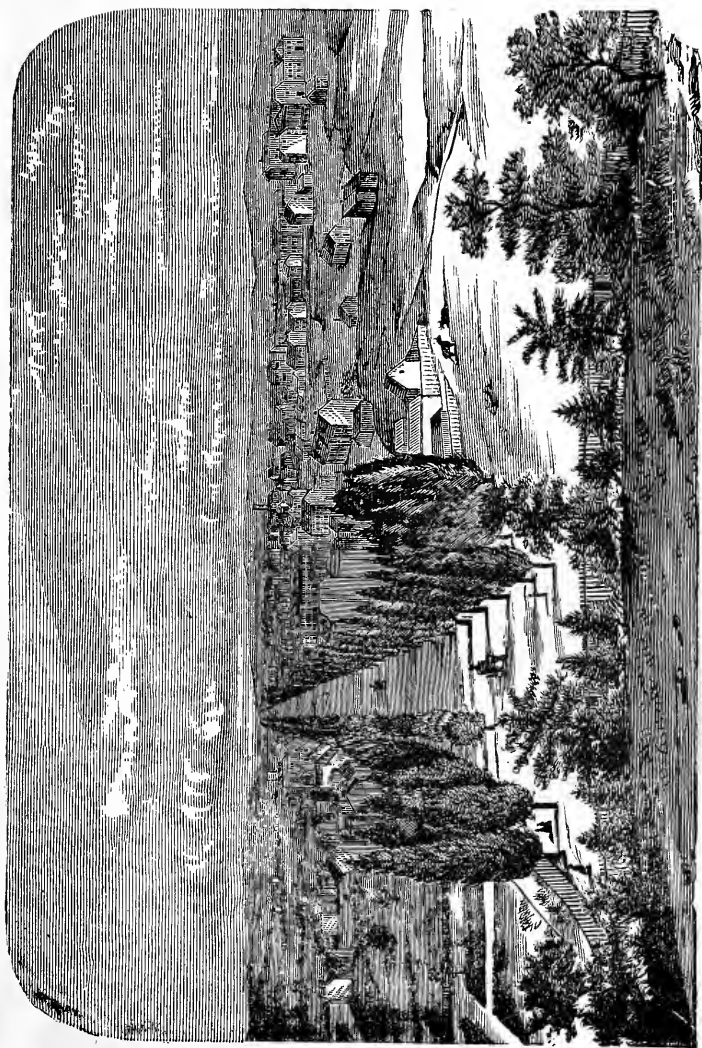
Ellicott, "Geographer General," then ascertained the precise location of Jones' Point, as defined by the President's proclamation, whereupon the Master of the Lodge and Dr. Stewart, aided by the craft, planted the *initial or corner-stone* of the Federal Territory, in accordance with the impressive rites of Masonry. The Rev. James Muir delivered an address. After partaking of refreshments, the procession returned to the city, and closed the ceremonies of the day with a banquet and appropriate toasts and speeches. From this initial stone Mr. Ellicott, during the ensuing year, laid down the lines of boundary as directed by the President's proclamation. The *first* at an angle of 45° W. of N., a distance of 10 m., into the State of Virginia; the *second* also starting at the initial point, at a right angle with the first, or N. E., across the Potomac, 10 m., into the State of Maryland, and the *remaining two lines* from the termini of the first two and at right angles with them, respectively, N. E. and N. W., until they met each other in a point. The original Territory, it will be seen, stood diagonally, each angle facing one of the cardinal points of the compass. The *N. point*, as originally laid out, is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. due W. of Silver Spring, Md; the *E. point* $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of E. of Benning's Bridge, on the Anacostia; the *S. or initial point* at the N. cape of Hunting Creek, called Jones' Point; and the *W. point* near the source of Four-mile Run, in Virginia. The *centre of the original Territory* is marked by a gray free-stone, about 100 yds. W. of the Washington Monument, and on a line almost due S. from the President's House, at a distance of about $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

The lines were marked by square mile stones, with appropriate inscriptions on the side facing the territory, "JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES;" facing the State, "VIRGINIA," or "MARYLAND," according to location; facing the North "1792," the year in which planted; and facing the South, the position of the Magnetic Needle. Many of these stones are doubtless still standing, but lost sight of amid the accumulations of decayed vegetation. It has been wisely suggested that the Government should *define the lines* of the Federal Territory of this now mighty Republic by tablets, columns and other marks, worthy and commemorative of its greatness. Shortly after the District was laid out this was seriously considered. It was proposed to build a great Fort at Jones' Point, on the site of the initial corner-stone of the Federal Territory, at the same time to constitute one of the defenses of the river approach to the Capital from the Sea and to be called Fort Columbia. It was actually commenced, but was soon afterwards abandoned.

In 1846 all that portion of the District, consisting of about 36 sq. m., which lay on the W bank of the Potomac, in Virginia, was *retroceded* to that State, which reduced the area to 64 sq. m., its present extent. Since the retrocession, the short-sighted policy of that act has been demons rated. The question of restoring the Territory to its first limits is being agitated. In the absence of absolute jurisdiction on both sides of the river, it is manifest that there must be interminable conflicts of interest and authority; the more so as the Capital increases in population, wealth and magnificence. The schemes of improvement of the Potomac in front of Washington and Georgetown also demand the possession of the Virginia shore.

Political Divisions.—The District is divided into the cities of Washington and Georgetown and the County of Washington.

Government.—The Congress of the United States, in Nov., 1800, assembled for the first time in the City of Washington. The jurisdiction of the United States over the District vested on the first Monday of Dec., 1800. It was not, however, till Feb. 27, 1801, that Congress assumed direct and exclusive jurisdiction—all affairs of the District being first referred to a Committee for the District of Columbia for consideration and report.



WASHINGTON A HALF CENTURY AFTER ITS FOUNDATION. (From an old print.) (7.)

The act of Congress approved February 21, 1871, created all that part of the territory of the United States included within the limits of the District of Columbia, into a government, by the name of the *District of Columbia*; the executive power to be vested in a *Governor*, to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and to hold office for four years; and the legislative power in a *Legislative Assembly*, composed of a *Council* of 11 members, nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, to hold office two years, and a *House of Delegates* of 22 members, elected by the people, and to meet annually. There was a *Board of Public Works* for improvements, a *Board of Health*, charged with the sanitary care of the District, and a *Delegate in Congress*.

On January 22, 1872, a memorial was presented to Congress, declaring that the Board of Public Works had usurped authority in making improvements, and was submitted on February 6, 1872, setting forth a great increase of the debt of the District of Columbia, and asking that this be prevented. An investigation was ordered.

The committee, after an investigation consuming over three months, unanimously arrived at the conclusion that the then existing form of government of the District of Columbia was a failure; that it was too cumbrous and expensive; that it was wanting in sufficient safeguards against maladministration and the creation of indebtedness. The act of June 20, 1874, based upon the recommendations of the committee, abolished the territorial form, alone retaining the *Board of Health*, and provided a *provisional government* of three Commissioners until a permanent one was devised by Congress. This is now being done.

The judicial courts of the District are subject to the legislative action of Congress only.

The *salaries* of all officers appointed by the President are paid by the U. S.; all others by the District. The new District government went into operation June 1, 1871.

FINANCES, estimated upon the tax levy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874:

Assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia, \$96,433,072, viz: Washington, \$80,539,782; Georgetown, \$6,272,010; County of Washington, \$9,621,280. Total actual valuation, \$200,000,000. Revenue taxes, \$1,700,000; government appropriation by Congress, \$1,700,000. Rate of tax on \$100, \$1.50.

The act of Congress of 1874, abolishing the territorial government established in 1871, also embraced provisions for a thorough examination of the financial condition of the District of Columbia and accounts of the Board of Public Works. This work has been carefully performed by a Board of Audit and reported to Congress.



THE VAN NESS MANSION. (See page 210.)

The funded indebtedness, December 1st, 1879, was: District of Columbia, \$19,835,200; late corporation of Washington, \$1,833,123.33; late corporation of Georgetown \$20,000. Total, \$21,688,323.33. Provided for by acts of Assembly of the District of Columbia, 1871, '72, '73, and of Congress, 1874, '75, '79, including the $3\frac{65}{100}$ per cent. bonds maturing 1924, \$13,504,900, covering the largest part

Population.—The population of the District, inclusive of the County of Alexandria up to 1840, and exclusive after, during each decade since its occupation by the Government, was, 1800, 14,093; 1810, 24,023; 1820, 33,039; 1830, 39,834; 1840, 43,712; 1850, 51,687; 1860, 75,080; 1870, 131,700; 1880, 177,638; male, 83,594; female, 94,044; native, 160,523; for-

eign, 17,115; white, 118,236; colored, 59,402.

By CIVIL DIVISIONS—*Georgetown*, 1870, 11,384; 1880, 12,578; male, 5,854; female, 6,724; native, 11,764; foreign, 814; white, 8,819; colored, 3,759.

Washington, 1800, 3,210; 1810, 8,208; 1820, 13,247; 1830, 18,826; 1840, 23,364; 1850, 40,001; 1860, 61,122; 1870, 109,199; 1880, 147,307; male, 68,320; female, 78,987; native, 133,070; foreign, 14,237; white, 99,128; colored, 48,179; size, 14 in population.

Remainder of the District, 1870, 11,117; 1880, 17,753; male, 9,420; female, 8,333; native, 15,689; foreign, 2,064; white, 10,289; colored, 7,464.

Miscellaneous Statistics, 1870.—Area, 64 sq. m.; persons to a sq. m., 2,057.81. Families, 25,276; persons to a family, 5.21. Dwellings, 23,308; persons to a dwelling 5.65. Persons in each class of occupations: Agriculture, 1,365; male, 1,350; female, 15. Professional and personal services, 29,845; male, 17,927; female, 11,918. Trade and transportation, 6,126; male, 5,852; female, 274. Manufacture, mechanical, and mining, 11,705; male, 10,071; female, 1,634. Other statistical information will be found under appropriate heads.

Vital Statistics.—The District is situated in one of the healthiest regions in the country. Notwithstanding the large number of strangers constantly arriving in the city and the irregular habits of a large proportion, the average death-rate compares favorably with other sections. The census of 1870 shows the following results: Oregon, 1 death to 146 population, the most favorable; Minnesota, 1 to 124; New Hampshire, 1 to 74; Pennsylvania, 1 to 66; District of Columbia, 1 to 65; California, 1 to 62; Missouri, 1 to 61; Massachusetts, 1 to 56; Louisiana, 1 to 50. The percentage of deaths to population in the District is 1.53. The aggregate number of deaths in 1870 was 2,015: males, 1,065; females, 950; aggregate population, 131,700. Of the deaths, 929 died under the age of 5 years. The principal diseases are pulmonary and fevers, in particular localities. The fevers are generally intermitting and bilious.

Industry and Wealth, 1870.—Valuation of Property, \$74,271,693; assessed real, \$71,437,468; personal, \$2,834,225.



ROCK CREEK. (From a photograph by Jarvis.)

True value, real and personal, \$126,873,618. This is exclusive of the property of the General Government. Taxation, not national, total \$1,581,569; county, \$49,975; city, \$1,531,594; 1860, total \$260,218; 1870, public debt, not national, \$2,596,545. Agriculture: Acres improved, 8,266; wood land, 2,428; other unimproved, 983; value of farms, \$3,800,230; implements, &c. \$39,450; value of productions, betterments, and additions to stock, \$319,517. In 1860 there were 17,474 acres improved and 16,789 unimproved, with a value of but \$2,989,267. Manufactures: Establishments, 952; capital, \$5,021,925; products, \$9,292,173. In 1860 there were but 429 establishments, with capital \$2,905,865, and products \$5,412,102. No mining or established fisheries.

AGRICULTURE.—The cereals and other crops of the N. belt of the N. temperate zone are cultivated with success in the District of Columbia. Fruits and vegetables in great variety are also grown. The markets of the capital are abundantly supplied from the vicinity, and rank with, if they do not excel, the finest in other parts of the United States.

Topography.—The District of Columbia presents a pleasing variety of landscape. On the shores of the Potomac, towards the NW., the outlying spurs of the Blue Ridge range of the Appalachian chain approach the city, and form the wild and romantic scenery of rugged rocky hills and deep valleys along the Potomac at the Little and Great Falls. The remainder of the District consists of sweeping and graceful undulations. The Potomac, from the NW., and the Anacostia, from the NE., unite their currents about the centre of the original bounds of the District, from which point the main river flows in a southerly direction, until it passes the line. A number of smaller streams, including Rock and Tiber Creeks, which water all parts of the District, find their outlets into the Potomac or Anacostia.

Geology.—The soil of the District bordering the Potomac is alluvial, formed by the rich deposits of the river, brought down from the mountains. The elevated lands consist almost exclusively of yellow clay, interspersed with sand and gravel. Occasionally a mixture of loam and clay is met with. Rock Creek divides the primitive from the alluvial soil. Above Rock Creek the shores of the Potomac are lined with primitive rocks. Shortly after leaving the District the red sandstone appears. In some parts the stone frequently contains leaves of trees and ligneous fragments. A species of gneiss, composed of feldspar, quartz, and mica, is also abundant, and constitutes the underlying rock of the entire District.

Mineralogy.—The mineralogy of the District is thus stated by Mr. Robinson, in his Catalogue :

FLINT, on the shores of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, near the Navy Yard, in small nodules.

HORNESTONE, containing organic remains.

AGATIZED WOOD, woodstone, three miles north from Washington, sometimes invested with minute crystals of quartz, fine specimens, and abundant.

SCHORL, in Georgetown, in gneiss.

LIGNITE and **PYRITICAL FOSSIL WOOD**, found abundantly in digging wells.

IRON ORE, in the vicinity of the woodstone locality, in detached masses, on the surface. Organic remains in sandstone abundant.

Botany.—A list of the plants indigenous to the District of Columbia, prepared by J. A. Brereton, in 1822, from the material collected under the auspices of the Washington Botanical Society, and entitled *Florula Columbiana*, presents 22 classes and 288 varieties, following the Linnæan classification. Of the more familiar varieties found are the oak, (several varieties,) button-wood, red maple, sassafras, alder, mountain ash, linden, catalpa, locust, chestnut, tulip, horehound, pennyroyal, dogwood, blue-eyed grass, violet, wild honeysuckle, fox grape, Indian tobacco, mullien, wild sweet potato, nightshade, chickweed, touch-me-not, dog's bane, spiderwort, elder, sumac, calamus, superb lily, hellebore, free primrose, ground laurel, laurel, whortleberry, wild indigo, wild pink, cockle, poke, strawberry, dewberry, blackberry, sweet brier, May apple, columbine, ground ivy, motherwort, catnip, trumpet creeper, water-cress, wild pepper-grass, passion flower, crow-foot geranium, snakeroot, pea vine, wild potato vine, dandelion, thistle, wild lettuce, sunflower, ladies' slipper, sedge, nettle, burdock, hog weed, Indian turnip, cucumber.

Zoology.—The animals native to the region embraced within and contiguous to the District of Columbia in primitive times resorted to this vicinity in large numbers to feed upon the rich pastures found upon the alluvial banks of the Potomac. Among these were several varieties of deer. There were also panther, black bear, wild cat, wolves, red and gray foxes, rabbits, beaver, raccoon, opossum, squirrels, (several varieties,) field mice. The larger species are exterminated. The number of species of all kinds is stated at 42.

Ornithology.—The feathered kingdom is well represented. Jefferson, in his Notes on Virginia, speaks of 100 varieties of birds, most of which doubtless were found in the

District. The wild turkey was found in great numbers. The canvas-back duck, which in early days resorted to the vicinity of Analostan Island, is yet met with in the estuaries of the streams below the city; also the wild goose, swan, mallard, blue-winged teal, widgeon, and other species. In the swamps are found snipe, rail, blackbirds, and reed-birds. The country generally abounds in quail. The hunting of feathered game is restricted by law. The autumn months generally constitute the season. The cardinal grosbeak, mocking-bird, sparrow, linnet, yellow-bird, thrush, sand-piper, king-fisher, and heron are also met with. The number of species of all kinds is stated at 236.

Ichthyology.—The Potomac, within the District, is stocked with fish in great numbers, some of which are of the finest varieties. Those best known are the sturgeon, (weight from 40 to 150 lbs.,) rock fish, (from 1 to 75 lbs.,) shad, bass, gar, eel, (three varieties,) carp, herring, pike, perch, (four varieties,) catfish, mullet, (three varieties,) and smelt. The shad of the Potomac are of excellent quality. In the season they are very abundant, and may be seen caught on the Virginia shore opposite the city; also large quantities of herring are caught below the city. The laws of Maryland, as early as 1768, provided for the protection of the fish. Subsequent acts placed a heavy penalty upon the destruction of young fish by weirs and dams, and to prevent beating with cords or poles at certain seasons of the year. A species of shark also ascends to the city.


Herpetology.—There are about 50 species of reptiles. Of turtles and lizards there are several varieties. There are about 20 species of serpents, including the rattle, copperhead, black, garter, water, green snakes, and vipers.

Climate.—The climate of the District of Columbia is generally salubrious, though subject to sudden changes, particularly in spring. The means for a series of years, compiled at the office of the Chief Signal Officer (Reports for the benefit of commerce), indicate these general conditions of the atmosphere: Mean temperature, minimum, 7° to 9° Fahrenheit, maximum, 95° to 102°.5; mean Barometer, min., 29.08 to 29.35 inches, max., 30.63 to 30.82; Rain Fall, max., 5.8 inches to 7.8 in.; Prevailing winds, northwest. The hottest months are July and August, and the coldest December and February. Sleighing is rare. In summer storms, attended with excessive lightning and thunder, are frequent. In the winter of 1874-5 navigation on the Potomac was entirely suspended for several weeks on account of the ice.

SECTION II.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY.

AVENUES, SQUARES, STATUES, &c.

 HERE are three points within the city from which the finest views of Washington may be obtained : 1st. The Dome of the Capitol. 2d. The West Portico of the Capitol, reached through the central hall of the Library of the United States. 3d. The higher of the north central towers of the Smithsonian Institution. Outside of the city the best points are from the tower of the Government Hospital for the Insane, beyond the Anacostia, and the portico of Arlington House, beyond the Potomac. The stranger should not fail to take advantage of at least one of these opportunities, and all would amply repay him. With the aid of this **HAND-BOOK** and map he will thus be able to form a perfect idea of the city and the location of the principal public buildings.

Topography.—The site of Washington covers an undulating tract, which lies along the left or E. bank of the Potomac River, between Rock Creek and the Anacostia. From the rugged elevations on the banks of Rock Creek a crescent-shaped ridge crosses the northern portions of the city. About two thirds its length it suddenly parts, to allow the fitful current of the Tiber through. From that point it rises and spreads out into the expansive plateau of Capitol Hill, which overlooks the Anacostia on the E. Within this encircling ridge the surface falls away in terraces and gentle slopes to the banks of the Potomac. In different parts of the city are eminences which afford commanding situations for the public buildings.

From the lower falls of the Potomac at Georgetown, where the outlying spurs of the Blue Ridge Mountains give the face of nature a somewhat rugged appearance, a chain of low, wooded hills range on the N., and continuing on the opposite shores of the Anacostia and Potomac, merge again in the hills on the Virginia side. These give the appearance of a vast amphitheatre, in the centre of which stands the city.

The mean altitude of the city is about 40 ft. above the or-

dinary low tide in the Potomac opposite. The more important elevations, according to levels taken by Brev. Lieut. Col. George W. Hughes, Corps of Topographical Engineers, in 1850, are as follows:

Foundation of St. John's Church, NE. corner of 16th and H sts. NW., opposite Lafayette Square and the President's House, 65.50 ft.

Corner of I and 19th sts. NW., 82.10 ft.

East base of Capitol, 89.50 ft.

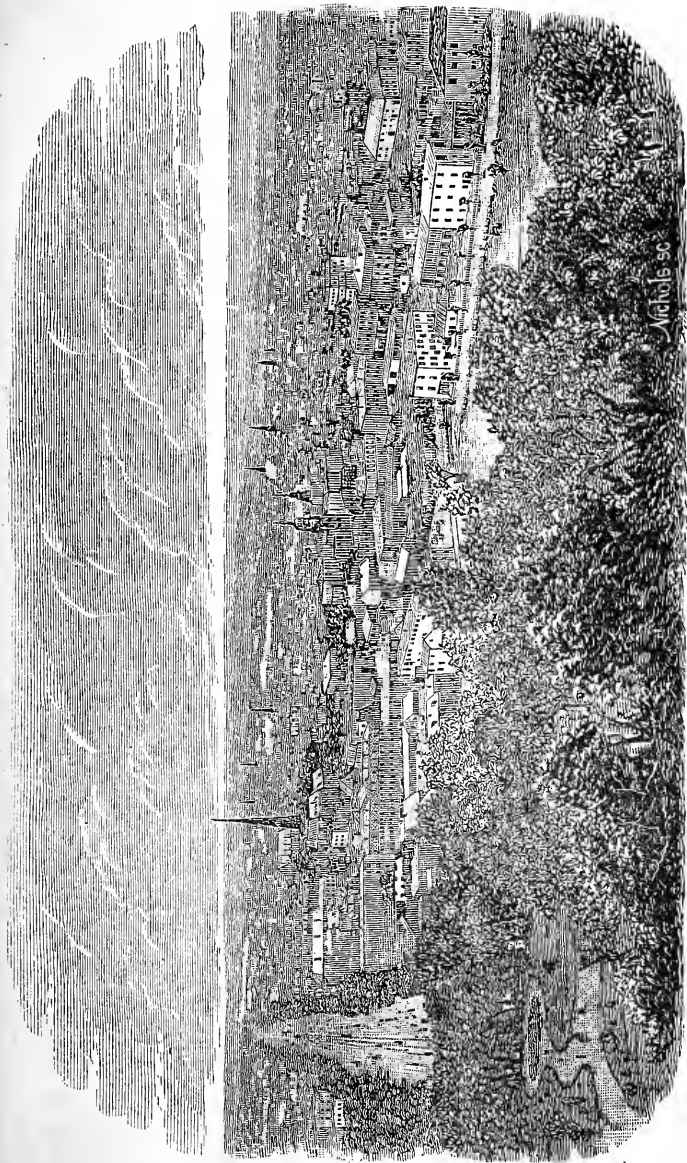
Base of Naval Observatory, 96.20 ft.

Corner of N and 11th sts. NW., (highest point in the city,) 103.70 ft.

The soil upon which the city is built is generally a yellowish clay, mixed with gravel. In digging wells near New Jersey av. trees well preserved were found at a depth of from 6 to 48 ft. At one point a stratum of black mud was discovered at a depth of 18 ft.

The *Tiber*—so named more than a century before Washington was founded, in the belief, it is said, that some day upon its banks would rise a capital greater than Rome, like its historic and larger namesake—runs through the city, dividing it into two parts. Its fountain streams rise in the hills to the N., and enter the city in several branches, the principal one in the vicinity of 1st st. W.; it then pursues a SE. and S. course, till it crosses Massachusetts av., when it winds off to the SW. around the NW. base of Capitol Hill and across Pennsylvania av. and the Botanical Garden. Originally its course continued along the Mall and emptied into the Potomac immediately W. of the Washington Monument. Subsequently it was diverted into the Washington Canal at 3d st. W., which followed the line of B st. N. along the N. borders of the Mall. The filling of the canal led to further changes. The Tiber and its tributaries have since been utilized by diverting them into the sewerage system of the central and southern portions of the city; hence, although the stream traverses one of the most populous sections, its course is not traceable, the current flowing beneath heavy brick arches, upon which buildings have been erected and avenues, streets, and parks laid out. In primitive days the banks of the Tiber were lined with forests, and shad and herring in their season were caught in its waters, under the very shadow of the hill where the Capitol now stands.

Plan of the City.—The plan of Washington was prepared in 1791 by Peter Charles L'Enfant, a French engineer of noticeable genius but eccentric habits, who had served in the Continental Army with sufficient distinction to attract the



VIEW OF WASHINGTON FROM THE CAPITOL. (Jarvis.)

attention of Washington. In the work he was greatly assisted by the advice of Thomas Jefferson, who, when diplomatic representative of the United States at foreign courts, had, with an intuitive vision of the wants of the future, studied the plans of the cities of Europe visited by him, and was competent and prepared, with the aid of plans and his personal knowledge of their details, to contribute an invaluable amount of information on this important subject. The plan adopted combines the artistic beauty and grace of Versailles and the practical advantages of Babylon, revived by William Penn in Philadelphia. In the conception of the plan, the predominating object was to secure positions for the different public edifices; also squares and areas of different shapes, which would afford fine prospects. The avenues were intended to connect the most distant parts with certain principal central points, to insure a reciprocity of views. Lines N. and S., intersected by others running E. and W., were to divide the city into streets and squares. These lines were to be so combined as to intersect at certain given points another set of divergent avenues, so as to form on the open spaces. Every grand transverse avenue and every principal divergent one, such as from the Capitol to the President's House, was to be 160 ft. wide, laid out with 10 ft. sidewalks and 30 ft. of gravel-walk, planted with trees on either side, and 80 ft. of carriageway in the centre. The other avenues and streets leading to public buildings or markets were to be 130 ft. wide, and others 110 and 90 ft.

The *site for the Capitol* was determined upon as the initial point in execution of this plan. That important question having been decided, Mr. Ellicott drew a true meridian line by celestial observation, which passed through the area intended for the Capitol. This he crossed by another, a due E. and W. line, which passed through the same area. These lines were accurately measured, and formed the basis on which the whole plan was executed. All these lines were run by a transit instrument, and the acute angles were determined by actual measurement, leaving nothing to the uncertainty of the compass. The avenues and streets were then laid down.

The ideas of the projectors not only contemplated a Federal City capable of great expansion, but also took in its creditable *embellishment*. Although the want of means and the general apathy of the government and people allowed these suggestions to pass unrecognized, it is interesting to observe that the disgraceful and neglected condition of the Capital of the United States for nearly three quarters of a century was not owing to any imperfections in the original plan. Directly S. of the President's House, in the triangular space between the Mall and the Potomac and the mouth of the Tiber, where the unfinished Obelisk to the memory of Washington stands, was located the site for the Equestrian *Statue of Washington*, voted by the Continental Congress in 1783. On E. Capitol st., between 11th and 13th sts. E., and about the centre of the high plateau between the Capitol and the Anacostia, where four avenues intersect, was laid out a spacious square, in which was to be erected an Historic Column, to be used also as a *Mile or Itinerary Column*, from which it was intended to calculate the distances to all places within the United States and on the continent. This column would have answered the purpose of the celebrated Nippon-Bass or Bridge of Japan, at Yedo. This bridge is considered

as the centre of the empire. From it the Tocaido extends to all parts of the empire, and geographical distances are computed. At the foot of 8th st. W., immediately on the banks of the Potomac, and commanding a fine view of the widening reach of the river below, was to be erected a *Naval Itinerary Column*, to celebrate the first rise of the Navy, and "to stand a ready monument to consecrate its progress and achievements." The crest of the knoll on which the Patent Office now stands was set apart for a *National Church and Mausoleum*, designed for the use of the Government on occasions of public prayer, thanksgivings, state funerals and orations, and for any other purpose national in character. The edifice was to be assigned to the special use of no particular sect or denomination, but to be equally open to all. It was also to be the place for such monumental or other tributes of a grateful country voted by the then late Continental Congress for those heroes who fell in the cause of liberty, and for such others as might be decreed a place there by the voice of the nation. Also, *five grand Fountains* were to be erected at different prominent points; one S. of the Capitol, in the large irregular space formed by the intersection of Virginia and North and South Carolina avs.; one on Maryland av., at the intersection of F and 11th sts. N. E.; one at the intersection of Pennsylvania and Louisiana avs., near the present site of the Centre Market; one on New York av., at the intersection of I st., between 11th and 12th sts., N. W.; and one on the N. side of Pennsylvania av., at the intersection of I st., between 20th and 21st sts. N. W. It was proposed to supply these fountains from the springs and streams within the limits of the city. Between the Capitol and the Botanical Garden it was intended to construct a *Grand Cascade*, to be fed from the Tiber. Between Pennsylvania and Maryland avs., from 3d st. W., a space of 1,200 ft. was laid down as the main approach to the "Federal House," or Capitol, and by which it was intended to reach the upper square of the "Federal House." The *Mall* was to form a grand avenue, 400 ft. wide and about 1 m. in length, bordered with gardens, to lead to the Equestrian Statue of Washington, or where the Monument now stands, and to connect the "Congress Garden with the President's Park." On E. Capitol st., which was to be 160 ft. wide to the proposed bridge across the Anacostia, the pavement on each side was to pass under archways, with shops. On the S. of the President's Park was to be a well-improved "Field, 1,800 ft. wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long," part of the "Walk" from the President's House. This spacious reservation was designed for the more elegant houses and gardens of the city, to be used by diplomatic or other foreign representatives and prominent officials of the United States. Fifteen *squares* were to be distributed among the States in the Union, for them to embellish within a limited time, by the erection of some appropriate statue, or other mark, to the memory of the heroes of the Revolution, "to inspire the young," and designed to "leave a grand idea of patriotic interest." Lots were to be assigned for the use of churches, colleges and other institutions. All dwellings or other structures were, to be built in accordance with certain regulations, so as to preserve uniformity.

Origin of the Plan.—The resemblance between the plans of L'Enfant for Washington and L'Notre for Versailles will be apparent to any one who has visited the capital of the Western Republic and the magnificent royal residence of the kings of France. The grand avenues de Sceaux and de St. Cloud, diverging from the Cour Royale, are reproduced in Pennsylvania and Maryland avs., radiating from the E. front of the Capitol; E. Capitol st. is the Avenue de Paris; the Boulevard du Roi and the Allée du Potager in N. and S. Capitol sts.; and the Allées de la Reine, de Noisy, des Paons, and de la Reine, which diverge from the E. extremity of the Grand Canal, near the Basin d'Apollon, with the

omission of Allée de la Reine to the SW., respectively, in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and New York avs. W. of the President's House. The missing avenue in the plan of Washington, the continuation of Vermont av., would have completed the resemblance, but for the interference of nature: the Potomac and the mouth of the Tiber standing in the way of the extension SW. of the President's House. Other striking features of the design of Versailles are observable. Washington, however, having in view the practical as well as the beautiful, might be said to combine the plans of two cities. The streets running at right angles have a regard for the facilities of business. While over these, with an eye to beautiful prospects and the advantageous display of the centres of attraction, at long ranges are laid the broad avenues, *carrefours*, allées, and lawns of the imperial retreat at Versailles.

Though the city was originally laid out on a scale adequate to the necessities of a metropolis of more than half a million inhabitants, and with the proper regard for the adornment of the Capital of a great people in the future, the crude ideas entertained by subsequent statesmen respecting the political status of the Federal Territory and city were adverse to any expenditure other than to establish there a simple place of meeting for the representatives of the States—a sort of central agency, where the President and Executive officers might be stationed, and where Congress might come once a year or oftener, as the exigencies of the times required, to transact the business intrusted to them by the Constitution—mainly to pass laws, appropriate money, levy taxes, declare war, ratify treaties, and confirm nominations. This class, then in the ascendancy, found it impossible, or were unwilling, to see anything national in the foundation of a Federal Capital, and consequently opposed every measure looking beyond the mere provision of accommodations for the public offices. To build a capital in every sense symbolic and worthy of the Union was entirely foreign to their interpretation of the meaning of that portion of the Constitution which gave Congress the power to accept and exercise exclusive jurisdiction over a Territory to be solely devoted to the uses of the nation for the purposes of the Government. These notions, it would seem, were a revival of a practice in Germany centuries ago. On the left bank of the Rhine, immediately below the ancient village of Rhense, on the very brink of the stream, and apart from the habitations of men, is still to be seen the famous though rude rostrum or temple known as the *Koenigsstuhl*. It consists of stone seats, within a small circular wall, and overhead entirely open to the air. Here, in the earlier ages, the German electors assembled to deliberate upon the affairs of the empire, to perform acts for the common good, to make treaties, and to nominate or depose the emperors. Washington, by the class alluded to, was viewed in the light of the *Koenigsstuhl* of the United States. More mature thought, however, at last brought the people to look upon their capital as the political metropolis of the United States. This enlightened view is recent, dating no further back than 1861. It was not till 1870 that the march of much-needed improvement commenced. With this new state of affairs the Capital is annually becoming more worthy of the greatness of the Republic of over fifty millions of people.

Reservations.—In the plan of the city a liberal allowance of space was selected and marked out in the most desirable localities for the sites of public buildings, parks, and for other purposes of the Government. These grounds were called res-

ervations, and were numbered from 1 to 17, with an aggregate area of 541 acres, 1 rood, 29 perches, for which the government paid $\$66.66\frac{2}{3}$ per acre, total $\$36,099$, from money arising out of the sale of city lots granted by the



MILL'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON. (See page 39.)

original proprietors. These reservations were selected by President Washington for public purposes. Those still possessed by the Government—several having been sold or granted away since, leaving 513 acres—are designated on the maps by their original numbers, but are popularly

called after the principal buildings situated on them, or from the uses to which assigned, as follows:

- No. 1. THE PRESIDENT'S GROUNDS extend from H st. N. to B st. N., and from 15th to 17th sts. W., with the exception of a square in the NE. and NW. angles. On these grounds are the President's House, conservatories, and stables, flanked on the E. by the Treasury Department, and on the W. by the State, War. and Navy Departments. Total area, 83 a. 1 r. 22 p.
- No. 2. THE CAPITOL GROUNDS AND MALL extend from 1st st. E. to the prolongation of 15th st. W., and between B sts. N. and S. On these grounds are the Capitol, Botanical Garden, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Agricultural Department. Total originally, 227 a. 0 r. 8 p. Under authority of Congress, in 1872, squares No. 687 and 688, in the NE. and SE. angles of the E. Park, were purchased and thrown into the grounds. The deficient portion of the Mall was disposed of in 1822. See Reservations Nos. 10, 11 and 12.
- No. 3. THE PARK extends from the W. line of the Mall, on 15th st. W., to the banks of the Potomac, and is separated from the President's Grounds by B st., N., formerly the line of the Tiber Creek and the Washington Canal. The old channel of the Tiber entered the Potomac on the NW. border of this reservation. These grounds are occupied by the Washington Monument and the Government Nurseries. Total area, 29 a. 3 r. 9 p.
- No. 4. THE UNIVERSITY SQUARE extends from E. st. N. to the banks of the Potomac, and between 23d and 25th sts. W. On these grounds is the Naval Observatory. Total area, 21 a. 0 r. 18 p.
- No. 5. THE ARSENAL GROUNDS, foot of $4\frac{1}{2}$ st. W., originally included the point of land at the confluence of the Anacostia and Potomac, from Greenleaf's Point to T st. S., and between the mouth of James Creek and the line of 3d st. W. to the Potomac. Total area, 28 a. 2 r. 31 p. This reservation in 1857 was extended by the purchase of the land between the line of the canal into James Creek and W. to the Potomac and N. to P st. S.
- No. 6. THE WEST MARKET SQUARE, on the Potomac, at the foot of 20th and 21st st. W. covered with water.
- No. 7. THE CENTRE MARKET SQUARE, between the point of intersection of Pennsylvania and Louisiana avs. and B st. N., and from 7th to 9th sts. W. Total area, 2 a. 3 r. 29 p. This reservation years ago was granted by the President to the corporation for the erection of a market. In 1860 it was granted to a private corporation by which the present handsome structure was erected, now the principal market in the city.
- No. 8. THE NATIONAL CHURCH SQUARE, between 7th and 9th sts. W. and F. and G. sts. N., occupied by the Patent Office. Area 4 a. 0 r. 22 p.
- No. 9. JUDICIARY SQUARE, between the intersection of Indiana and Louisiana avs. and G. st. N., and 4th and 5th sts. W., occupied by the City Hall. Area, 19 a. 1 r. 27 p. In 1819 a portion of this reservation was granted by Congress to the corporation for a Town House or City Hall.
- No. 10. RESERVATION North of Pennsylvania av. between 3d and $4\frac{1}{2}$ sts. W. In 1822, granted by Congress to the corporation, to be sold in lots, to pay for the removal of the canal, which then ran along the S. side of Pennsylvania av., to the centre of the Mall, from 3d to 6th sts. W., and to fill up the low grounds in that vicinity. Total area, 6 a. 0 r. 31 p.
- No. 11. RESERVATION between B and C sts. N. and 2d and 3d sts. W. Total area, 3 a. 2 r. 34 p. Disposed of same as reservation No. 10.
- No. 12. RESERVATION North of Pennsylvania av., between 2d and 3d sts. W. Total area, 1 a. 1 r. 4 p. Disposed of same as reservations Nos. 10 and 11.
- No. 13. HOSPITAL SQUARE, from the Anacostia to 19th st. E. and between B and G sts. S. Total area, 77 a. 0 r. 26 p. On this square stands the Magazine, Alms House, and District Jail.
- No. 14. THE NAVY YARD is bounded by M st. S. and the Anacostia, and the continuation of 6th and 9th sts. E. Total area, 12 a. 3 r. 15 p. On these grounds are the buildings, docks, ship-houses, and works of the Washington Navy Yard.
- Nos. 15 and 16. EASTERN MARKET HOUSE SQUARES, near the Navy Yard. These reservations were granted by Congress to the municipal corporation

for the purpose stated. Area, No. 15, 1 a. 0 r. 21 p.; No. 16, 1 a., 0 r. 23 p.
 No. 17. TOWN HOUSE SQUARE, the irregular space S. of the Capitol, between
 S. Capitol st. and 3d st. E. and E and H sts. S. Total area, 21 a. 1 r. 29 p.
 The aggregate area of the public reservations in the city, deducting those
 disposed of, correction of errors, and modifications, is 513 acres.

In 1812 the President of the United States was authorized to take possession



BROWN'S STATUE OF GENERAL SCOTT. (See page 36.)

of the whole of the public reservations, and to lease them out for not exceeding ten years, on such terms and conditions as in his judgment might best effect their improvement for walks, botanic gardens, or other public purposes.

A detailed description of the reservations occupied by the Government will be found in connection with the public buildings or their other designating feature.

Table Showing the Width of the Streets and Avenues in the City of Washington.

The streets running East and West, are designated by letters of the alphabet, and by the word North or South, according as they are situated North or South of the Capitol, which is the dividing point; as, A street north, A street south, which are the first streets north and south of the Capitol.

The streets running North and South, are designated numerically, and by the word East or West, according to their position with respect to the Capitol; as, First street east, and First street west.

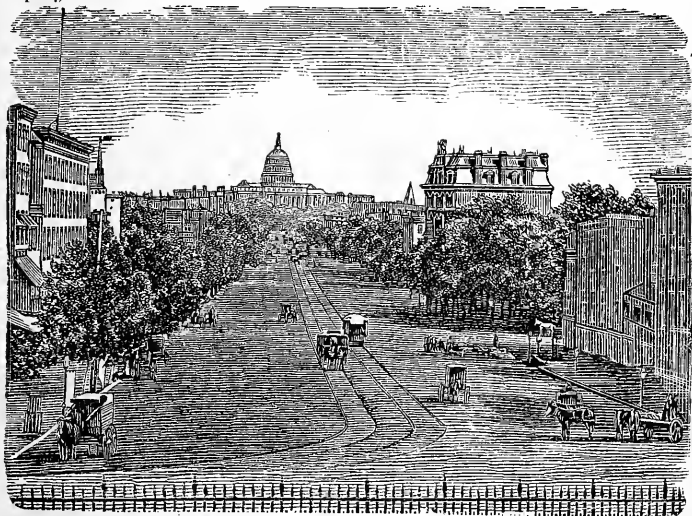
Streets,	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W									
North,	-	90	90	80	70	90	100	90	90	90	147.8	90	90	80	90	90	90	90	90	90	80	80									
South,	-	90	90	80	90	90	70	100	80	90	80	90	90	85	85	85	85	85	85	80	80	40									
Streets,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	3	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
East,	-	80	110	90	90	85	-	100	85	90	100	90	80	90	112	90	-	100	90	80	100	80	80	100	80	80	80	80	80	80	-
West,	-	80	90	90	110	80	110	80	100	85	100	85	85	111.5	85	110	70	110	110	160	110	90	110	90	90	160	90	90	80	70	80

North and South Capitol Streets, each 130 feet wide; East Capitol Street, 160; Half Streets, east and west, 50; Thirtieth and a half Street 70; Water Street, between South Capitol and W Streets, 60 feet wide; elsewhere, 80 feet; Boundary Street, 80 feet wide. The streets on the East and West sides of Lafayette Square, are 90 feet wide; from F Street North to the Canal, the width of 8th Street West is 85 feet 8 inches. The width of D Street north-west of 17th Street west is 80 feet; elsewhere, 70 feet. Street opened since the adoption of the original plan, 40 to 60 feet wide.

AVENUES.	WIDTH.	COURSE.	AVENUES.	WIDTH.	COURSE.
Delaware,	160 ft.	N. 150 44'	Tennessee,	120 ft.	N. 320 25'
New Jersey,	160 "	N. 150 44'	N. York, E. of President's House,	130 "	N. 660 09'
Maryland, east of Capitol,	160 "	N. 620 25'	N. York, W. of President's House,	160 "	N. 700 27'
Maryland, west of Capitol	160 "	N. 700 22' 00"	Vermont,	130 "	N. 240 31' 30"
North Carolina,	160 "	N. 620 30'	Connecticut,	130 "	N. 240 31' 30"
South Carolina,	160 "	N. 710 13' 54"	Rhode Island,	130 "	N. 660 09'
Georgia,	160 "	N. 620 30'	New Hampshire,	120 "	N. 360 09'
Va., from Mail to the Anacostia,	160 "	N. 620 30'	Massachusetts, W. of N. Jersey	160 "	S. 660 03'
Va., from Rock Creek to Potomac,	120 "	S. 700 18' 05"	Massachusetts, E. of N. Jersey	160 "	S. 620 26' 08"
Pennsylvania, from President's House to U. S. Capitol,	160 "	S. 550 20'	Ohio,	160 "	S. 700 18'
Pennsylvania, west from President's House to Rock Creek,	130 "	S. 660	Louisiana,	160 "	S. 700 21' 36"
Pennsylvania, from the Capitol to the Anacostia,	160 "	S. 620 27'	Indiana,	160 "	S. 700 23' 30"
Kentucky,	120 "	S. 330	Missouri,	85 "	S. 700 33' 30"
			Maine,	85 "	N. 700 22' 09"

PAVEMENTS.—Streets and Avenues of 100 ft. in width and upwards, have pavements 20 ft. wide; between 80 and 100 ft., 17 ft. wide, and those under 80 ft., pavements 12 ft. wide.
The distance on an East and West line from the West side of 24th Street East, is 24,140.8 feet = 4,572 miles. The distance on a North and South line from the south side of W Street, South along 11th Street West to North side of Boundary Street, is 19,954.8 feet = 3,779 miles.

Avenues and Streets.—The 21 avenues and 107 streets of the Capital have an aggregate length of 279 m.—avenues 65., streets 214 m.—and are of greater width than those of any other city in the world. Originally there were 13 avs., named after the States in the Union when the city was laid out. Others on the first plan, but undesignated, were named after States subsequently admitted, though not in the order of their admission. The avenues radiate from principal centres or connect different parts of the city. With the alleys and open spaces at intersections the highways cover 2554 a., or nearly one-half of the area of the city. *For location of avenues and streets see map of the city facing page 14; for location, width and course of avenues and streets see "Table" page 24. For description of avenues see page 26.*



PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. (Jarves.)

The ratio of street areas to areas of three of the principal cities in the United States and the same number in Europe is : Paris, France, 25.8 per cent. ; Berlin, Prussia, 26.4 per cent. ; Boston, United States, 26.7 per cent. ; Philadelphia, United States, 29.8, per cent. ; New York, United States, 35.3 per cent. ; Vienna, Austria, 35.8 per cent. ; Washington, United States, 41.8 per cent. The carriage ways of the avenues and streets are well laid, with a variety of pavements amounting to over 160 m., embracing Belgian, granite, cobble-stone, Neufchatel, concrete, wood, Macadam and graveled. This length is computed on the basis of an assumed width of 32 ft. The improved styles of pavements have been laid on principal thoroughfares of business and pleasure, and on the avenues and streets occupied by the better class of residences. The cobble-stone, in streets less traveled, mostly south of Pennsylvania av. The Macadam is but little used within the city, owing to the dust, but is extensively employed on the highways traversing the rural districts within the Territory.

Under the old corporation, with the exception of a few spasmodic attempts, as the necessities of an increased population became urgent, no efforts were

made to improve the avenues, streets, and spaces. Under act of Congress April 6, 1870, one-half of the width of many of the avenues and streets was set apart for parking, leaving a roadway of not less than 35 ft. width in the centre, or two such road-ways on each side of the park, should that be placed in the centre. Pennsylvania and Indiana avs. and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ st. W., between the City Hall and Pennsylvania ave., were excluded from this arrangement. On July 8, of the same year, Congress authorized the paving of Pennsylvania av. at the Government expense. Under the Board of Public Works, a system of grades was adopted, to which all avenues and streets were made to conform.

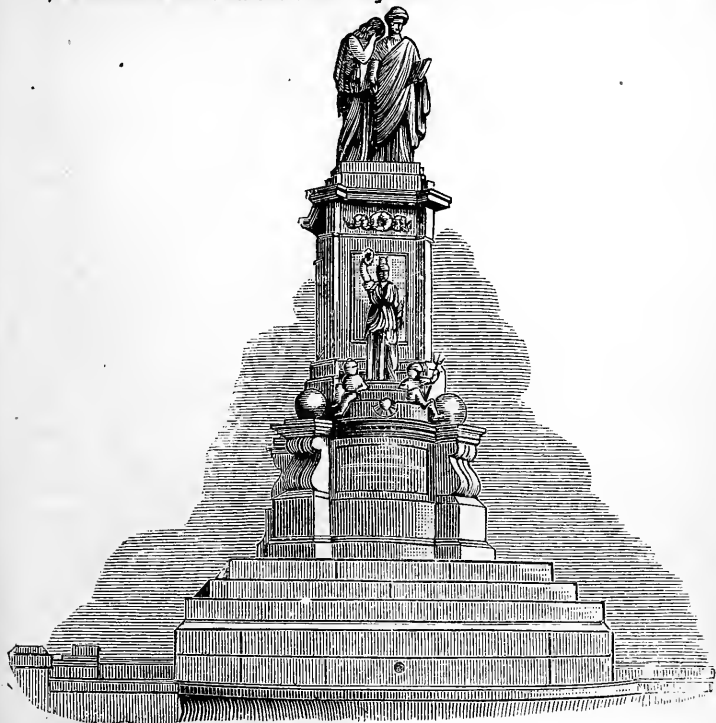
Description of Avenues.—The broad thoroughfares are among the principal attractions of the National Capital, and the finest possessed by any city in the world. A drive upon them, especially of an evening, when thronged with handsome equipages, affords a truly enjoyable recreation.

Pennsylvania av. is not only the principal, but also one of the two longest in the city. It is, however, twice interrupted in its continuity—by the President's House and Capitol. Its width varies from 130 to 160 ft. It is about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, from Georgetown and Rock Creek to the Anacostia, and is the main line of communication across the city. Along its route are the *Washington Circle*, the *War and Treasury Departments*, and *President's House*. From 17th to 15th sts. the avenue presents a particularly fine prospect, passing between the *North Park of the President's Grounds*, in front of which is a sidewalk 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, and *Lafayette Square*. From 15th st. W. to the Capitol it traverses the entire length of the finest *business quarter* and the *fashionable drive*. It thence winds up and around the hill surmounted by the *Capitol*, and continues to its terminus on the banks of the Anacostia. At the foot of 8th st. E., leaving this avenue, is the Navy Yard.

Pennsylvania av. was also the earliest used. In 1800 it was opened and rudely drained from the Capitol to Georgetown, and yet it was nothing better than a marsh. During the administration of Jefferson, from the Capitol to the President's House it was laid out in three roadways. A row of Lombardy poplars was planted between the centre or main roadway and that on either side. A flag-stone footwalk also ran from the Capitol to Georgetown. In 1825 the sidewalk on the S. side was paved with stone from the Capitol to the Navy Department. In 1832 the trees were cut down, the curbs extended, and a drained, macadamized roadway, 45 ft. wide in the centre, laid out. The "centre strip," however, was not entirely completed till 1849, and then was shaded with elms, maples, and "trees of heaven." In 1842 it was lighted with lamps from the Capitol to the President's House; subsequently it was paved with cobblestones, and so remained till 1870, when it was improved in a manner commensurate with its prominence as a thoroughfare.

MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE is the longest unbroken in the city, being over 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. It begins at the NW. Boundary; is 160 ft. wide, and extends to the Anacostia SE., intersecting New Hampshire and Connecticut avs., forming the *P-street Circle*; Vermont av., forming the *Circle of Victory* (Thomas Statue); New York av., at *Mount Vernon Place*; New Jersey and Delaware avs.; Maryland av. at the *Statue of Greene*; Tennessee, North Carolina, and Kentucky avs., at *Lincoln Square* (*Statue of Emancipation*), and thence to the *Hospital Grounds* on the Anacostia.

This avenue gradually rises to an elevation considerably above the surrounding heights, from which it descends in easy graduation to the middle of the broad intermediate valley, and rises again on the east. On its route are the finest circles and squares, and many of the most costly residences. It is well paved, and bordered with a choice variety of trees.



SIMMONS NAVAL STATUE, OR MONUMENT OF PEACE.

The *naval monument*, designated by Congress the *Monument of Peace*, designed by Admiral Porter, U. S. N., and erected from *subscriptions* started by him, 1865, in his fleet, on the fall of Fort Fisher, "In memory of the officers, seamen and marines of the United States navy who fell in defense of the union and liberty of their country, 1861-'65." From officers, midshipmen and men, \$9,000, from prominent gentlemen, (including Secretary Borie, \$1,000,) \$4,000, increased by investment in U. S. securities. Contracted for, 1871, with Franklin Simmons, sculptor, of Maine, for \$21,000, *Ravacchione Carrara marble*, height, 44 ft., erected without ceremonies, 1877. The *surmounting figures* represent History recording the woes narrated by America; *west of plinth*, Victory crowns young Neptune and Mars; *east*, Peace offering the olive branch and surrounded by the products of the peaceful arts. Latter paid for, \$2,000, out of appropriation, \$20,000, by Congress, 1876, for foundation, platform, steps and circular basin, designed by Edward Clark, architect of the Capitol. Cascades flow from the mouths of *bronze dolphins* in the sub-base, and four artistic *lamp posts* stand on the rim of the basin. The monument was admired in Rome as one of the finest works of the kind ever sent to America. It was transported from Leghorn on board the U. S. ship Supply, and landed at the Navy Yard, Washington. Inscription on the *tablet*, held by History, "They died that their country might live." The monument *stands* on Pennsylvania Av., at the western base of Capitol Hill. It is 40 ft. high; the figures are 6 ft.

VERMONT AND CONNECTICUT AVENUES, 130 ft. wide, extending respectively NE. and NW. from the N. side of Lafayette Square, opposite the Executive Mansion.

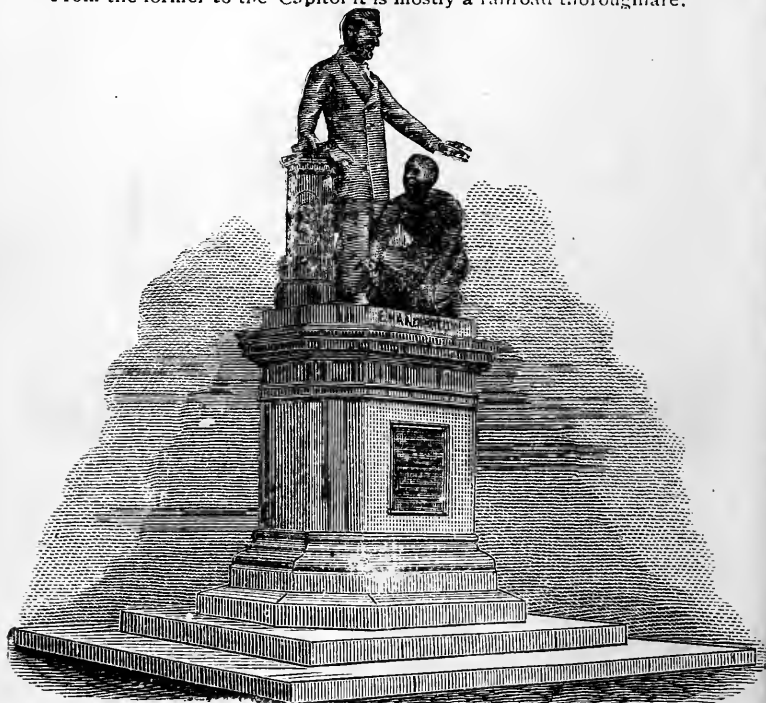
On the former are many beautiful private residences, and the *Statues of McPherson and Thomas*, and on the latter the elegant edifice of the English Legation and the property of that government.

NEW YORK AVENUE, 130 ft. wide, begins at the Potomac river, SW. of the Department of State, and runs across the city in a NE direction.

Its continuity is interrupted by the park of the Executive Mansion. From the Treasury Department NE. it is parked in the centre, and has a vista of elms. At the intersection of Massachusetts av. is a beautiful *bronze fountain*.

MARYLAND AVENUE, 160 ft. wide, beginning at the Washington terminus of *The Long Bridge* across the Potomac, extends NE. across the city to the *Baltimore Turnpike*.

From the former to the Capitol it is mostly a railroad thoroughfare.



BALL'S STATUE OF EMANCIPATION (SEE PAGE 38).

The remaining avenues are more or less improved, but as yet present no special attractions. *New Jersey* and *Delaware avs.* cross each other at the Capitol, and present fine sweeps of vision from that structure. *Rhode Island* and *New Hampshire avs.* in the NW. portion of the city, are rapidly filling up with private residences of a striking variety of architectural design and elegance. For names, widths and courses of avenues see "Table" page 24. For location and interesting points see map of the city in this HANDBOOK.

EXECUTIVE AVENUE, laid out in 1871, begins at Pennsylvania av., E. and W. of the Executive Mansion, and passes the *Treasury* and *State, War, and Navy Departments* respectively. The N. entrances consist of six massive granite gate-posts, upon which are swung immense iron gates. A *granite staircase*, 20 ft. wide, and a beautiful *fountain* stand W. of the Treasury Department. Walks lead from the Departments to the Executive Mansion. Passing S., the two wings of the av. form a semi-circle, uniting opposite the S. Portico of the Executive Mansion, and proceed in a broad single line due S. to B st. N., where the av. enters the *Park* or *Monument Grounds*, and joins the beautiful *Drive*, commenced in 1872, connecting the President's and Capitol Grounds.



ROBISSE'S STATUE OF MCPHERSON. (SEE PAGE 36.)

THE DRIVE.—Leaving the S. terminus of *Executive av.*, the *Drive*, consisting of a gravel roadway of 35 ft., planted on either side with trees, sweeps along the banks of the Potomac, affording a superb view of the expansive bosom of the river N. till lost behind the hill crowned by the Naval Observatory, and S. as far as the Long Bridge.

On the left is a beautiful lake, covering 3 a., fed by a spring on its SE. border and a fountain in the centre. On the right are *ponds for the propagation of fresh-water fish*, under the auspices of the United States Fish Commission. About 100 yds. W. of the Washington Monument, is a gray freestone, a little over 2 ft. in height which marks the centre of the District of Columbia, as laid out in 1791-'92. The Drive now winds round the Monument. On the S. is the Government Propagating Garden; also the stately edifice of the *Bureau of Engraving and Printing*. The Drive then enters the *Agricultural Grounds*, a beautiful reservation. At this point also commences the *Mall*. Prior to 1816 this attractive portion of the public grounds was covered with majestic oaks.

at 12th st. W., the drive now enters the quiet retreat of the *Smithsonian Institution, Armory Square*, so named from the former Armory of the District Militia located on the S. portion, to 6th st. W., where it will cross the track of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, on an ornamental *iron bridge*, with a 40 ft. roadway, and 12 ft. sidewalk on either side, constructed by that company in compliance with the act of Congress, and terminates opposite the W. entrance to the Botanical Garden. It is proposed to extend the drive across the garden, so as to complete the connection with the Capitol Grounds without leaving the line of the Mall, thus carrying out the original plan of the city, which contemplated "a walk and drive between the President's House and the Capitol." The Drive is nearly 2 m. in length.



BRONZE STATUE OF GEN. GREEN (SEE PAGE 38.)

Streets.—All streets in the city are designated from the Capitol, North, and South Capitol Streets, intersecting the Capitol from North to South, and East Capitol Street and its prolongation on the the Mall from east to west, crossing at right angles, constituting the base lines and dividing the city into four sections.

The numbered streets range in parallel lines east and west of the Capitol and lettered north and south, as A st. N. or S., or 1st st. E. or W., according to the situation with respect to the Capitol, as A and 1st sts., Northeast, Southeast, Northwest, Southwest, for every locality, it being necessary to designate the section. The principal public buildings, parks, business and fashionable parts of the city are in the Northwestern quarter. There are one hundred numbers in each block, beginning at the Capitol and extending to the four points of the compass (For additional information, see page 24, and map of the city.)

The city in addition to its magnificent avenues possesses many attractive *streets*. Prominent amongst these are F, I, K. and M, sts. N., and 4½, 11, 14, and 15 sts. W., upon which are some of the most beautiful private residences. The fine thoroughfare extending East of the Capitol, known as EAST CAPITOL STREET, was originally designed to be the chief street of the city; NORTH and SOUTH CAPITOL STREETS running from the Capitol, lie on the *first meridian* of longitude for the United States, as laid down, in 1791, by Ellicott; 7th Street W. is devoted exclusively to trade. (*For location of streets see Map; for width see "Table," page 24.*)



FOUR AND ONE-HALF STREET. (Jarvis.)

RENOMENCLATURE.—It is proposed to abolish the present system of nomenclature of the streets with duplicate letters and numbers. This plan is not only extremely confusing to strangers, but embarrassing and a source of great inconvenience to residents. The proposed renomenclature contemplates for streets running N. and S. a system of consecutive numbers, beginning at 28th st. W., which would be 1st st., and terminating at 31st st. E., which would be 60th st., the additional street necessary to make up that aggregate being 4½ st. W. or 21st st. First Sts. W. and E. at the Capitol would be 29th and 30th sts. respectively. N. and S. Capitol sts. would retain their present names. It is also proposed to adopt for the streets running E. and W. a nomenclature which would require no alteration in the letters, selecting for each the name of some citizen eminent in the service of the Government or in private life, the initial letter to correspond with the letter which now designates the street. For instance:

Streets North of the Capitol—Adams, Benton, Clay or Clinton, Douglas, Everett, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton. Jefferson, Kent, Lincoln, Marshall, Nelson, Otis, Peabody, Quincy, Randolph, Story, Tompkins, Upshur, Van Buren, and Webster.

Streets South of the Capitol—Anderson, Bainbridge, Chaun-

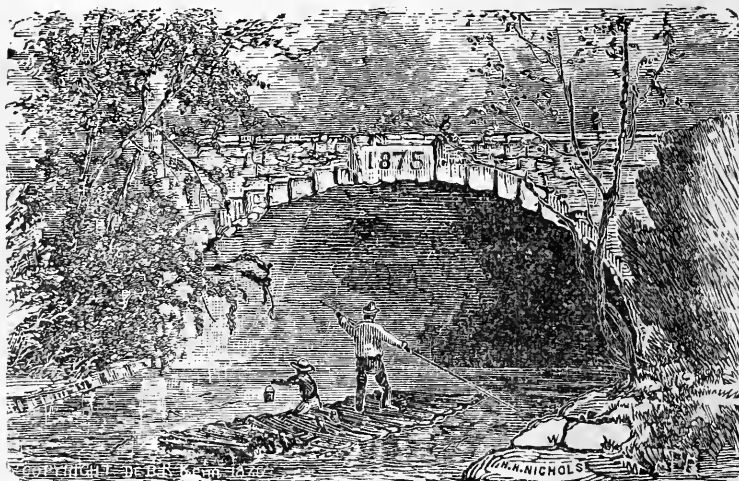
vey, Decatur, Ellsworth, Farragut, Grant, Harrison, Jackson, Knox, Lawrence, Marion, Nash or Nicholson, Overton, Perry, Quitman, Rodgers, Scott, Taylor, Union, Van Ness and Warren.

Parking.—The street parks and sidewalks of the city are generally planted with trees possessing the merits of stateliness and symmetry of growth, expansive foliage, early spring verdure, and variety of colors in autumn.

The *varieties* used are the silver maple, American linden, European sycamore maple, American elm, tulip tree, sugar maple, sweet gum, red maple, Norway maple, negundo, American ash, buttonwood, oaks, and European ash and linden. The trees are usually planted 40 feet apart and properly cared for. Certain varieties are confined to certain streets. The *supply* is kept up from the *reserve Nursery* on the banks of the Anacostia, S. of the Alms House, where there is constantly a stock of upwards of 20,000 plants from 2 to 9 feet in height. This parking adds vastly to the adornment of the capital.

Quarters—The arrangement of the streets with respect to the Capitol divides the city into 4 sections.

The *Northwest Quarter* constitutes the finest portions of the capital, embracing the President's House, all the Departments and Foreign Legations, the principal business establishments and fashionable residences. The *Southwest Quarter*, formerly known as "the Island," from its separation from the rest of the city by the Washington Canal, now filled, is generally the quarter of persons of moderate means. In it are also the wharves. The *Northeast Quarter* is the same as the SW. The *Southeast Quarter*, with a small portion of the NE., is known as "Capitol Hill," from the Capitol, which stands on the W. brow. It was intended, originally, to make this the finest portion of the city



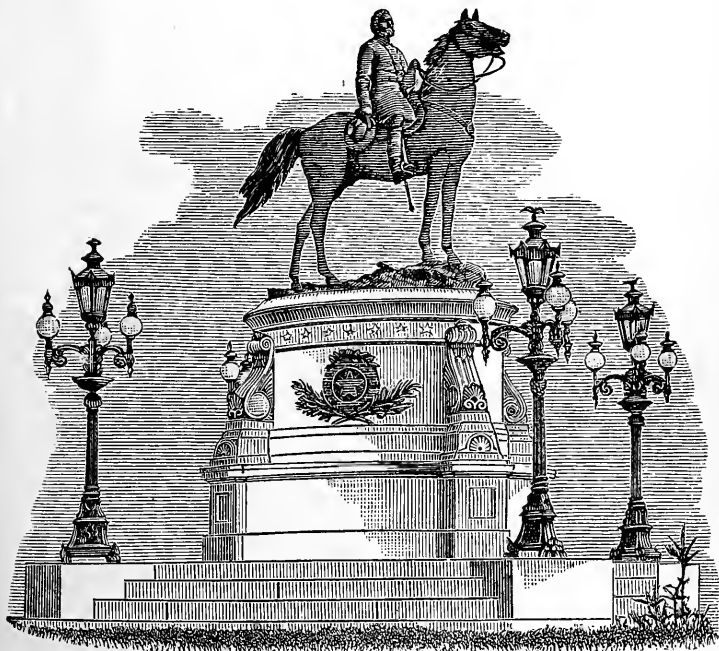
THE TIBER ARCH (outlet of Great Sewer).

Sewers.—The cities of Washington and Georgetown, for sewerage and drainage, are divided into 5 sections.

1. The *Georgetown and Slash Run District*. Draining that city, the N. W. portions of Washington, Slash Run, and small streams N. W. of the city. The *main sewer*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, 10 ft. span, with 7 miles of brick and 30 miles of pipe tributary sewers, disembogues into Rock Creek.

2. The *Boundary District*, intercepting the storm waters of the rural districts N. of the city, and hitherto finding outlet through the over-flooded Tiber sewer, and also draining the contiguous parts of the N. section of the city, between Boundary N. and 14 streets. The main sewer consists of a 9 ft. conduit 2 m. long, emptying into the Anacostia, and 5 m. brick and 15 m. pipe tributary sewers.

3. The *Tiber District*, draining the entire city east of 6th st. W., about 3,000 acres, embraces 16 m. brick and 30 m. pipe sewers. This is one of the largest sewers in the world, named after the Tiber Creek, which finds outlet through it, and might be called the *Cloaca Maxima* of Washington, as that was



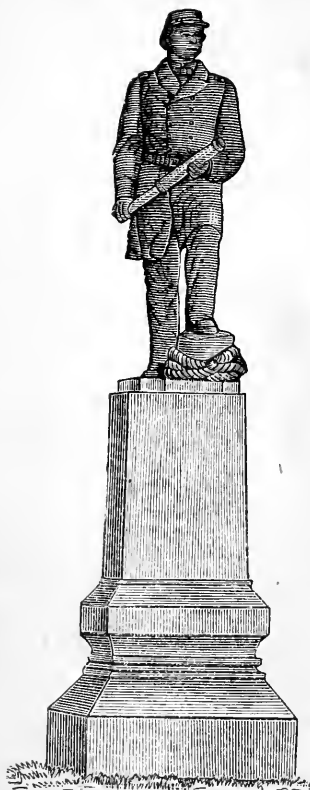
WARD'S STATUE OF THOMAS. (See page 39).

the great drain of Rome. The main sewer consists of a brick arch 24 to 30 ft span, 15 ft. high, and over 2 m. long. It extends through the basin of the valley, and winds around the base of Capitol Hill under the Botanical Garden, and thence under the Tiber arch (see engraving page 32), into James Creek, and thence into the Anacostia east of the arsenal.

4. The *B Street Area*, draining all the central and most populous parts of the city N. and S. of the Mall, and between the foot of Capitol Hill and 17th street, and embraces 14 m. of brick and 18 m. of pipe sewers. The main sewer 1 m. long and 12 ft. in diameter, follows the line of the old canal on B street, and discharges into the Potomac at the foot of 17th street.

5. The *Potomac and Anacostia Areas*, embracing the portions of the city contiguous to the two rivers, and finding outlet directly into them through 4 m. brick and 20 m. pipe sewers. See map of the city for locality Drainage Areas.

The sewerage system of Washington, the most complete in the world, is



MRS REAM HOXIE'S STATUE OF
FARRAGUT. (See page 30.)

constantly extended to meet the necessities, health and convenience of the city. It now embraces 48 m. of brick and 113 m. of pipe sewers.

The sewerage of the city formerly drained into the canal, which crossed the most beautiful and populous portions of the city from the Anacostia to the Potomac S. of the President's Grounds, passing along B st. N., and separating the beautiful grounds on the Mall from the rest of the city. This open mass of filth and disease was filled in 1872.

Squares.— In addition to the grounds attached to the public buildings, and which will be described in that connection, there are a number of beautiful squares in various parts of the city.

LAFAYETTE SQUARE, 7 acres N. of the President's House and between $15\frac{1}{2}$ and $16\frac{1}{2}$ sts. W. The broad ave. extending to the N. is 16 st., terminating at *Meridian Hill*. From the President's Grounds on the S. it is separated by a broad ave. This square is beautifully laid out in graveled walks with seats, and adorned with trees and shrubbery of rare varieties. A watchman's lodge partly for the public stands on the N. side. Two bronze vases of antique design, 7 ft. high, weighing 1,300 lbs. each, cast at the Washington Navy Yard 1873, mounted on granite pedestals, stand on the E. and W. sides of the square. In the

centre of this square is *Clark Mills's equestrian statue of General Andrew Jackson*, originally contracted for by the Jackson Monument Association, composed of the friends and admirers of the subject, who subscribed \$12,000 for the purpose.

In 1848, Congress granted to the Association the brass guns and mortars captured by the General at Pensacola. In 1850 an additional number of brass guns and national trophies, captured in battle, sufficient to complete the statue were donated by Congress, and an appropriation made in 1852 for the *marble pedestal*. In 1853 \$20,000 were appropriated for the completion of the statue, and Congress assumed possession of it. It is *colossal*, weighs 15 tons, total cost, \$50,000. The tail and the hind parts of the horse are weighted and the figure poised without the aid of rods, as in the great statues of Peter the Great at St. Petersburg, and George III. at London. This was the first application of this principle. The statue was *unveiled* amid imposing ceremonies Jan. 8, 1853, the anniversary of the General's victory over the British at New Orleans. Stephen A. Douglas, orator.



JACKSON EQUESTRIAN STATUE.

MCPHERSON SQUARE.—On Vermont av., between I and K sts. N. and 15th st. W., $1\frac{1}{8}$ acres, well laid out with walks and shrubbery, and adorned with composite iron vases and drinking fountains. In the centre is the bronze

statue of Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, killed near Atlanta, Ga., at the head of the Army of the Tennessee, July 22, 1864, erected by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Louis T. Robisso, of Ohio, sculptor Robert Wood & Co., of Philadelphia, founders, heroic 14 feet high, horse 12 feet long, metal light bronze, being cannon appropriated by Congress, weight, 7,000 lbs. Cost, \$23,500.

The General is represented in the full uniform of his rank, with slouch hat, holding his field glasses in his right hand, and surveying the field of battle. Unveiled Oct. 18, 1876, amid an imposing military pageant, Gen. John A. Logan, orator. The superb *pedestal*, in five massive and appropriately decorated blocks of Virginia granite, cost \$25,000, voted by Congress in 1875. It was proposed to place the remains of the General beneath the statue, and a vault was constructed for the purpose, but the removal, though approved by his family, owing to objections of the people of his native place, was not **summated**.

FARRAGUT SQUARE.—On Connecticut av., between I & K Sts. N., and 17th st. W., $1\frac{1}{2}$ a., beautifully laid out.

Here has been erected the colossal bronze *Statue of David Glasgow Farragut, First Admiral of the U. S. Navy*, ordered by Congress, 1872; executed by Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, Washington, 1880.

It was cast 1880, at the U. S. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., from the metal of the bronze propeller of the flag-ship *Hartford*, in which the admiral achieved his most signal victories. Height of figure, 10 ft.; weight, 1500 lbs.; cost, \$20,000.

The Admiral is represented in full uniform, his foot resting on a block, holding in his hand a spy-glass, and earnestly watching the movements of the enemy.

... was unveiled April 25, 1881, amid an imposing naval display. Horace Maynard, Tenn.; and D. W. Voorhees, Ind., orators.

The *Peaestal* of Maine granite is 20 ft. high, cost \$2,000, and rustic base, \$5,000. Under the pedestal was placed a *copper box*, giving an account of the services of the Admiral, history of the statue, an Army and Navy Register, and model of the propeller of his flagship, the *Hartford*. The mortar carriages were cast out of the metal of the propeller.

SCOTT SQUARE.—At the intersection of Massachusetts and Rhode Island avs., and 16th st., due N. of President's House, 1 acre. Here stands the bronze *Statue of Brevet Lieutenant General Winfield Scott* ordered by Congress, 1867, erected 1874, H. K. Brown, of N. Y., sculptor, Robert Wood & Co., of Philadelphia, founders. Cast out of cannon trophies of the valor of the General in Mexico, and donated by Congress. Total height, 15 ft.; figure, 10 ft.; weight, 12,000 lbs.; cost, \$20,000.

[See engraving, page 23.]

The General is represented in the full uniform of his rank, mounted on a war charger, at rest, and surveying the field of battle. The *pedestal*, of Cape Ann granite, stands 14 ft. high, is in five large blocks, total height with statue, 29 ft. The *platform* is 26 ft. long, 13 ft. wide, and 2 ft. thick, and weighs 119 tons, 1,197 lbs.; *sub-base*, 20 ft. \times 10 ft. \times 1 ft.; 84 tons; *base*, 17 ft. \times 7 ft. \times 3 ft., 41 tons; *die*, 15 ft. \times 5 ft. \times 5 ft., 38 tons; and *cap*, 17 ft. \times 7 ft. \times 3 ft., 37 tons 1,500 lbs. Total weight of pedestal, 320 tons 697 lbs. When quarried, weighed 400 tons 621 lbs. These are the largest stones ever successfully quarried in this country, and among the largest in the world. Great difficulty was experienced in their removal to the seacoast, whence they were transported to the National Capital by sea.

FRANKLIN SQUARE, between 13th and 14th sts. W. and I and K sts. N., comprises 4 a., and was purchased by the Government in 1829 in order to secure control of a fine spring, the waters of which, as early as 1832, were conveyed in pipes to the President's House and Executive offices. This water is still used for drinking purposes at the President's House, it being considered better than that from the Potomac. The spring lies N. of the fountain, beneath two iron and stone covers, built in the arch constructed over the spring. It was not until 1851 that this square was laid out. In the centre is a small fountain, with a basin 30 ft. in diameter, and a keeper's lodge, with other conveniences, near by. There are also several drinking fountains. The square is planted with a pleasing variety of ornamental trees and shrubs.

JUDICIARY SQUARE, on the original plan of the city, was designated reservation No. 9, and was set apart for the then contemplated buildings for the accommodation of the judicial branch of the Government. It comprises $19\frac{1}{2}$ a., and extends on the S. from the intersection of Louisiana and Indiana avs., at the head of $4\frac{1}{2}$ st. W. to G st. N., and between 4th and 5th sts. W. The S. portion, fronting on $4\frac{1}{2}$ st., is occupied by the *City Hall*.

On the E. side was erected the immense temporary wooden structure for the ball given in honor of the Second Inauguration of President Grant, March 4, 1873. On the W. side, during the rebellion, 1861-'65, wooden buildings were erected for soldiers' hospitals. This square is one of the largest and most attractive in the city.

RAWLINS SQUARE, on New York av., SW. of the Department of State; $1\frac{1}{4}$ a., is beautifully laid out, with walks, trees, evergreens, and shrubbery, and rustic fountains.

In 1874 was erected there the heroic *bronze statue of Brigadier General John A. Rawlins*, of Illinois, Adjutant General and chief of staff to General Grant, 1864-'65, and Secretary of War, 1869, ordered by Congress in 1872, executed by J. Bailey, of Pennsylvania, 1873, cast by Robert Wood & Co., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, cost \$10,000, 8 ft. in height, and weighs 1,400 lbs. The Virginia granite pedestal, 12 ft. high, cost \$2,500.

MOUNT VERNON PLACE, at the intersection of Massachusetts and New York avs. and K and 8th sts. NW., till 1871, was occupied on the E. half by the Northern Market. It is beautifully laid out and planted. In the centre is a raised circular space, containing a *bronze fountain*.

Triangles.—At the intersection of the avenues and streets are small spaces designated Triangular Reservations. Many of these E. and W. of the Capitol are planted with trees and shrubs, and are further beautified with small fountains.

BIRDS.—A flock of imported sparrows was set at liberty in the public grounds in 1871, for the destruction of insects. Each year new cages are placed in the trees for the accommodation of their increased numbers. These useful birds are fed regularly every morning during the winter in Franklin, Lafayette, and other squares.

GREEN SQUARE, at the intersection of Massachusetts and Maryland avs., NE. of the Capitol. $3\frac{1}{2}$ a., beautifully laid out. Here stands the colossal *equestrian bronze statue of Major General Nathaniel Greene*, of the Revolutionary Army, H. K. Brown, sculptor. Erected 1877, under act of Congress, June 23, 1874, in conformity with a resolution of Congress, August 8, 1786, Robert Wood & Co., Philadelphia, founders. Original appropriation, \$40,000. October, 1875, \$10,000 additional to include pedestal.

The General is in the uniform of an officer of the Continental army. He points forward, and is in the act of giving orders to an aid on the field of battle. The animal is about to step off; the near hind foot rests on a cannon ball, and preserves the equilibrium. Total height, $13\frac{1}{2}$ ft., length, 14 ft., weight 6000 lbs., cost of casting \$10,000. The *pedestal*, composed of three massive blocks of New England granite, is 20 ft. high, making the total height of the statue $33\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

LINCOLN SQUARE.—On East Capitol st., 1 m. E. of the Capitol, $6\frac{1}{4}$ acres beautifully laid out. Here stands the bronze group entitled *Emancipation*, representing Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the U. S., standing by a monolith, and holding in his right hand the proclamation of freedom. A slave kneeling at his feet, with manacles broken, is about to rise. On his left is the trunk of a tree with lash and manacles strewn about. Thomas Ball, of —, sculptor, 1874; Ferd. Miller, jun., Munich, 1875, founder. 12 ft. high; weight 3,000 lbs., cost, \$17,000.

Erected by the Western Sanitary Commission of St. Louis, Mo., out of the funds contributed solely by emancipated citizens of the United States, declared free by the proclamation January 1, 1863. The first contribution, \$5.00, was made by Charlotte Scott, a freedwoman of Virginia, being her first earnings in freedom, and consecrated by her suggestion and request on the day she heard of President Lincoln's death, to build a monument to his memory. Unveiled April 14, 1876, the anniversary of his assassination, in the presence of the President of the U. S., cabinet and foreign ministers, and a vast concourse of colored and white citizens. Frederick Douglass, orator. The pedestal of Virginia granite, 10 ft. high, cost, \$3,000, was voted by Congress.

It was in this square, in the proposed original embellishment of the Capital, that the *Historic Column* was to be built, to serve also as a mile or itinerary column, from which all geographical distances in the United States were to be calculated.

STANTON PLACE lies NE. of the Capitol, at the intersection of Maryland and Massachusetts avs., and comprises $3\frac{1}{4}$ a.

A short distance S. of the Capitol, at the convergence of New Jersey, South Carolina, and North Carolina avs., is a large tract, originally laid out as Reservation No. 17. It contains $23\frac{1}{2}$ a., or, on the first maps, 21 a., and was set off as the site for the Town House or City Hall, but has never since been considered in that connection. It is still without improvement, though the subject has been called to the attention of Congress.

There are other squares in the SE. parts of the city vacant and unimproved.

Circles.—The space at the intersections of the more important avenues forms what are termed circles.

WASHINGTON CIRCLE, 23d st. W., at the intersection of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire avs., contains the Equestrian Statue of *General George Washington*, by Clark Mills; ordered by Congress in 1853. cost \$50-000, cast out of guns donated by Congress.

it represents Washington at the crisis of the Battle of Princeton, the horse shrinking before the storm of shot and the din of conflict, while the rider preserves that equanimity of bearing native to his great character.

THE THOMAS CIRCLE (*Circle of Victory*), at the intersection of Massachusetts and Vermont avs., and 14th st. NW. Here is the *bronze statue of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas*, contracted for by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, 1874, with J. Q. A. Ward, sculptor, for \$40,000, Bureau Brothers & Heaton, of Philadelphia, founders, \$10,000, from new materials, heroic height, 16 ft., weight 7500 lbs.

Unveiled November 19, 1879, amid a grand military and civic pageant, Hon. Stanley Matthews, orator. The *Hymn of Victory*, words by Herbert A. Preston, music by J. Max Mueller, was executed by 100 male voices and accompaniment of the U. S. Marine Band, 60 pieces, a full drum corps, and battery of Artillery.



BAILEY'S STATUE OF RAWLINS (PAGE 37).

The General is represented in the field dress of a Major General of the U. S. Army, suddenly reining his horse to observe the field of battle. The statue *faces south*, the line of vision being directed towards the General's native hills of Virginia. Pedestal erected by Congress, \$25,000, Virginia granite, is of beautiful design, elliptical shape, 16 ft. high, with bronze tablets, representing the badge of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Four bronze lamp posts designed by General Thomas L. Casey, Engineer Public Buildings and Grounds, cast by Robert Wood & Co., Philadelphia, 1877, cost \$1,000 each, 12 ft. high, with three-sided base and three ornamental shafts with surmounting centre and three bracketed lanterns surrounding it. On this site a *salute* of 800 guns was fired in commemoration of the fall of Petersburg and Richmond, April 3, 1865, and a few days later 500 guns in honor of the surrender of General Lee's army.

Ornamental Gardening.—In 1851 A. J. Downing, the celebrated landscape gardener, was employed by the Government

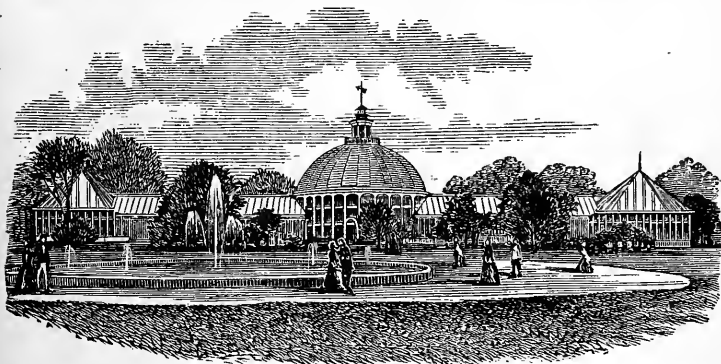
to lay out the public parks and reservations. The grounds of the President's House were to be extended to the line of the Washington Canal, now B st. N., and to be laid out with a circular parade-ground, lined with trees in the centre. A carriageway, by means of a suspension bridge, was to connect the S. Park of those grounds with the Mall, near the Washington Monument. A drive was to follow the Mall to the Capitol. The Mall itself was to be beautifully adorned with lawns, walks, drives, trees, and shrubbery. Lafayette, Franklin, and the other squares were to be laid out by the same person. The admirable schemes of improvement contemplated by this truly artistic gardener were suddenly interrupted by his death in 1852. During the single year of his service he prepared a general plan for the laying out and beautifying of the public grounds. This, in a great measure, has been carried out by his successors. In the Smithsonian Grounds may be seen a beautiful Vase, erected by the American Pomological Society to the memory of Downing. A description of this tribute to his genius will be found in its appropriate place.

Previous to this the attempts at the appropriate laying out and planting of the public parks were both crude and spasmodic. In 1826, more than a quarter of a century after the Government had made the city its permanent seat, there were no public walks, save the dusty avenues. In 1831 the grounds around the Capitol and President's House were still in the unkempt condition of nature unadorned. In 1832 the old Treasury Building was enclosed. The next year the pedestal wall and railing were placed in front of the Park of the President's House, and the S. Park, near the mansion, was planted with trees. In 1834 the foot and carriageway were completed. In 1835 Lafayette Square was improved and planted, and supplied with lamps. In 1837 the W. Park of the Capitol Grounds was extended to take in part of the Mall from the circular road around the building to 1st st. W., making an addition of 8 a. The park was walled in and the grounds laid out in walks and supplied with fountains. In the same year the President's Grounds were in more creditable condition. In the S. park, towards the then line of the canal, it was proposed to lay out an extensive fish-pond, to supply the President's table with fish. The public grounds, an eyesore to the community and a reflection upon the taste and liberality of Congress, were again neglected.

Office, Engineer in Charge.—In 1871 a system of improvements was inaugurated by Major O. E. Babcock, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., in charge of Public Buildings, Grounds, and Works. Congress annually appropriates from \$100,000 to \$300,000, to be expended under the Engineer's office, for salaries,

the improvement and care of the public grounds not otherwise specially assigned; repairs and refurnishing the President's House, green-houses, and for fuel; lighting the Capitol, President's House, and public grounds; and construction and repairs of all bridges on the Potomac and Anacostia, and repairing and extension of Government water-pipes.

Propagating Garden.—The Government Propagating Garden, originally on Missouri av., between 3d and 4½ sts. W., is beautifully situated on the banks of the Potomac, S. of the Washington Monument. The garden covers 8 a. The *forcing houses* are supplied with apparatus for the propagation and growth of plants of the rarest species and varieties. In 1872, from the old garden, upwards of 20,000 papers of flower seeds were collected and cured. These, with surplus plants, sometimes numbering upwards of 10,000, consisting of roses, chrysanthemums, verbenas, geraniums, begonias, and other hot-house annuals and shrubs propagated at these gardens were distributed to members of Congress, and others notified by circular letter that such stock was ready. A *Nursery* is connected with the garden, in which trees and shrubs are grown for the supply of the public parks.



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BOTANICAL GARDEN AND GREEN-HOUSE.

Botanical Garden.—*Open daily. 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.*—This instructive place of public resort is situated at the foot of Capitol Hill, extending from 1st to 3d sts. W., and between Pennsylvania and Maryland avs. There are two main entrances for pedestrians, one opposite the main central W. gate of the Capitol Park and the other on 3d st., opposite the E. end of the Drive. Each entrance consists of four marble and brick gate piers, with iron gates. No wheeled vehicles are permitted in the garden. The avenues diverging from the W. Capitol Park give the garden a wedge-shape, the narrower end facing the W. front of the Capitol. It comprises 10 a., surrounded by

a low, brick wall, with stone coping and iron railing, and is laid out in walks, lawns, and flower-beds. N. of the Main Conservatory is a large *fountain*, with 9 main jets and a marble basin 93 ft. in diameter. The fountain is supplied from the Acqueduct, and throws its highest stream to an altitude of 65 ft. This fountain in full play presents a beautiful effect, especially when reflecting the rays of the sun. S. of the Conservatory is a smaller fountain, with a granite basin. During the summer the hardiest plants, in boxes, are ranged on either side of the main walk, and contribute materially to the beauty of the garden.

The *Main Conservatory*, commenced in 1867 from designs by Mr. Clark, Architect of the Capitol, consists of a central dome and two wings. The base is of marble and the superstructure iron. The entire length is 300 ft., greatest width 60 ft., height of dome 40 ft., and wings 25 ft. The *dome* is supported on a brick column, which answers the double purpose of being a chimney also. Around this column winds an iron, spiral staircase, which leads to a cupola surrounded by a balustrade. From this point the finest *view* of the W. front of the Capitol may be obtained. The key is kept by the Superintendent. There are 10 smaller *Conservatories*, of brick and wood, in one of which is a *Lecture or Botanical Classroom*, with accommodations for 100 students. The latter feature contemplates the appointment of a Professor of Botany by the colleges of the capital to hold lectures here. All the conservatories are heated by hot water, conducted in iron pipes, supplied from 5 boilers. Three of the boilers are in the vaults under the pavement of the dome of the Main Conservatory. The object of the garden is *education* and the *distribution* of rare plants. For the latter purpose there are 4 conservatories devoted to propagation. All seeds are saved. The garden is under the control of the *Joint Committee of Congress on the Library*. Each member of Congress, on applying to the chairman of the committee for plants or seeds, is supplied, if practicable. Boquets are frequently obtained in the same way.

BOTANICAL COLLECTION.—The first collection of plants in this National Conservatory was brought to the United States by the Exploring Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere, 1838-'42, commanded by Captain (Rear Admiral) Charles Wilkes. The collection was first deposited in the Patent Office, but in 1850 was removed to the Botanical Garden. Some of the plants are still living, and a large share of the present collection are the descendants of those brought back by the Wilkes Expedition. A few have furnished representatives for many of the principal conservatories of the United States and Europe.

The disposition of the collection is according to a geographical distribution. The strictly tropical plants occupy the centre Conservatory, and those of a semi-tropical nature, requiring protection and lying towards the N. pole, are placed in the W. range and wing; and all indigenous to countries lying towards the S. pole are in the E. range and wing.

The *Centre Building* or *Rotunda*, temperature 80°, contains a fine variety of the majestic palms, called by Martius the princes of vegetation, and of which there are 300 kinds, the most prominent being here represented. The most interesting in the collection is the palm tree of Scripture, familiarly known as the date palm. Jericho, the City of Palms, was so called from the numbers of this tree growing in its vicinity. It was recommended to be used by the Jews in the Feast of Tabernacles. In Arabia, Egypt, and Persia it supplies almost every want of the inhabitants. The fruit is used for food, the leaves for shelter, the wood for fuel, and the sap for spirituous liquor. It matures in 10 years and then fruits for centuries, bearing from 1 to 300 cwt. at a time. Among the Arabs the pollen dust is preserved from year to year, and at the season of impregnation of the pistils or female flowers a feast called "Marriage of the Palms" is held. It is a singular historical fact, that the date palm of Egypt bore no fruit in the year 1800, owing to the presence of the French army in the country, which prevented the annual marriage feast.

Among the other plants in this portion of the Conservatory are the fan, royal, ratan, sago of Japan and China, Panama nat, oil, wine, coco de Chili, sugar, and cradle palms; the East India bamboo; the tree fern, from New Zealand; as-trepea, from Madagascar; screw pine of Australia, with its cork-screw leaves and roots in mid air; the cinnamon of Ceylon; maiden's hair fern; mango, a delicious fruit of the West Indies; and banana, that most prolific of all plants; the great stag and elkhorn ferns from Australia, (very fine specimens,) and the dumb cane of South America. The sap of the root of the latter will take away the power of speech. Humboldt, during his explorations in South America, was eight days speechless from tasting it. The outer circle of the rotunda is devoted to the smaller tropical plants.

The *E. range*, temperature 50°, and *wing*, 40°, are devoted more particularly to the plants of the South Sea Islands, Brazil, Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and New Holland. The principal specimens are the tree fern of New Zealand; the aloe and the Caffre bread tree from the Cape of Good Hope; the India rubber, the passion flower, the caladium, of Brazil; Norfolk Island pine of Australia, one of the most

beautiful and largest-growing trees in the world; the queen plant, or bird of paradise flower, from its resemblance to the plume of that bird; the tutui, or candle-nut tree, from the Society Islands, the nut being used by the natives for lighting their huts; the coffee plant, and several varieties of cactus.

To the *W. range* and *wing*, temperature same as E., the plants of China and Japan, the East and West Indies, and Mexico are assigned. The most notable plants here are the cycadaceæ, of the East Indies, the largest in the country; the four-century plant; the camellia japonica, or Japan rose; the lovely lily of Cuba; the historic *papyrus antiquorum*, or paper plant, of Egypt; the tallow and leeches trees of China; the guava, a delightful fruit of the West Indies; the vanilla of Mexico, the species which furnishes the aromatic bean; the black pepper from the East Indies; the sugar cane, the cheramoyer, or custard apple, and cassava of the West Indies; the sensitive and the humble plants; the American aloe, or century plant, of Mexico; the camphor tree from Japan; the tea plant; the papay, an Oriental tree, which has the property of rendering the toughest meat tender; a plant of the *adansonia digitata*, or monkey bread, which grows on the banks of the Senegal, and reaches the enormous circumference of 100 ft. They are supposed to attain the age of 5,000 years. They have many uses. Humboldt pronounces them the oldest organic monuments of our planet. There is also a specimen of the carob tree of Palestine, sometimes called St. John's bread. The pulp around the seed is supposed to have been the wild honey upon which St. John fed in the wilderness. There are other interesting specimens of the vegetable kingdom, including a pleasing variety of climbing plants. The arrangement of the exotics in the Central Conservatory presents the appearance of a miniature tropical forest, with its luxuriant growth of tree and vine. Until recently the Conservatory was in possession of a specimen of the bohan upas tree, of which such fabulous stories have been told. Each wing of the Conservatory is supplied with a fountain. In the *W. range* is a vase, brought from St. Augustine, Florida, and taken from the first house built on the North American continent within the present limits of the United States. A fine specimen of maiden's hair fern grows in the vase.

The outside conservatories are generally used for propagation. One, however, is specially devoted to camellia japonica, and another to that curious growth, the orchids or air plants. The botanical collection received some valuable contributions from the expedition of Commodore Perry to Japan. The supply is kept up by propagation and purchase, and at

rare intervals by scientific or exploring expeditions of the United States.

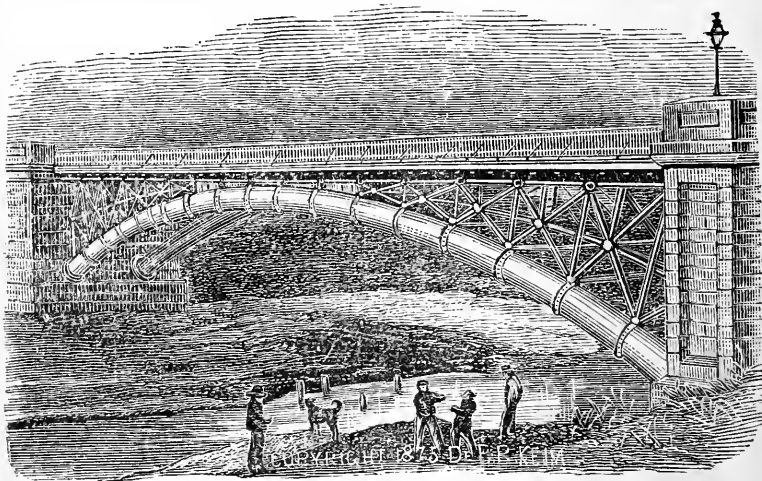
Superintendents of the Botanical Garden.—1850–1852, W. D. Breckenridge; 1852, William R. Smith.

HISTORY.—The design of the projectors of the city contemplated the location of a botanical garden upon one of the extensive reservations which had been set apart for public purposes. In 1798 there was considerable discussion as to its location. A deputation waited upon the Commissioners of the city and urged the S. Park of the President's Grounds, but as the object was the enjoyment of the public, it was seen fit to establish it in its present desirable situation near the Capitol. The topography of the ground, however, was most uninviting. The Tiber flowed across one end of it, and most of it was low and marshy, and exposed to the ebb and flow of the tides in the Potomac. There is a tradition that it was the early execution ground of the city, and that no less than five criminals were hanged there. In 1822 the *Botanical Society* of Washington was incorporated by Congress. The society, prior to its incorporation, through the individual efforts of those interested in botanical researches and investigations in the District of Columbia, had prepared a full list of plants, and as early as 1817 had arranged them according to the Linnaean classification and the more fashionable arrangement of Jussieu. The grounds assigned to the society were the same now used by Congress for that purpose. Under the auspices of the society the marshy portions were dredged and converted into a small lake, into which the tide continued to ebb and flow. A few of the native trees were planted, consisting of fine oaks, buttonwoods, gums and persimmons. The only vestige remaining of these primitive efforts at a botanical garden are two post oaks. After the discontinuance of the society the garden was used as a deposit for rubbish. In 1850 the representative management was assigned to the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library. The first buildings were then erected, and the office of Superintendent created. This post was first filled by W. D. Breckenridge, who had been horticulturist and botanist to the Wilkes Expedition. A systematic course of improvement was inaugurated out of the annual appropriations by Congress, beginning with the filling of the entire grounds to a depth of 5 to 6 ft.

Lighting of the City.—The lighting of the city is entirely by private companies. The first of these was incorporated in 1848. In that year Congress made an appropriation of \$2,000

for paying the Washington Gas Company for lighting the Capitol and Capitol Grounds, to include fixtures; for laying pipes from the main pipe at the Capitol to the foot of 15th st. W., on both sides of Pennsylvania av., and for 100 lamp-posts and lamps and other necessary fixtures. This was the first use of gas in the city. In the same year gas was also first introduced into the President's House. It has since grown into general use. The Government provides for the lighting of all public buildings and grounds, and the District for avs. and sts.

Statues.—The statues in the public parks contribute greatly to the adornment of the capital. A description of each will be found with the grounds in which placed.



THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT (Jarvis).

Water Supply.—The water of the city is carried from the Great Falls of the Potomac, by the Aqueduct, a distance of 12 m., to a *Distributing Reservoir*, 2 m. from Rock Creek and $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Capitol. The daily supply is 30 million galls. and consumption 17 million galls., or 127 galls. to each person—the largest of any city in the world. The full capacity of the Aqueduct is 80 million galls. A description of this remarkable work will be found in another part of this **HAND-BOOK**.

In the effluent screen well at the distributing reservoir are laid four 48-in. mouth-pieces for the supply of the city. Three of these are reduced in the pipe-vault to 36-in., 30-in., and 12-in. Leaving the vault these three mains run parallel across the country to a small stream known as Foundry Branch.

Near this point they strike the road along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which they follow through Bridge and Aqueduct sts., Georgetown, to Rock Creek, a distance of 2 m. On the way the 30 and 12-in. mains cross College Pond, over an arch of 120 ft. span, composed of two 30-in. pipes. The 36-in. main is laid in the bottom of the creek. At Rock Creek two of the three mains are joined, so that the water is conveyed through two 48-in. pipes, which form an arch of 200 ft. span across that stream. These arches also sustain a *roadway* for general traffic between the cities of Washington and Georgetown (see aqueduct, page 217). Crossing the aqueduct bridge at the E. abutment, the three *mains* are resumed and thence the vast water supply for the public and private buildings and fountains of the Capital is distributed by the following larger conduits :

The *36-inch main* along Pennsylvania av. to L st. N., thence on L st. to New Jersey av. 3 72-528 m.

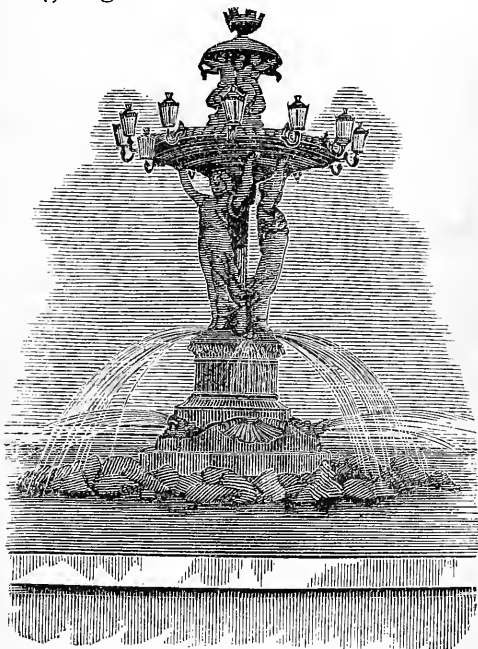
The *30-inch main* along Pa. av. to K st. N., along K to Massachusetts av., along Mass. av. to New Jersey av., along N. J. av. to B st. N., and L bet. N. J. and Mass. avs. 3 4-5 m.

The *12-inch main* along Pa. av. to 8th st. E., along 8th st. E. to the Navy Yard, with a *branch line* from Pa. av. along 24th st. W. to the Observatory; *another* from 8th st. W. bet. Pa. av. and F. st. N., thence along F. st. N. to 7th st. W., along 7th st. to G st. N.; *another* starting at Mass. av., along 4th st. W. to D. st. N., along D. st. to 4½ st. W., along 4½ st. to the Arsenal; *another* starting at Pa. av., along 14th st. W. to B. st. S. Total of main and branch-
es, 9 3-5 m.

The *20-inch main* along B. st. S. at 10th st. W., to 6th st. W., along 6th st. to Maine av., along Maine av. to Pa. av., from Pa. av. to B. st. N., along B st., bet. N. J. av. and 1st st. E., and on B st. bet. 1st st. E. and 11th st. E., 1 m.

The *10-inch main* along 7th st. W. from G. st. N. to Mass. av., ⅓ m.

The *8-inch main* along Pa. av. from 2d to 15th st. W., 1 1-8 m.



BARTHOLDI FOUNTAIN (THEILKUHLE).

(See Page 48).

In the original plan of the city it was proposed to utilize the *Tiber Creek*, the elevation of the source of which was 237 ft. above tide. Its water was to supply the eastern part of the city and the Capitol, thence to form a cascade 50 ft. wide 20 ft. fall into a reservoir below, thence in three falls across the west park of the Capitol, the Botanical Garden and the Mall. In 1832 the water of *Smith's Spring*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. north of the Capitol, 30 ft. above its base and near the Howard University, was conducted into the Capitol building and fed the fountain in the west terrace. In 1836 Congress purchased this spring and one acre of land. In 1837 its waters were conducted into the Treasury Department, and later into the general Post Office. In 1832 the spring in Franklin Square supplied the President's House and "public offices." In late years the aqueduct water has also been introduced. Other springs were also utilized to supply contiguous portions of the city. These have since been superseded from the aqueduct. Smaller supply pipes also extend through intermediate portions of the city.

The *total length of water mains* in the District of Columbia, 1881, was 175 miles, viz.: laid by the United States, 30, 12, 6 and 4 inch, 18 m.; by the District of Columbia, 36, 30 and 20 inch., 6 m.; by the late Corporation of Washington, 6 and 4 in., 117 m.; by the Water Department since organization to 1881, 141 m. The supply is controlled by upwards of 800 large stop-cocks. There are upwards of 825 fire plugs, 700 taps, numerous fountains, great and small, hydrants, etc., and 20,000 water takers. There is a *high-service reservoir* for the more elevated portions of Georgetown (see page 212); also a *stand-pipe* of limited capacity on the hill N. of 16th st. W. In 1881 there were 438 *pumps* in use in the District, and new ones being added against possible necessities.

By statute, the *water rates* are limited to the cost of laying new pipes, keeping the old ones, in repair and current expenses of administration, but not for revenue. The rates are regulated by stories and front feet, viz.: per annum, 2 stories with front width 16 ft. or less, \$3.00; each additional story, \$1.00; additional front foot, 25 c. There are also special business and miscellaneous rates. Receipts about \$225,000. Disbursements about the same.

Fountains.—There are many fine fountains in the city. The *Bartholdi* (Frederic Augustus, a French sculptor, pupil of Ary Scheffer) *Fountain*, bronze, exhibited at the U. S. Centennial Exposition, 1876. purchased by Congress, 1877, \$6,000; 25 ft. high, and stands in the Botanical Garden.

The base consists of three turtles; the bowl, fourteen feet in diameter, rests on three female figures representing light and water, "the twin goddesses of cities." Above are dolphins, a domical covering, and crown. Weight, 15,000 lbs.; water thrown from turtles, dolphins and crown, total, nine outlets. The water dripping down is illuminated by 12 lamps, lit by electricity. The marble basin, 90 ft. in diameter, ordered by Congress, 1878, \$3,000. Plays in full on days in the American calendar to be commemorated, and holidays.

There is a fine fountain on the plaza north of the Treasury Department, consisting of an immense granite urn, the *tassa* of which measures 16 ft. in diameter.

The first public fountain erected in 1810, was by the mayoralty.

The Harbor.—In front of Washington the Potomac, released from the hills above Georgetown, expands into a broad lake-like river.

The *Potomac River* rises in the Alleghany Mountains, and after a course of 400 m. empties into the Chesapeake Bay. At its confluence with the bay it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, and in front

of Washington $1\frac{1}{4}$ m., with 18 ft. of water. The Anacostia at its mouth is nearly as wide as the main stream, and is fully as deep. Salt water reaches to within 50 m. of the city. The average tide at the Navy Yard is 3 ft.

The *Harbor of Washington* consists of a channel extending from Greenleaf's or Arsenal Point, the upper point at the junction of the Anacostia and Potomac, to the foot of 17th st. W., a distance of $\frac{4}{5}$ m., and also a small channel in the Anacostia.

The *Potomac Channel* has an average width of 400 ft. up to Maryland av. or Long Bridge, between the depths of 6 ft. at mean low water, and narrows to 250 ft. at the Arsenal wharf. The greatest depth to the lower wharves at 6th st. SW. is 11 ft., and to Maryland av. 8 ft. Above Long Bridge this channel gradually shoals, and is lost in the flats off 17th st.

The *Anacostia Channel* has an average width of 350 ft., between the depths of 6 ft. on either side, and narrows to 250 ft. The greatest depth to the Navy Yard is 14 ft., and 1 m. above is but 6 ft.

The *Harbor of Georgetown* consists of a depression in the bed of the Potomac, lying between the town front on the left bank and a small portion of the right or Virginia bank and Analostan Island, near the same bank. This harbor has an average width of 800 ft., with an average depth of 25 ft. at mean low water. The depth over the bar in the main channel of the Potomac just below this harbor is but 10 ft. at mean low water. This depth has been increased to 15 ft. by dredging.

The *Main Channel*, starting at the harbor of Georgetown, runs between Analostan Island and Easby's Point, the S. end of 27th st. W., along the bank of the river to the W. end of Long Bridge, and thence to Geisborough, or the lower point of the mouth of the Anacostia. Off this it joins the channel of the Anacostia and that from the Potomac front of Washington. Here the three unite, and form the broad channel, which extends down the main river. The length of the main channel from the canal aqueduct at Georgetown to deep water at Geisborough Point is $4\frac{2}{3}$ m. The depth at mean high water at the shoalest place in the Potomac below Washington is 22 ft. Between the main channel of the Potomac and the shore lying between 17th and 27th sts. W. lies an expansive marsh of about 1,000 a., known as the flats, and mostly covered with a rank growth of water-grass. One third is clear at low water, and the remainder is covered from 1 to 4 ft. It is stated by the engineers who have made a survey

that these deposits increase yearly as the shores above are cleared of forest.

Wharves and Canal.—The *wharves* of the city along the banks of the Potomac, at the foot of 17th st. W., are used by wood and sand craft; 7th st. W., by steamboats and schooners; and on the Anacostia, W. of the Navy-yard, for wood, lumber, coal, stone, sand, and other articles brought to the Washington market. During the building of the city, the Acquia Creek stone for the Capitol was landed on the banks of the Tiber, about where the Potomac Garden now stands. The stream was deepened, so that with the aid of the tide flat boats could ascend.

For the convenience of the wood, coal, and sand-boats, and other small craft destined for the city, *James Creek*, which enters the Anacostia immediately E. of **Barracks**, in 1875 was dredged to a depth of 8 ft. at low-water mark, and widened to 60 ft. as far as Virginia av. at its intersection with S. Capitol st. The old *Washington Canal*, which connected the Anacostia at the foot of 2d st. E. with the Potomac at the foot of 17th st. W. commenced in 1791 and finished in 1837, has been filled, and a covered sewer built in its place.

Commerce.—The *improving the navigation of the Potomac* and the construction of a canal to the head-waters of the Ohio, were enterprises co-eval with the founding of the capital. *Alexandria*, 7 m. below, already enjoyed a commerce with the cities and towns on the Chesapeake, along the Atlantic coast, and the ports of foreign lands. *Georgetown*, just above, also had a local trade of some importance. The introduction of *steam on the Potomac* took place shortly after its satisfactory application as a motive power in navigation. The Washington, Alexandria, and Baltimore Steam-packet Company, an earlier corporation, was succeeded by the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Steam-packet Company, incorporated in 1829. The *facilities of travel* on the river and bay, and to points N. by the sea, by sail and steam, have at different times since been largely augmented. Merchant vessels belonging to the customs district of Georgetown, which includes Washington—1872, sail 78, 2,081 tons; steam 25, 5,084½ tons; unrigged 309, 18,490½: total 412, 25,656 tons. There is an extensive *home trade* on the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay, and by Sea, with the cities on the Atlantic seaboard. The direct *foreign trade* is small, all imported goods being received through other ports.

Harbor Improvement.—In 1872 a board of officers was appointed, under an act of Congress, with a view to the *improvement of the channel of the river* and the water fronts of Washington and Georgetown for commercial purposes, and the reclamation of the *poisonous marsh* opposite the city. The board reported *three plans*, that most favored proposing but one channel, of sufficient width and depth for all purposes; a direct continuation of the river at Georgetown, to run along the right bank of the river as far down as Gravelly Point, and thence directly toward Geisborough Point on the left bank, joining the deep channel of the river at that point, following nearly the present main channel of the river, and affording a frontage of 7 m. The *channel*, 23 feet deep, would be of sufficient width to enable the largest vessels to move with ease and free from danger of grounding, and also to discharge the heaviest freshets. The great *freshet* of about 1852 swelled the river at the old Chain Bridge, just below the Little Falls, to a height of 43 feet above mean high water; at the Aqueduct Bridge, 10 ft.; at the Arsenal, about 3 4-5 m. below, 4¾ ft.; and at Alexandria, about 3½ m. still lower down, 2½ ft. The *width of channel* adopted for the Anacostia is 600 ft., with a depth of 23 ft. at mean low water at the Navy Yard Bridge. For the transhipment of coal from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in front of Georgetown, it is proposed to erect suitable *ocks* and *piers*, to be continued by lines of bulkhead, including piers, the whole commencing at the NE. corner of High and Water sts., Georgetown, and extending along the entire Washington front on the Potomac and Anacostia to the outer end of the N. abutment of Anacostia Bridge.

With these improvements Long Bridge would be reconstructed, with spans of not less than 200 ft., and a pivot-draw, with two openings of not less than 160 ft. clear in each, the bridge to be constructed for railroad and ordinary travel. The estimated cost of the whole work is \$6,000,000; or less expensive materials, \$4,000,000. Land reclaimed, 1023 a.: time to complete, 4 yrs.



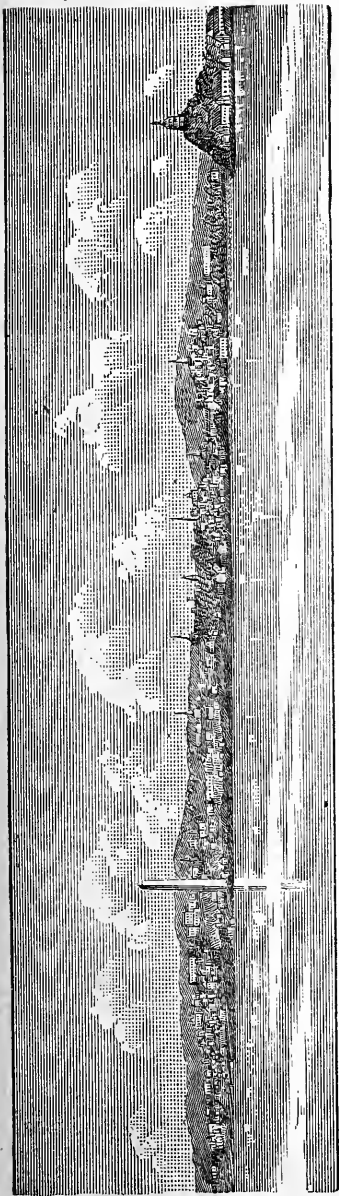
VIEW OF THE POTOMAC RIVER IN FRONT OF WASHINGTON. (Turner)

It is proposed to remove the Naval Observatory, and use the earth for filling.

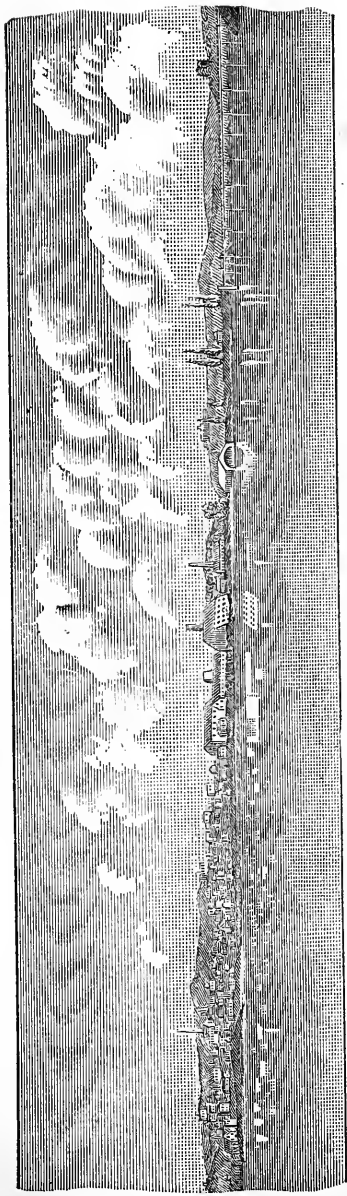
Extension of the City.—Long Bridge, to the water front, to be designated *Railroad Avenue*, would be laid out in a roadway 200 ft. wide, with space for rail-tracks in the centre and a carriageway on either side. The irregular space between Maryland av. continued to the water, Railroad av., and the bulkhead, including streets, 44 a., with 4 piers, to be reserved for railroad freight depots and workshops. The Mall would be extended W. to proposed Potomac av., would give an aggregate length of $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., and would form a magnificent triple avenue, sweeping away in front of the W. façade of the Capitol, by the side of which would tower the Washington Monument, and along which could be erected statues and monuments to the memory of the great men of the Republic. The general system of streets and avenues would be extended over the reclaimed ground outside of the Government reservations, 454 a., with the exception of Railroad av., now Long Bridge and Potomac av., 200 ft. wide, to run the entire length inside the bulkhead. The street, 100 ft. wide inside the bulkheads, on the Anacostia front, called by the name of that stream, would run from the Arsenal to the Navy-yard.

Bridges.—There are no fine bridges across the Potomac or Anacostia connecting Washington with the opposite shore. At the beginning of the present century there were four bridges: one across the Potomac into Virginia, and three across the Anacostia; all owned by private companies. There are now the Long Bridge across the Potomac, which is also used for a railway, and the Navy Yard and Benning's, or the Upper Bridge, across the Anacostia. The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Bridge also crosses the Anacostia above the Navy-yard.

In 1809 a pile bridge, 1 m. long, with a draw on the E. and W. ends, was in use across the Potomac. The SW. end was destroyed in 1814, by order of the Government, during the presence of a foreign enemy. It was restored in 1816. In 1832 the Government purchased it and built a new one, which was destroyed by ice in 1836. It was restored in 1838. In 1850 it was proposed to build an iron or stone arched bridge, but after plans were submitted the matter dropped. The railroad portion of the present Potomac bridge was built in 1872. The entire structure consists of a way for vehicles and pedestrians and for the track of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad. Near the Washington end is a small draw over the E. channel. From this point a causeway crosses



VIEW OF WASHINGTON FROM THE POTOMAC.



VIEW OF WASHINGTON ON THE ANACOSTIA.

the marshes of the river to the Virginia channel, which is surmounted by a wooden structure, with a draw sufficient to admit of the passage of the largest vessels. It was by this bridge that most of the vast armies of the United States marched into Virginia during the rebellion, 1861-'65.

The Navy Yard Bridge across the Anacostia, from the foot of 11 st. E., to Uniontown or East Washington, supplanted a wooden structure, built in 1819. It was over this bridge that Booth escaped after the assassination of President Lincoln.

The new Wrought Iron Truss Bridge, erected under act of Congress, June 22, 1874, and opened June, 1875, cost, \$146,000. Has horizontal top and bottom chords, vertical posts of "Phoenix" columns, and diagonal tie rods, built by Clark, Reeves & Co., Phoenixville, Penn.; is 1700 ft. long; roadway 20 ft. wide, and two side walks each 5 ft. wide; spans 102 ft. each; one draw span 36 ft., with 30 ft. clear opening, 12 hydraulic cement piers, and 2 abutments of granite, gneiss and lime stone laid in regular courses; 440 ft. of causeway. Free Bridge above is the *Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Bridge*.

The *Chain Bridge* across the Potomac at the Little Falls, 4 m. above Washington, connecting the District of Columbia and Virginia, was built before 1811, and was a chain suspension bridge. This name has always been retained, though several structures—the last a Howe truss bridge, partly carried away in 1870—have since been demolished by ice gorges and freshets, which rise to 40 ft. The present wrought-iron truss bridge was ordered by Congress in 1872, built by Clark, Reeves & Co., Phoenixville, Penna., was erected and opened in 1874. It is 1,350 ft. long, 20 ft. wide, 26 ft. high, and has 8 spans, from 160 to 170 ft. each. The floor beams are 15-in. rolled iron; planking, 3-in. North Carolina Pine; stands 30 ft. over the main channel, and cost \$100,000. The bridge rests on the old stone piers, raised 18 in., and is *free*.

The other bridges within the District are *Benning's*, a wooden structure, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the Navy Yard, and the *Aqueduct* of the Alexandria Canal at Georgetown.

Communication between Washington and Georgetown across Rock Creek is maintained by three bridges. The *Pennsylvania-av. Bridge* is a fine iron structure, consisting of an arch of 200 feet, formed by two 48-in pipes, used to convey the aqueduct water into the city.

Railroads.—In 1831 Congress authorized the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to construct a *branch into Washington*. In 1841 two trains were running each way, time, $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours, distance, 40 miles. Now the capital is connected by rail with all parts of the country. See *General Information*.

Telegraphs.—In 1843 Congress appropriated \$30,000 to test the practicability of the system of *electro-magnetic telegraphs* invented by S. F. B. Morse. The line was *completed* between Washington and Baltimore in 1845. To-day hundreds of wires bring the government into instantaneous communication with the remotest section of the country, and the newspapers are furnished with daily telegraphic intelligence from the capital.

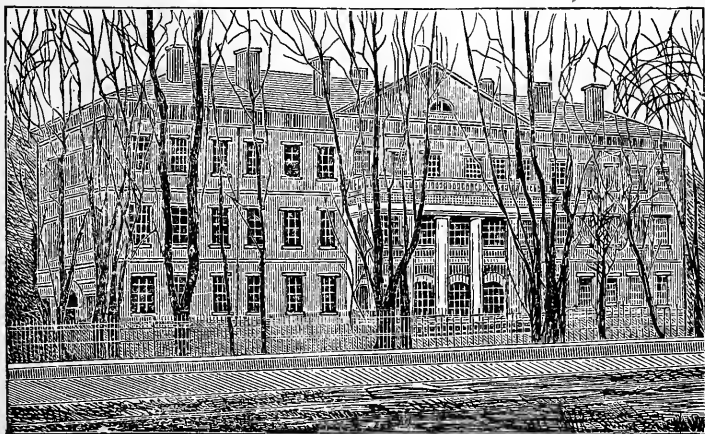
Street Railways.—These convenient means of city transportation were introduced in 1862. (See *General Information*.)

SECTION III.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

HISTORICAL RETROSPECT.

THE Legislative and Executive branches of the Government occupy buildings erected expressly for their accommodation. The co-ordinate, or Judicial branch, is yet without a structure of its own, though such provision for its accommodation was originally contemplated. The Capitol is devoted to the purposes of Congress, and affords limited facilities for the sessions and business of the Supreme Court of the United States



EXECUTIVE BUILDING. 1798-1871

The increase of the Government business and the inadequate accommodations afforded by the public buildings, commodious as they are, has necessitated, in a number of cases, the purchase or renting of private buildings in different parts of the city.

The Department of Justice occupies the upper portion of

the Freedmen's Bank building. Winder's building, originally erected for a hotel, now owned by the Government, is used by several of the bureaus of the War Department. A number of the bureaus of the other executive offices are similarly provided for.

The first edifices built for the accommodation of the executive offices were the War Office, 450 ft. SW., and the Treasury, on a corresponding site SE. of the President's House; the former before and the latter after 1800. Both faced S. The War Office, now the Navy Department, was later transferred to the new building on the N. In 1818 Congress authorized the erection of two new buildings N. of those then standing. These were completed during the administration of President Monroe. The four structures were then designated according to their location with respect to the President's House; that is, the NE., SE., NW., and SW. *Executive Buildings*—respectively State, Treasury, War, and Navy Departments. The site of the first two is now occupied by the Treasury Department. The War and Navy Departments are still standing, but will shortly be removed, to make room for the new State, War, and Navy Department now building. The first building, designed by George Hadfield, Architect of the Capitol, formed the models for all. They were brick, originally 2 stories high, 120 to 160 ft. front, 60 ft. deep, and 13 ft. high, with a freestone basement and Ionic portico. They were subsequently raised and otherwise modified. It was originally intended to have a passage between them and the President's House, but this was abandoned. The SE. building, or Treasury Department, was destroyed by fire in March, 1833. It then occupied temporary quarters on Pennsylvania av. In 1836 the erection of a new Treasury Department, more suitable in design and dimensions, was commenced on the site of the old. Before the business of the Government became so great, all the offices were accommodated in the four buildings. The Patent Bureau then occupied rooms in the NE., the Attorney General's Office and Indian Bureau in the NW., and the General Land Office in the SE. Executive Buildings.

THE CAPITOL.

The Capitol of the United States (*open every day, except Sunday*) stands on the W. brow of the plateau which forms the E. portion of the city. It may be reached from the more populous sections by street cars. Pennsylvania av., from

Georgetown, leads to one of the gates at the foot of the hill, below the W. entrance. From the President's House, by Pennsylvania av., the distance to the Capitol is $1\frac{1}{4}$ m., and the same from the most remote of the principal hotels. The street cars pass in front of or close by all the hotels.

Street Cars.—The *Pennsylvania-av.* (marked "Capitol") *Street Cars*, from the W., pass around the Capitol on the S., and by a branch track from S. B st., carry visitors to the SE. angle of the S. Extension, occupied by the House of Representatives. Strangers should be careful to take a car for the Capitol. Those marked "Navy Yard" run within a short distance of the same point. Those of the same line for the Baltimore and Ohio R.R. Depot would leave them on the N. line of the grounds, and some distance from the building. The *Metropolitan, or F-st Cars*, by a branch track, land passengers on the plateau at the NE. angle of the N. or Senate Extension. Strangers should be careful to take a car for the Capitol. The same line of cars to the E. parts of the city on E. Capitol st. also pass near the same point.

Site.—The Capitol occupies very nearly the centre of the plot of the city, there being 25 sts. E., 27 sts. W., 22 sts. N., and 21 sts. S. On a straight line, however, drawn from NW. to SE., it stands about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. towards the latter point. The great white Dome which surmounts the mighty pile, rising high in the air, is visible for miles around—indeed from every elevated point in the District. From it, as far as the eye can reach, may be seen rolling hills, broad valleys, and rivers. The E. façade of the building looks out upon the expansive plain of Capitol Hill, with a background of beautiful elevations, those on the right being beyond the Anacostia; the N. across a broad intervening valley to the wooded encircling hills of the city; the S. down upon the low grounds and sparsely settled portions of the city, with the broad Potomac and Anacostia mingling their waters in the distance; the W. overlooks the business and official quarters, the lawns and groves of the Botanical Garden, the Mall, and the President's Grounds, and the wooded summit of University Square, with the shining domes of the Observatory and Georgetown Heights beyond.

Approaches.—Broad avs. and sts., 11 in number, from 130 to 160 ft. wide, radiate from the Capitol and constitute its approaches as follows: E. front—to the NE. Maryland av., to the SE. Pennsylvania av., and to the E. E. Capitol st.; W. front—to the NW. Pennsylvania av., to the SW. Maryland av., and to the W. lie the Botanical Garden and Mall; N.

front—NE. Delaware av., NW. New Jersey av., to the N. N. Capitol st.; S. front—to the SE. New Jersey av., to the SW. Delaware av., and to the S. S. Capitol st.

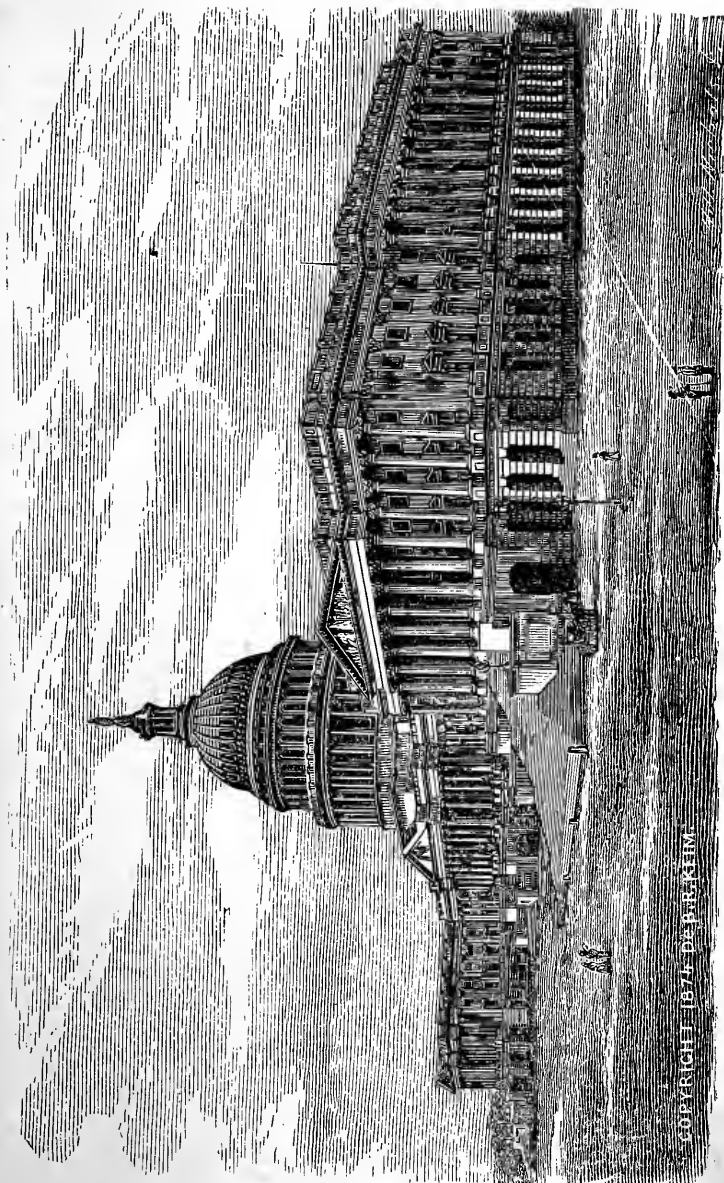
The Grounds.—The *grounds* surrounding the Capitol, enlarged in 1872-'3, by the purchase of squares 687 and 688, for \$684,199.15, respectively in the N. E. and S. E. angles form a parallelogram 1,800 ft. E. and W. and 1,250 ft. N. and S., containing $51\frac{1}{2}$ a. The *Capitol* occupies the centre, and with its massive porticos, broad steps and blockings, towering dome and columns, pilasters, entablatures, with architrave, frieze, and cornice, pediment and balustrade, is one of the most imposing structures in the world.

In 1874, Congress, for the first time, took steps towards a creditable improvement of these grounds. A topographical survey was made, and Fred. Law Olmstead of New York, landscape architect, authorized to furnish plans. On June 23, 1874, \$200,000 were appropriated to be expended under the direction of the architect of the Capitol. Mr. Olmstead, charged with the execution of the plans, was aided by John A. Partridge, engineer in charge, and Geo. Kent Radford, consulting engineer.

The general features of the improvements are the continuation of East Capitol st., to connect with a broad *paved carriage court*, (Neuchatel pavement,) 300 ft. wide in front of the central portico. On either side is an *undulating space* of oval shape. On that portion facing the building is a *seat* with blue stone plinth, and base, Seneca back and blue stone coping and cap. The seat is divided into 8 spaces by piers of blue stone and Seneca, 3 ft. 4 in. high, surmounted by bronze lamps 12 ft. high. In front is laid a patent *Mosaic pavement* in colors.

In front of the central portico stands 6 *lamp piers* 13 ft. 3 in. high, blue stone base, with red sand stone band, and above, blue stone and polished Passamaquoddy (red) granite, in alternate courses, surmounted by *bronze lamp posts*, 12 ft. high, designed by Thomas Wisedell, of N. Y., cast by Janes, of N. Y., 1874. In the rear, on either side of the main avenue, is a *flower casket*, base 40 by 30 ft., of blue stone and granite, and surmounted by a *bronze vase*, from which rises a *spray fountain*. Around each casket is a *pavement* similar to that in front of the seat.

The plans yet to be acted upon for the *West Park* contemplate a *terrace* 50 ft. wide, with supporting walls 10 ft. high. Opposite the central western portico an imposing double *flight of steps* will descend to a *terraced walk*, 40 ft. wide



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THE CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

and 1,000 ft. long, terminating in beautiful *pavilions*. Opposite the main steps is another descent to the three main diverging foot-ways.

From the various converging avenues *drives and foot approaches* lead into the grounds through appropriate *entrances*, to the carriage court and *porte cocheres*. At the Pennsylvania and Maryland avenue foot approaches, on the west, will be large *fountains*. In the northeastern space is the *Sumner beech*, so called in consideration of the Senator's admiration.

In front of the central western projection of the portico is an oval *basin*, (78,827 galls.,) which receives the water from a white and blue *marble fountain* near by, erected in 1834, and fed from a covered reservoir under the carriage court at the head of the main avenue, East Park, supplied from Smith's Spring, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the Capitol, just N.E. of Howard University, and purchased in 1832. In this basin, in 1814, stood the Naval Monument to the memory of the officers who fell in the Tripolitan war, 1804, now stands in the U. S. Naval Academy grounds at Annapolis, Md.

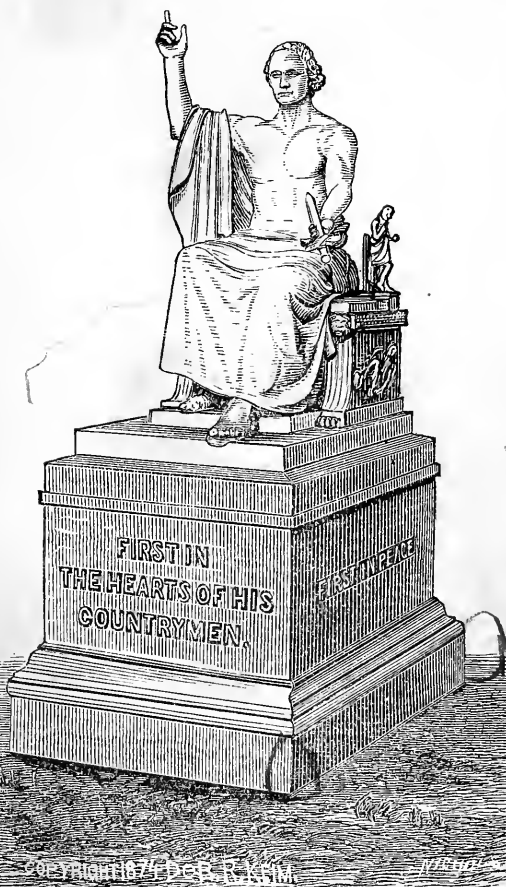
In the E. Park is the colossal *statue of George Washington*, "the father of his country," by Horatio Greenough, of Mass., ordered by Congress, 1832, for the Rotunda of the Capitol, made in Florence, Italy, was 8 years in completion, weighs 12 tons. if erect would be 12 ft. high, and cost, including sculptor's work, freight, removals, and attendant expenses, \$44,000; of this \$5,000 were for transportation from the Washington navy yard to the Rotunda, about 1 m. The large size of the statue has occasioned considerable embarrassment. It was designed by Congress that it should be suitable to the interior of the Capitol. It was found entirely out of proportion there. Its final resting place is yet a matter of doubt.

In the *figure*, the right hand points to heaven, and the left, advanced, holds a Roman short sword, the handle presented. Over the right arm and lower parts of the body falls a mantle. The *seat* is ornamented with acanthus leaves and garlands of flowers. The carvings in the back admits of a view of the back of the statue. A small figure of Columbus rests against the left arm of the seat, and of an Indian against the right. In *basso relievo* on the right of the seat is represented Phæton in his car, drawn by fleet steeds, allegorically, the rising sun, and the crest of the arms of the United States. On the left are represented N. and S. America, as the infant Hercules strangling the serpent, and Iphiclus on the ground shrinking from the contest. The back of the seat bears the inscription, "*Simulacrum istud ad magnum Libertatis exemplum nec sine ipsa duraturum.*" HORATIUS GREENOUGH, *Faciabat*. (This statue is for a great example of Liberty, nor without Liberty will the example endure. HORATIO GREENOUGH, *Sculptor*.) The *pedestal* is 12 ft. high, and of solid blocks of New England granite. The *inscriptions* are: S. face, "First in Peace;" N., "First in War;" W., "First in the hearts of his Countrymen." A better effect for the statue, and particularly softening its necessarily coarse lines, would be secured by elevating the pedestal to a height of at least 25 ft.

In 1840 a United States frigate was despatched by Congress to bring the statue to the United States. The hatches, however, were not sufficiently large to admit it into the hold. A merchant ship, the *Sea*, was chartered and altered to accommodate the unwieldy mass. In 1841 it arrived and was placed in the rotunda of the

Capitol. The main door was cut away to admit it, and a pier of masonry erected beneath the pavement to support it. Here it was out of proportion, and in 1842 it was removed to the E. Park, where it stood for many years beneath an uncouth shelter of pine boards. The statue, while admired as a work of art, has been much criticised as a misconception of the character in which the subject is held in the hearts of his countrymen. A foreign writer has designated it "a sort of domestic Jupiter."

The Capitol originally stood on the declivity of the hill, and on the W. presented a story below the base line on the E. To correct this defect and greatly enhance the imposing appearance of the structure, the semicircular range of casemates, utilized for fuel and storage, was constructed, the outer face forming a beautiful green glais. The terre-plein is paved with Maryland Seneca stone, with an outer cap of New England granite. In 1828 the terrace was connected with the building by the broad platform opposite the western projection, and the west door was cut through. In 1873 the iron railing which enclosed the grounds was removed to give place to an enlarged line of enclosure then purchased



GREENOUGH'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

The configuration of the immediate eminence upon which the Capitol stands has been materially changed and beautified by the hand of art. The original slopes have been modified by terraces and slopes falling to the level of the divergent avenues. There is also an enlarged line of enclosure, em-

The configuration of the immediate eminence upon which the Capitol stands has been materially changed and beautified by the hand of art. The original slopes have been modified by terraces and slopes falling to the level of the divergent avenues. There is also an enlarged line of enclosure, em-

bracing the acquisitions of additional ground.

General Description.—The Capitol of the United States, as now completed, is unquestionably the finest and largest building of the kind on the face of the earth, and does credit to the skill of the architects and the taste of the nation. In durability of structure and costliness of material it is also superior to any other. The great edifices of the Old World are accumulations of a number of centuries. The Capitol of the United States is the stupendous work of less than a single century. The elevated seat, formed by nature and art, upon which the Capitol stands, is $89\frac{1}{2}$ ft. above ordinary low tide in the Potomac, 1 mile distant, and is admirably adapted to the display of its vast proportions and architecture. The entire *length* of the building is 751 ft., and the greatest *depth*, the breadth of the wings, 324 ft., including the porticos and steps. The *ground-plan* covers about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

The structure in detail consists of a *main building* and *two extensions*, or *wings*, with connecting corridors. The *main or central building* is 352 ft. in length, and, exclusive of the W. projection, $121\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, with an E. central *colonnaded portico* 160 ft. wide, consisting of rows of monolithic Corinthian columns, 24 in number and 30 ft. high, exclusive of pedestals. The *portico* is elevated on a rustic basement, surmounted by an enriched entablature and pediment, the latter 80 ft. broad. Over this rises an attic story, surmounted by the *Dome*, $135\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in diameter. In the rear and on either side of this main portico the edifice rests on a *basement* to correspond with that of the portico. Above this rises the *order*, two stories in height, with pilasters, an entablature, frieze, and surmounting balustrade, carried out in the same architectural design. It is proposed, at some future day, to take down this portico; and extend the front of the central building E., to bring it at least on a line with the E. front of the two extensions, so as to perfect the architectural group. Between the original building and each of the extensions, which lie at the N. and S., is a *connecting corridor* of 44 ft. in length and 56 ft. depth, with four fluted columns on either front. Each *extension* has a front of 143 ft. facing the E. and W., and depth of 239 ft. along the N. and S. facades. The latter is exclusive of the porticos and steps on the E., which correspond with the main building.

The *facades* of each extension are embellished with *porticos* on three sides, those on the E. consisting of 22 fluted monolithic columns, in two rows, N. and S., and 10 on the W. ends, the columns facing the N. and S. respectively constituting the N. and S. fronts of the building. The porticos of the N. and S. facades are 124 ft. front.

The *west front* of the main building presents a *central projection* of 83 ft. by 160 ft. front, with a recessed colonnade 100 ft. in extent, consisting of 10 coupled columns, elevated on a rustic basement, as the E. front, and rising, with its entablature and balustrade, to the roof, surmounted by a paneled screen or attic. The rest of the W. front is the same as the E. There are no steps on the W. front of the main building, it being entered from the upper terrace. The *extensions* stand on a foundation of granite, raised about 4 ft. on all sides; the basement or ground floor is reached by granite steps. On the E. facade are three broad *flights of steps*, which lead to the commencement of the order. Beneath the basement is a sub-basement, visible only and accessible on the outside from the casemated terrace on the W.

The central building first erected is freestone, from the *Government quarries* at Aquia Creek, about 40 m. below the city, purchased by the Commissioners in 1791. This is painted, in order to conform in general appearance with the wings, which are built of *white marble*, from Lee, Massachusetts. The *marble columns* of the extensions are from the quarries at Cockeysville,

Maryland. The appropriations made by Congress from 1800 to date for the erection and remodeling of the Capitol amount to \$15,000,000.



THE WESTERN FACADE AND PARK OF THE CAPITOL.

The Dome.—Out of the centre of the main building rises the *great Dome of the Capitol*, designed by Walter, and which replaced a smaller one removed in 1856. It is of the following dimensions:

Exterior Height—above the base line of the E. façade of the Capitol to the top of the lantern, 288 ft.; above the W. gate of the park, 360 ft.; above the balustrade of the building, 218 ft.; statue of *Freedom* on the apex, $19\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Total height from base line to crest of *statue of Freedom*, $307\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Total height above low tide in the Potomac, 397 ft. Diameter, $135\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

The Dome rests on an *octagonal base* or *stylobate*, 93 ft. above the basement floor, and as it leaves the top line of the building consists of a *peristyle*, 124 ft. in diameter, of 36 iron fluted columns, 27 ft. high, and weighing 6 tons each. Above this is a *balustrade*. From the entablature of the peristyle to the attic is 44 ft. Above the balustrade begins the domical covering. The apex is surmounted by a *lantern*, 15 ft. in

diameter and 50 ft. high, surrounded by a peristyle, and crowned by the bronze *Statue of Freedom*. Just below the lantern is a *balustrade* around the crowning platform. The outer domical shell is pierced with glazed openings for the admission of light. In the lantern is a reflecting *lamp*, lighted by electricity, and used only when either or both Houses of Congress are sitting at night. This light is visible from all parts of the city.



STATUE OF FREEDOM.

The *Statue of Freedom*, by Crawford, 1865, which surmounts the lantern of the Dome, represents the figure of a female, the r. hand resting on the hilt of a sheathed sword; the l. on a shield, and holding a wreath. The crest of the helmet consists of an eagle's beak, embellished with plumes of feathers. This head-gear was not the conception of the artist, but an after-suggestion. The original model represented a simple head-band, encircled with stars. The drapery of the figure is both chaste and striking. Over an inner garb is a fur-red robe, tastefully adjusted over the l. shoulder and falling over the l. arm; at the waist it is gathered in loose folds, and held by a brooch, bearing the letters U. S. The attitude of the statue exhibits in a striking degree the beauty of feminine grace with decision. The statue is $19\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, and the weight of bronze 14,985 lbs., or 6 tons (2,240 lbs.) and 1,545 lbs. It was cast at Clark Mills' foundry at Bladensburg, 5 m.

NE. of Washington, and cost \$23,796. The statue stands on a bronze capping for the Dome, representing a globe, with an encircling zone, upon which are the words "*E Pluribus Unum.*" The weight of iron used in the Dome is 8,009,200 lbs., or 3,575 tons (2,240) 1,200 lbs. The Dome stands upon a substruction of masonry, which forms the foundation of the outside walls, and also upon 40 interior columns, which support heavy arches, upon which rests the pavement of the Rotunda. The casting and erecting of the iron work of the immense structure was performed by Janes, Fowler, Kirtland & Co., of New York, whose successors, Janes & Kirtland, continue the work and fame of that great establishment. There are two smaller *domes*, just visible above the crowning balustrade. The roof of the entire building is covered with copper and iron.

The following are the dimensions of the three greatest domes of Europe :

St. Peter's, Rome, from the pavement to the base of the lantern, 405 ft. ; to the top of the cross outside, 458 ft. ; exterior diameter of the cupola, 195½ ft. ; interior, 139 ft. St. Paul's, London, England, to the top of the cross, 404 ft. ; diameter, 112 ft. Hotel des Invalides, Paris, France, over the Tomb of Napoleon, 323 ft.

It will be seen that the Dome of the Capitol of the United States ranks fifth in height and fourth in diameter. The dome of the Cathedral of St. Isaac, at St. Petersburg, the National Church of Russia, is 363 ft. in height, and is also a magnificent structure, built of iron and bronze.

Porticos.—The E. façade of the Capitol is broken by three grand porticos, reached by broad flights of steps, and from which open the three principal doorways. Beneath each of these porticos are massive vaulted carriageways to the basement entrances, the centre one of which opens into the Crypt. The *main Portico*, 160 ft. in length, consists of 24 monolithic columns, 30 ft. high. On the tympanum of the pediment is an allegorical group in *alto relievo*, by Persico, an Italian, representing the *Genius of America*. The principal figure, representing America, is of semi-colossal size, and standing on a broad unadorned plinth, holding in her hand a poised shield, with U. S. A. emblazoned in the centre of a ray of glory. The shield, which is oval, represents an ornamented altar, in the centre of which is a wreath of oak leaves, in *basso relievo*, encircling July 4, 1776. In the rear of the figure rests a broad spear, and at her feet an eagle, with partly-spread wings. The head of the figure is crowned with a star, and inclines towards the figure of "Hope," who is addressing her. The right arm of "Hope" is raised, and the left rests on the stock of an anchor, the hand grasping part of the drapery. The Genius of America, in reply to Hope, who is recounting the glory of the nation, points to the figure on the other side, which represents Justice, with eyes uplifted, and holding in the right hand a partly-unrolled scroll, on which is inscribed "Constitution of the United States," and in the left the scales. Justice has neither bandage nor sword, representing that American justice judges intelligently. The emblematic character of the group suggests that, however Hope may flatter, all prosperity should be founded in public right and the preservation of the Constitution. The execution of the work is excellent, but cannot be entirely appreciated from its raised position. All the figures are cut in sandstone, and 7½ ft. in height. The sculptor at first contemplated giving more

nudity to the group, but being persuaded that it was contrary to the sentiment of the people of the United States, went to the other extreme. The ascent to this portico is by an imposing flight of freestone steps, flanked on either side by massive buttresses. On the S. buttress stands a semi-colossal group of statuary by Persico, an Italian, 1846, representing the *Discovery of America*, in a figure of Columbus, holding aloft a small globe, on the top of which is inscribed America. At his side crouches an astonished and awe-stricken Indian maiden. The group consumed 5 years in execution, and cost \$24,000. It is said that the armor is true to a rivet, having been copied from a suit in the palace of the descendants of the discoverer at Genoa. The corresponding group on the N. buttress, by Greenough, 1842, represents the *First Settlement of America*, consisting of five figures: a hunter rescuing a woman and child from the murderous Indian, while by the side is a faithful dog. The work consumed about 12 years in execution, and cost \$24,000. It is of Servazza marble. Persico was first designated to make this group. In the niches on the r. and l. of the great Bronze Door, opening into the Rotunda, are the colossal statues of *Peace* and *War*, both by Persico, 1832. Peace is represented by the Goddess Ceres, a gentle maiden, with loose flowing robes and sandals. In her r. hand she bears fruit, and her l. an olive branch. War is represented by Mars, a stern warrior, attired in Roman toga, belt, and tunic, with helmet and sandals. The tunic bears the symbols of his victims. The statues are of the finest quality of Cararra marble, each 9 ft. in height, were 5 years in execution, and cost \$12,000 apiece. Both are fine specimens of art. Over the Bronze Door is a *basso relievo* by Capellano, 1827, representing *Fame* and *Peace* in the act of placing a laurel wreath upon the brow of Washington. In panels on either side are bundles of radiating arrows, with surroundings of leaves.

The E. Portico of the *North or Senate Extension* is reached by a broad flight of 46 marble steps, broken by 4 landings, and flanked by massive cheek-blocks, carrying out the design of the central Portico. This portico measures 143 ft., and is adorned by a double row of monolithic Corinthian columns, 22 in all, 30 ft. high, exclusive of base, and is surmounted by a pediment of 72 ft. span. The group of figures on the Tympanum, by Thomas Crawford, symbolizes the *Progress of Civilization in the United States*. The centre figure represents America, with the rising sun in the background. On her r. are figures of War and Commerce, Youth and Education, Mechanics and Agriculture. On her l. the Pioneer, the Hunter, and the Aboriginal Race. The latter is represented

by an Indian and squaw, with an infant in her arms, seated by a filled grave, typical of the decadence of the red race. This group, ordered in 1862, was cut by Italians, out of American marble from Massachusetts, and cost \$45,950.

The E. Portico of the *South* or "*House*" *Extension*, in architectural design, dimensions, and material, is the same as that of the N. Extension. The portico is without statuary or sculptured embellishment; yet, with its beautiful marble columns supporting the entablature and surmounting pediment, it is grand in its nude proportions.

The W. façade, the central projection and extensions, and the N. and S. faces of the building, are decorated with colonnades, of beautiful proportions, and surmounted by balustrades, all in harmony with the porticos on the E.

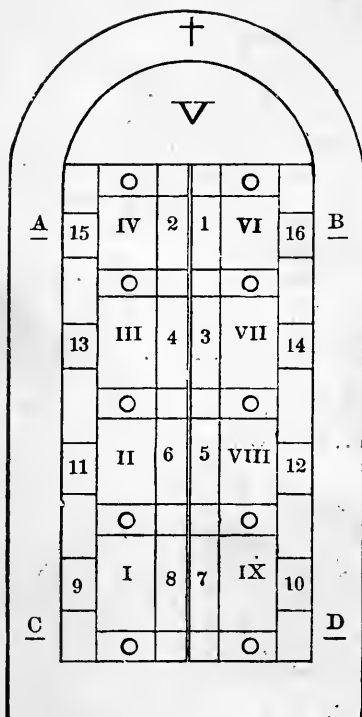
1. Main Bronze Door.—The great *Bronze Door*, modeled in Rome, 1858, by Randolph Rogers, and cast in bronze in Munich in 1860, by F. v. Miller, fills the main doorway, from the grand Portico into the Rotunda. The valves of the door stand in a superbly enriched casing, also of bronze, and fold back into suitably fitted jambs. The height is 19 ft.; width, 9 ft.; weight 20,000 lbs., and cost \$28,000.

In 1862 this door stood in the south doorway of the old Hall of Representatives. In 1871 it was removed to its present appropriate place.

The events portrayed in the panels of the door constitute in *alto relievo* the principal events in the *LIFE OF COLUMBUS* and the *DISCOVERY OF AMERICA*, with an ornate enrichment of emblematic designs. On the key of the arch is an excellent *Head of Columbus*. In the casing are four typical *statuettes* representing A, *Asia*; B, *Africa*; C, *Europe*; D, *America*. The rest of the casing is em-



THE MAIN BRONZE DOOR.



MAIN BRONZE DOOR.
(Also see page 70.)

bellished with a running border in relief of ancient armor, banners, and heraldic designs, emblematic of Navigation and Conquest. Sixteen *statuettes* of the patrons and contemporaries of Columbus embellish the outer borders of each leaf of the door, as follows :

1. Alexander VI, Roderigo Lenzoli Borgia, a native of Spain, Pope of Rome 1492-1503.
2. Pedro Gonzales de Mendoza, Archbishop of Toledo, and Grand Cardinal of Spain, a man of great influence at court, and early patron of Columbus.
3. Ferdinand, King of Spain, royal patron of the undertaking of Columbus.
4. Isabella, Queen of Spain, and royal patroness of Columbus.
5. Charles VIII, King of France, an enlightened monarch and friend to the cause of discovery.
6. Lady Beatriz de Bobadilla, Marchioness of Moya, and friend of Columbus. It is said the likeness is of Mrs. Rogers, wife to the sculptor.
7. John II, King of Portugal, the monarch who rejected the proposals of Columbus.
8. Henry VII, King of England, appealed to by Bartholomew Columbus on behalf of his brother; meantime the discovery was accomplished under the auspices of Spain.

9. Juan Perez de Marchena, prior of the Convent of La Rabida, and friend to Columbus.

10. Martin Alonzo Pinzon, commander of the Pinta, the second vessel in the first fleet across the ocean.

11. Hernando Cortez, early companion of Columbus, and conqueror of Mexico.

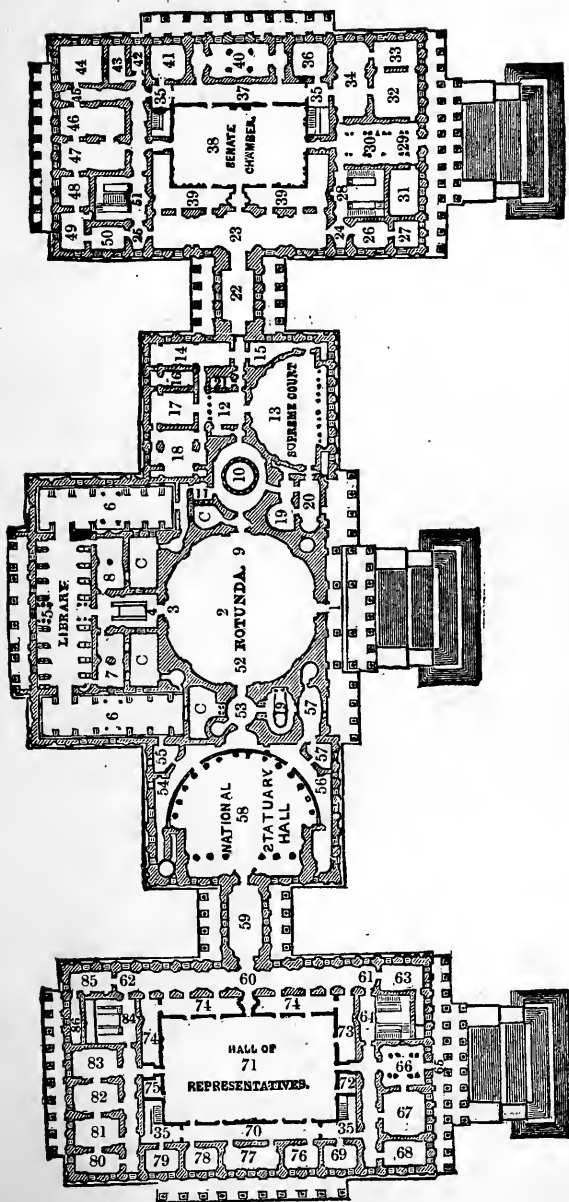
12. Bartholomew Columbus, brother to Christopher, advocate of his theory at the court of Henry VII, and first Adelentado of Hispaniola. It is said that the likeness is of the sculptor.

13. Alonzo de Ojeda, a companion of Columbus in his first voyage of discovery and one of the most daring of his contemporaries.

14. Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, discoverer of the Pacific Ocean from the Isthmus of Darien.

15. Amerigo Vespucci, one of the earlier discoverers of the main land of America, author of the first account of the New World, and from whom the continent takes its name.

16. Francisco Pizarro, conqueror of Peru



PLAN OF PRINCIPAL STORY.
(For references, see pages 67 to 103.)

The *panels* illustrate in *alto relievo* the leading events in the career of Columbus, beginning at the lower panel of the r. or S. leaf of the door.

I. Columbus examined before the Council of Salamanca respecting his theory of the globe, which was rejected.

II. Departure of Columbus for the Spanish court from the Convent of La Rabida, near Palos.

III. Audience at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella.

IV. Departure of Columbus from Palos on his first voyage of discovery.

V. Transom panel, Columbus landed on the Island of San Salvador, and taking possession in the name of his sovereign.

VI. Encounter with the natives.

VII. Triumphal entrée of Columbus into Barcelona.

VIII. Columbus in chains.

IX. The death-bed of Columbus. He died at Valladolid, May 20, 1506, aged 70 years. His last words were: "*In manus tuas, Domine, commendo spiritum meum.*" "Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit." Thirty years after his remains were transferred to the Cathedral of San Domingo, on the island of that name. In 1796, when the Spaniards lost their hold on the island, they were removed to Havana.

Between the panels are a series of heads, representing the historians of the voyages of Columbus and his followers. That above the lower or N. panel of the door is *Washington Irving*, and in the corresponding position opposite *W. H. Prescott*.

Rotunda.—From the central Portico, passing through the great Bronze Door, the visitor stands under the lofty canopy of the Rotunda. The height from pavement to canopy is 180 ft., and diameter 96 ft. The circuit of the sides is divided into eight panels, separated by massive Roman pilasters, supporting an entablature ornamented with wreaths of olive

Over the panels are *busts* in *alto relievo* beginning on the left of the west door, of Columbus, Raleigh, Cabot and LaSalle, executed by Capellano and Caucici, Italians, pupils of Canova, ordered 1827, cost with wreath-work \$9,500.

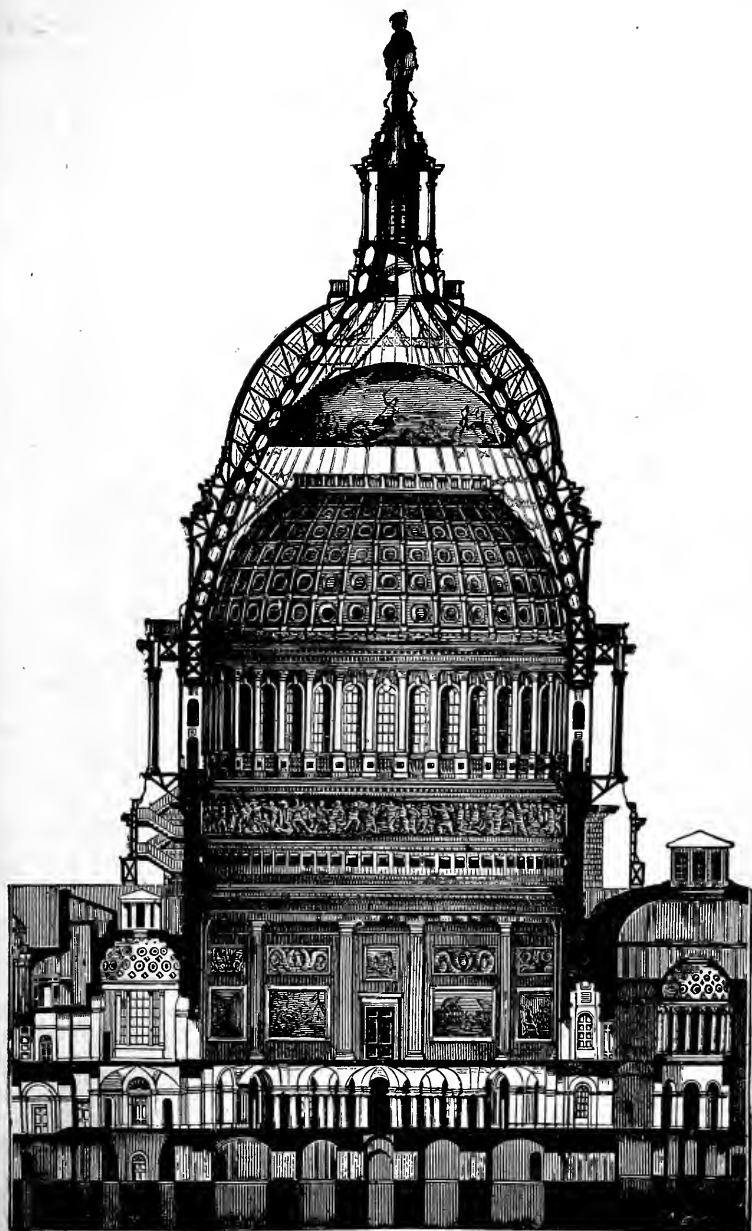
Over the four entrances are *alto relievos*, cost \$3,500 each.

East Door, Landing of the Pilgrims 1620, Caucici 18—, a pupil of Canova; *West Door*, Pocahontas Saving the Life of Captain Smith, Capellano, 1821, a pupil of Canova; *North Door*, William Penn Holding a Conference with the Indians, 1682, Gavelot, 1827; *South Door*, Daniel Boone in Conflict with the Indians, 1773, Caucici, 18—. All these are wretched caricatures.

In the frieze 300 ft. in circumference and 10 ft. high are representations in fresco by Constantino Brumidi, 1878-80. 1. America and History; 2. Landing of Columbus; 3. Cortez and Montezuma at Mexican Temple; 4. Pizarro off Peru; 5. De Soto's Burial in the Mississippi River; 6. Rescue of John Smith by Pocahontas; 7. Landing of the Pilgrims; 8. Penn's Treaty with the Indians, unfinished at the death of Brumidi, resumed by Filippo Costigini, also a native of Rome, July 1880, and executed the four cartoons left by Brumidi, 9. Colonization of New England; 10. Oglethorpe and the Muscogee Indians; 11, Battle of Lexington; cartoons 12 to 16 will be of designs by the new artist. The style is fresco in *Chiaro-oscuro* (Light and Shade).

The Historical Paintings:—in the rotunda represent the discovery and settlement of N. America and events in the struggle for independence.

The Trumbull paintings were ordered in 1817, and finished in 1824. Trumbull served as aid-de-camp to Washington in 1775. His figures are likenesses of the actors in the scenes portrayed, taken in America and Europe.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE DOME.
(From "Washington Inside and Outside.")

John Vanderlyn of New York, artist. Ordered 1842, finished 1846, cost \$10,000. Represents Columbus, accompanied by his principal officers, landing on the Island of Guanahani, one of the Bahama Islands, and proclaiming possession in the name of the king and queen of Spain. In the distance groups of seamen are giving expression to their joy; two figures near are contending for glittering particles in the sand. The fleet is at anchor in the distance.

ROTUNDA.



THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS REPRESENTED:

1, Columbus; 2, Martin Alonso Pinzon; 3, Vincent Yanez Pinzon; 4, Rodrigo Sanchez, inspector of the armament; 5, Rodrigo Sanchez, notary of the armament; 6, Mutineer in a suppliant attitude; 7, Alonso de Ojeda; 8, Cabin boy kneeling; 9, Soldier, whose attention is partly diverted from the ceremony by the appearance of the awe-stricken natives in the foreground; 10, Sailor, in an attitude of veneration for the Admiral; 11, Friar bearing crucifix. The vessels in distance are the Santa Maria Pinta and the Nina.

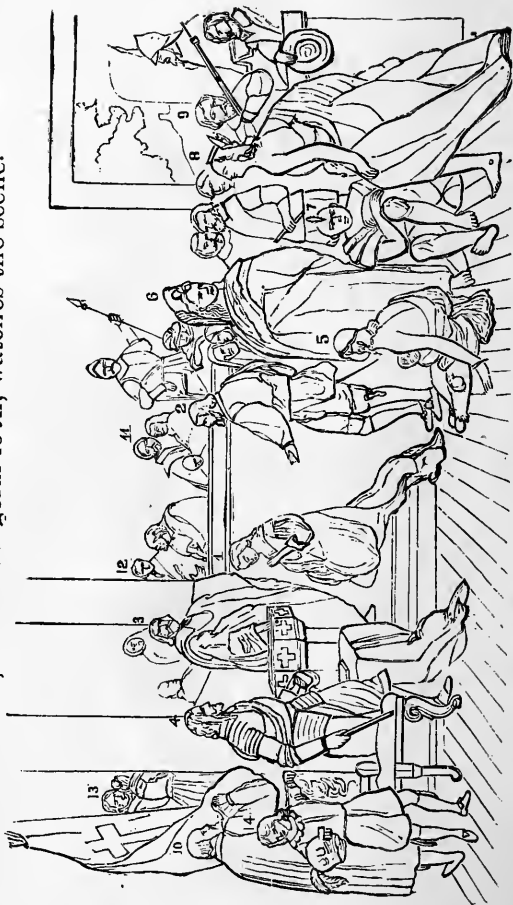
THE DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BY DE SOTO, MAY, 1541. W. H. Powell, of Ohio, artist. Ordered 1850, cost \$12,000. The painting does not verify history. The discoverers had endured great privations in their march from Florida, and, ragged and worn, took to the river in canoes, in hopes of escape from their sufferings. On the r. will be seen the Mississippi, filled with green islands, and canoes laden with savages.



THE CHARACTERS AND PROMINENT OBJECTS REPRESENTED ARE: 1, De Soto; 2, Moorish servant; 3, Confessor; 4, Young Spanish cavalier; 5, Cannon dragged up by artillerymen; 6, Stalwart men planting the cross; 7, Ecclesiastic bearing a censer; 8, An aged priest blessing the cross; 9, a soldier dressing his wounded leg; 10, Camp chest, with arms, helmets and other implements of war; 11, a group of standard bearers and helmeted men; 12, two young Indian maidens; 13, Indian chiefs bearing pipes of peace.

THE BAPTISM OF POCAHONTAS, 1613.

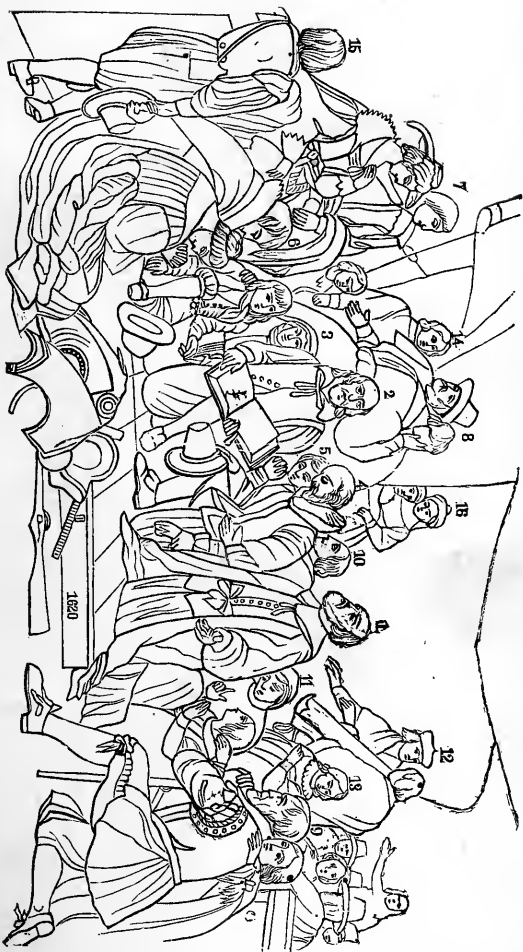
John G. Chapman, a native of Virginia, artist. Ordered 1836, cost \$10,000. The scene is at Jamestown, in Virginia, the first permanent white settlement on the American continent. Pocahontas, the daughter of the Indian king Powhatan, had already given evidence of her attachment for the whites, and had saved the settlement from extirpation. John Rolfe, her future husband, stands by her side. Her uncle, with revengeful look, watches the scene.



THE PORTRAITS INTRODUCED ARE.

1, Pocahontas; 2, John Rolfe; 3, Alexander Whiteaker; 4, Sir Thomas Dale, Governor; 5, Sister to Pocahontas; 6, Nan-
-equas, Brother to Pocahontas; 7, Opechancanough; 8, Opachisco, Uncle to Pocahontas; 9, Richard Wyffin; 10, Standard
-bearer; 11, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, the first gentleman who arrived in the colony; 12, Henry Spilman; 13, John and Ann
Laydon, first persons married in the country; 14, The Page.

THE EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS FROM DELFT-HAVEN, HOLLAND, JULY 21, 1620, O. S.
 Robt. W. Weir, of N. Y., artist. Ordered 1836, finished 1843, cost \$10,000. Represents the
 Puritan fathers about to brave the dangers of the stormy Atlantic for an asylum in the wilds of
 America, where they might enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

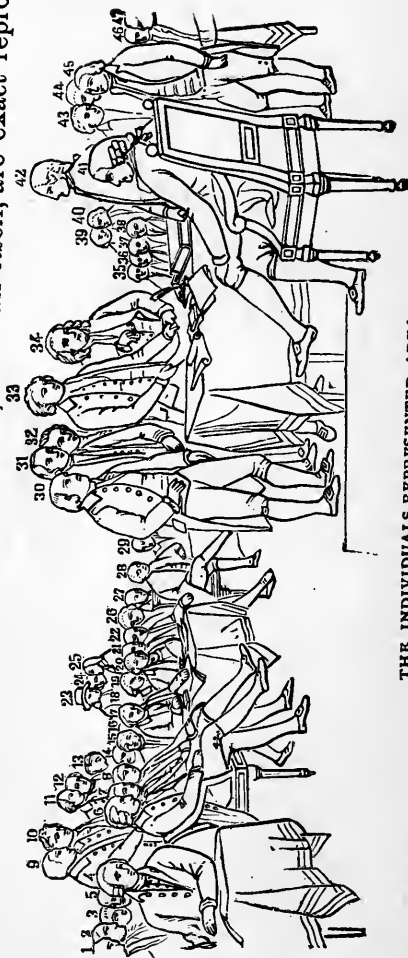


THE FOLLOWING PORTRAITS ARE INTRODUCED.

1, William Robinson, pastor of the congregation; 2, Elder William Brewster; 3, Mrs. Brewster and sick child; 4, Governor Carver; 5, William Bradford; 6, Mr. and Mrs. White; 7, Mr. and Mrs. Winslow; 8, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller; 9, Miles Standish and his wife Rose; 10, Mrs. Bradford, who fell overboard the day the vessel came to anchor; 11, Mrs. Carver and child; 12, Captain Reynolds and sailor; 13, boy belonging to the Carver family; 14, boy in charge of Mrs. Winslow; 15, boy belonging to Mrs. Winslow's family; 16, nurse and child.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, PHILADELPHIA, JULY 4, 1776.

John Trumbull, of Connecticut, artist. Ordered 1817, cost \$8,000. Represents the memorable Congress of 1776 at the moment of signing that instrument of American liberty. In the disposition of the characters the artist consulted Jefferson, the author of the document, and Adams, both of whom were present. The style of dress, furniture, and hall itself, are exact reproductions.



THE INDIVIDUALS REPRESENTED ARE:

1, George Wythe, of Va.; 2, William Whipple, and 3, Josiah Bartlett, of N. H.; 4, Benjamin Harrison, of Va.; 5, Thomas Lynch, of S. C.; 6, Richard Henry Lee, of Va.; 7, Samuel Adams, of Mass.; 8, George Clinton, of N. Y.; 9, William Paca, and 10, Samuel Chase, of Md.; 11, Lewis Morris, and 12, William Floyd, of N. Y.; 13, Arthur Middleton, and 14, Thomas Heyward, of S. C.; 15, Charles Carroll, of Md.; 16, George Walton, of Ga.; 17, Robert Morris, 18, Thomas Willing, and 19, Benjamin Rush, of Penn.; 20, Elbridge Gerry, and 21, Robert Treat Paine, of Mass.; 22, Abraham Clark, of N. J.; 23, Stephen Hopkins, and 24, William Ellery, of R. I.; 25, George Clymer, of Penn.; 26, William Hooper, and 27, Joseph Hewes, of N. C.; 28, James Wilson, of Penn.; 29, Francis Hopkinson, of N. J.; 30, John Adams, of Mass.; 31, Roger Sherman, of Conn.; 32, Robert L. Livingston, of N. Y.; 33, Thomas Jefferson, of Va.; 34, Benjamin Franklin, of Penn.; 35, Richard Stockton, N. J.; 36, Francis Lewis, N. Y.; 37, John Witherspoon, of N. J.; 38, Samuel Huntington, 39, William Williams, and 40, Oliver Wolcott, of Conn.; 41, John Hancock, of Mass.; 42, Charles Thompson, of Penn.; 43, George Read, Del.; 44, John Dickinson, of Penn.; 45, Edward Rutledge, of S. C.; 46, Thomas McKean, of Del.; and 47, Philip Livingston, of N. Y.

THE SURRENDER OF BURGOWNE AT SARATOGA, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1777.

John Trumbull, of Conn., artist. Ordered 1817, cost \$8,000. Represents Burgoyne, attended by Gen. Phillips and other officers, dismounted and near the marquee of the American commander, offering his sword to Gen. Gates, who advances but declines to receive the token of submission. In the background the British army at the confluence of Fish Creek and North River, under the direction of Col. Lewis, Quartermaster General of the American army, is moving to the place of surrender.

THE PORTRAITS INTRODUCED ARE.

1, Maj. Lithgow, of Mass.;

2, Col. Cilly,

and 3, Gen. Starke, of N. H.;

4, Capt. Seymour, of Conn., of Shel-

den's Horse; -

Maj. Hull, and

6, Col. Grenton,

of Mass.; 7, Maj.

Dearborn, and

8, Col. Scam-

mell, of N. H.;

9, Col. Lewis,

of N. Y., Quar-

termaster Gen.;

10, Major Gen.

Phillips, of the

British army;

11, Lieut. Gen.

Burgoyne, Com-

mander of the

British forces;

12, Gen. Baron

Reidesel, of the

British Army

(German); 13,

Col. Wilkinson

Dep. Adj. Gen.

Yehuyler, of N.

Y.; 24, Brig. Gen.

Clover, of Mass.;

25, Brig. Gen.

Whipple, of the N. Y.

Infantry; 26, Maj.

Clarkson, of N. Y.

and 27, Maj. Stevens,

of Mass., commanding

artillery.



of the American army; 14, Gen. Gates, Com- vander of the American forces; 15, Col. Prescott, of Mass. Volunteers; 16, Col. Morgan, of the Va. Rifle- men; 17, Brig. Gen. Rufus Putnam, and 18, Lieut. Colonel Brooks, of Mass.; 19, Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, of R. I., Chaplain; 20, Major Robert Troup, of N. Y., Aid-de-Camp; 21, Major Haskell, of Mass.; 22, M. i., after Gen) Armist'ng, Aid de-Camp; 23, M. Gen Ph...?

THE SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS AT YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA, OCTOBER, 1781.

John Trumbull, of Conn., artist. Ordered 1817, cost \$8,000. Represents the closing scene in the contest. Gen. Washington, to whom the honor of receiving the surrender was due, appointed Gen. Lincoln to conduct it, as he and his troops had been treated at Charleston by Cornwallis.

The American forces are in order of battle on the r. of the road leading into York. The British troops, with shouldered arms, colors cased, and drums beating, are filing out of the town, to the place of surrender. Lord Cornwallis and his chief officers, under the direction of Gen. Lincoln, are passing the opposite groups of American and French generals. In the distance the town of York, York River and the Chesapeake Bay are visible.

Admirals in the French Navy; 14, Count Rochambeau, Gen.-in-Chief of the French forces; 15, Gen. Lincoln American Army; 16, Col. Stevens, American Artillery; 17, Gen. Washington, Commander-in-Chief; 18, Thomas Nelson, Gov. of Va.; 19, Marquis Lafayette; 20, Baron Steuben; 21, Col. Cobb, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Washington; 22, Col. Trumbull, Secretary to Washington; 23, Adjutant General; 24, Gen. Hand, of Penn.; 25, Gen. Wayne, of Penn.; 26, Gen. Knox, Commander of Artillery; 27, Gen. Mifflin, of Penn.; 28, Maj. Gen. Lincoln; 29, Col. Timothy Pickens, Quartermaster General; 30, Col. Walter Stuart, of Penn.; 31, Col. Nicholas Fish, of N. Y.; 32, Col. Laurens, of S. C.; 33, Col. Alexander Hamilton, commanding Light Infantry

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PORTRAITS GIVEN.



1, Count Deu-
ponts; 2, Duke
de Laval Mont-
morency, and
3, Count Cus-
tine, Colonels of
French Infan-
try; 4, Duke de
Lauzun, Col. of
French Caval-
ry; 5, Gen. Choi-
zy; 6, Viscount
Viomeuil; 7,
Marquis de St.
Simon; 8, Count
Persen, and 9,
Count Dumas,
Aids-de-Camp
to Count Roch-
ambeau; 10,
Marquis Chas-
tellux; 11, Ba-
ron Viomeuil;
12, Count de
Barre and, 13,
Count de Gen-
darm, of N. Y.; 24, Gen. Gist, of Penn.; 25, Gen. Wayne, of Penn.; 26, Gen. Knox, Commander of Artillery; 27, Gen. Mifflin, of Penn.; 28, Maj. Gen. Lincoln; 29, Col. Timothy Pickens, Quartermaster General; 30, Col. Walter Stuart, of Penn.; 31, Col. Nicholas Fish, of N. Y.; 32, Col. Laurens, of S. C.; 33, Col. Alexander Hamilton, commanding Light Infantry

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL WASHINGTON AT ANNAPOLIS, MD., DEC. 23, 1783.

John Trumbull, of Conn., artist. Ordered 1817, cost \$8,000. Peace had been proclaimed. The great patriot had withdrawn from the army at New York. Surrounded by his officers in the presence of the Congress of the infant Republic, he was now about to restore to Congress his commission, and with it the authority with which they had invested him in the dark and trying times of the war. He had completed a touching address, congratulating Congress upon the successful issue of the conflict, expressing his obligations to the army, and committing the future to the protection of Almighty God.

THE PORTRAITS INTRODUCED ARE:

1. Thos. Mifflin, of Penn., President of Congress; 2, Chas. Thompson, of Penn.; 3, Elbridge Gerry, of Mass.; 4, Hugh Williamson, of N. C.; 5, Sam'l Osgood, of Mass.; 6, Edw. McComb, of Del.; 7, Geo. Partridge, of Mass.; 8, Edw. Lloyd, of Md.; 9, R.D. Spaight, of N. C.; 10, Benj. Hawkins, of N. C.; 11, A. Foster, of N.



H., 12, Thomas Jefferson, and 13, Arthur Lee, of Va.; 14, Dav Howell, of R. I.; 15, James Monroe, of Va.; 16, Jacob Reed, of S. C., all members of Congress; 17, Jas. Madison, of Va., spectator; 18, William Ellery, of R. I.; 19, Jeremiah Towley Chase, of Md.; 20, S. Hardy,

of Va.; and 21, Charles Morris, of Penn., members of Congress; 22, General Washington, of Va.; 23, Cols. Walker and 24, Humphreys, aids-de-camp; 25 and 26, Gens. Smallwood and Williams, and 27 and 28, Cols. Smith and Howard, of Md.; 29, Charles Carroll and two daughters, of Md.; 30, Mrs. Washington and her three grand-children; and 31, Daniel Jenifer of St. Thomas of Md., spectators.

The Canopy of the Rotunda consists of an inner shell of iron ribs and lathing, laid with plaster suitable for frescoing, 180 ft. above the pavement, 65½ ft. in diameter, 204 ft. in circumference, 21 ft. vertical height, 5000 sq. ft.; the frescoes, ordered by Congress, 1864, were executed by Constantino Brumidi, and cost \$50,000; \$39,000 compensation, balance for material. When *Illuminated* by hundreds of gas jets, lighted by electricity. The effect is very fine.



THE CANOPY OF THE ROTUNDA.

The apex of the canopy represents an *apotheosis of Washington*, with Freedom on his right and Victory on his left. The 13 *Female* figures represent the geographical order and products of the original States, and also support a band inscribed *E Pluribus Unum*. On the outer zone, 204 ft. in length, are 6 groups allegorical of the Revolution, 1776-83, as follows:

1. **THE FALL OF TYRANNY.**—Represented by Freedom and an Eagle battling with Tyranny and Priestcraft; a mailed soldier vainly struggling to uphold the ermined robe of royalty. Discord stands by; also Anger and Revenge, with the incendiary torch.

2. **AGRICULTURE**, towards the N.—Represented by Ceres, with cornucopia. America, wearing a red Cap of Liberty, turning over to Ceres the mastery of a pair of horses attached to a reaper. Flora is gathering flowers, and Pomona bears a basket of fruit.

3. **MECHANICS.**—Represented by Vulcan, resting his r. foot on a cannon, and around are the various instruments of his art, with mortars and cannon balls.

4. **COMMERCE.**—Represented by Mercury, holding a bag of gold, and directing attention to it. The figure thus called is Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution. Merchandise, with men at work, and two sailors, pointing to a gunboat, complete the allegory.

5. **MARINE.**—Representing Neptune in his car, bearing his trident, accompanied by attendants, emerging from the deep. Amphrodite, Venus, is about dropping into the foaming waters an electric cable, which has been handed her by a cherub.

6. **ARTS AND SCIENCES.**—Represented by Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom, surrounded by figures—Franklin, the philosopher; Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat; and Morse, the inventor of the magnetic telegraph. The figures of juveniles indicate teaching.

3. **West Door of the Rotunda**, leading to the main door of the *Library of Congress*. This door is also at the head of the *staircase* leading from the *Western Entrance* of the Capitol

4. **Western Main Staircase**, connecting Western Entrance

5 and 6. **Library of the United States.**—(*Open every day, Sundays excepted, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; during sessions of Congress till hour of adjournment.*)

The *Library Halls* occupy the principal floor of the entire W. projection of the Capitol, consisting of a connecting central hall, 91½ ft. long, 34 ft. wide, and 38 ft. high, completed in 1853, with two wings on the N. and S., each 95 ft. long, 29½ ft. wide, and 38 ft. high, finished in 1865. The interior was designed by Mr. Walter, Architect of the Capitol, who completed the central library, and the wings were carried out by Mr. Clark, his successor, at a total cost of \$280,000. The central library consists of 12 deep recesses, or alcoves, surmounted by 2 upper tiers of cases, with galleries and corridors, all of iron. The hall is lighted by windows in the alcoves and by skylights fitted in the iron frame-work of the roof, and transmitted through the ceiling. This consists of iron frame-work supported upon massive foliated iron brackets, each weighing 2,000 lbs. The alcoves and shelves are embellished with pilastered and paneled fronts, painted a soft buff color and artistically gilded. The book-shelves are also of iron, and covered with leather. The floors are of tessellated black-and-white marble. The wings are of the same design as the central hall. The former have 4 tiers of shelves instead of 3. Heat and ventilation are supplied from the Senate and House apparatus, 200 ft. distant, on either side. The iron-work was manufactured in New York, and transported in pieces. It is the only completely fire-proof library in the world. The library halls afford accommodation for 172,000 volumes, and with the attic and law library 210,000. The additional space required has been in part supplied by temporary wooden shelves ranged along the galleries.

It is proposed to erect a suitable building in the angle of the E. Park of the Capitol, to be specially devoted to the purposes of the Library of the United States.

The *Library of Congress* now numbers upwards of 315,000 bound volumes, and 100,000 pamphlets, besides manuscripts. The annual increase is about 12,000 volumes. There are sixteen libraries in Europe containing a greater number of volumes. The Library of Congress is the largest in the United States. Each House of Congress has a documentary library of its own, comprising all official documents published under their own authority.

A fine view of the city may be had from the western portico. (See map of city for points of interest.)

Under the *Rules of the Library* the privilege of taking books out is accorded by divers statutes. All persons 16 years and upwards can call for books to be used in the Hall.

This *national collection of books* has many distinctive features. It is rich in books, pamphlets, journals, manuscripts, and maps relating to the *history and topography of America*. It is only approximated in this particular by the library in the British Museum in London. Among the *rare works* are two great folios, written on *vellum*, with numerous illuminations by hand, executed with the utmost care in the 13th century; a constitution of Pope Clement V., of Rome, 1467, by Peter Schoeffer at Mentz; a copy of Eliot's Indian Bible; 300 early atlases and maps, some unpublished, of the American continent; a large number of incunabula, or books printed during the infancy of the art, by the most distinguished early printers, representing every year from 1467 to 1500; 48 folio volumes of historical autographs of great rarity and interest.

Librarians of Congress.—*Clerks of the House of Representatives*: 1802-1807, John Beckley, of Va.; 1807-1815, Patrick Magruder, of Md. *Librarians*: 1815-1829, George Watterson, D. C.; 1829-1861, John S. Meehan, N. Y.; 1861-1864, John G. Stephenson, Ind.; 1864, Ainsworth R. Spofford, Ohio.

History.—The Library of Congress was founded under act of April 24, 1800. John Randolph, of Roanoke, of the new committee on the Library, on Dec. 18, 1801, reported upon the needs of the Library, and on January 26, 1802, Congress passed an act placing it on a permanent footing. The first collection comprised about 3,000 volumes. From this time various sums from \$450 to \$12,000 per annum have been appropriated by Congress for purchases. In the burning of the Capitol by the British in 1814, the Library was destroyed. On September 21, 1814, Thomas Jefferson tendered the sale of his library of 6,700 volumes. It was purchased by Congress for \$23,950. The collection contained many rare works gathered in Europe. In 1824 the Library was transferred from its temporary quarters over the present offices of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, to the present main hall. On Dec. 24, 1851, the Library then numbering 55,000 was destroyed by fire, occasioned by a defective flue. About 35,000 volumes were burned. Amongst the works of art destroyed were Stuart's paintings of the first five Presidents, and originals of Columbus and Peyton Randolph. In 1852 Congress appropriated \$157,500 to refit the hall, which led to the present elegant accommodations. In 1866 the *Smithsonian Library*, consisting of 40,000 volumes, embracing the largest assemblage of the transactions of scientific and learned societies in the world, was transferred to the Library. In 1867 the *Peter Force Collection* of books, manuscripts, maps and papers relating to American history, the most complete extant, was purchased for \$100,000.

On July 8, 1870, the *copyright* business of the United States was placed under the Librarian of Congress, subject to the joint committee on the Library. Two copies of the best edition of every book copyrighted must be deposited.

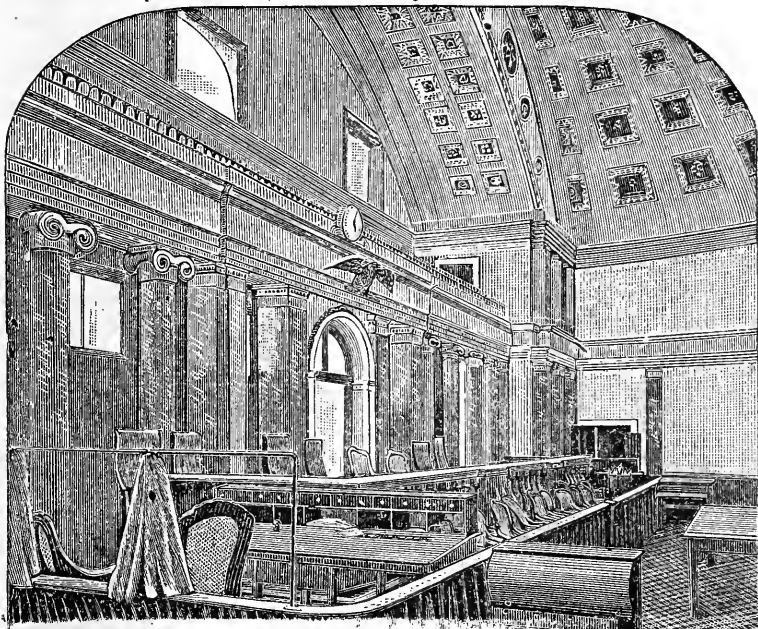
The *Law Branch* of the Library of Congress (see number 44 Plan of Basement Story) was not regularly established until the act of 1832. The Librarian of Congress was placed in charge. The Justices of the Supreme Court were to have free access to the Library, and to make rules and regulations for its proper custody and management, but not in conflict with the same for the government of the Library of Congress. All appropriations, about \$2,000 per annum, are expended by the Librarian of Congress, under the direction of the Chief Justice. The Library now numbers about 50,000 volumes, and is the largest and most valuable in the United States. In 1848 it was assigned to its present quarters.

7 and 8. Store-rooms for the Library

CENTRE BUILDING—NORTH WING.

9. North Door of the Rotunda.—On the left of the passage are the *indicators and keys* which operate the wires for lighting the Rotunda. (See 11.) This passage leads into—

10. Vestibule, of an elliptical shape, and in imitation of a Greek temple, containing a peristyle, supported on an arched substruction. The capitals of the pillars are ornamented with the leaf and flower of the tobacco plant. Light is admitted through a cupola in the small surmounting dome. The latter is broken by caissons, enriched by the tobacco blossom.



CHAMBER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. (See Page 84.)

11. Ascent of Dome.—At the head of the first flight on the r. is the entrance to the *battery and electric gas-lighting apparatus*. (See ATTIC STORY, 3, 4, and 5.)

Continuing the ascent, an opportunity is afforded of studying the *mechanism* of the immense structure overhead. A small door at the top of an intricate flight of steps opens between the inner and outer shells. Above a doorway opens under an imposing peristyle of 36 iron columns. The last ascent is by an abrupt flight of steps over the inner shell, to the platform beneath the canopy, affording a closer view of Brumidi's allegory. See Page 83. This platform makes a fine whispering gallery. Another flight of steps leads to the crowning platform, from which the most extensive *view* of the city may be had.

Panoramic View of the City.—With the assistance of the maps of the city and District, the stranger will be able to acquaint himself with the most prominent features in the view.

12. Vestibule of the Supreme Court.—A door from the vestibule, of Greek design, opens into a second vestibule, from which, on the right or east, opens the main entrance to the Supreme Court. Opposite is a prostyle of Potomac marble.

13. Supreme Court United States.—(*Open to visitors every day, except Sunday.*) The apartment occupied by this tribunal, formerly the Senate Chamber, is semi-circular, with a rather flat dome, enriched with square caissons in stucco, and circular apertures to admit light. The chamber is 75 ft. greatest length or diameter, 45 ft. greatest width, and 45 ft. high. On the E. side a screen of Grecian Ionic columns of *breccia*, or variegated Potomac marble, with capitals of white Italian marble, modeled after those of the Temple of Minerva, polished, extends along the back of the range of seats of the Justices. These columns, with the entablature, support a gallery. The seats of the Justices are raised several feet above the floor, and are ranged behind a low screen, which answers the purpose of desks. The Chief Justice occupies the centre seat. The officers of the court have desks at either end and at the foot of the Justices' platform. The floor is beautifully carpeted, and tables and chairs are placed within the bar for the accommodation of those having cases before the court. Outside the rail are seats for visitors. See Page 83.

Against the west wall are marble *consoles* supporting *busts of the departed Chief Justices*:—John Jay, by John Frazee, 1831, \$400; John Rutledge, by A. Galt, 1857, \$800; Oliver Ellsworth, by Hezekiah Angur, 1834, \$400; John Marshall, by John Frazee, 1836, \$500; Roger B. Taney, (after Rhinehart) A. L. St. Gaudens, 1876, \$700; Salmon P. Chase, (from a mask taken in 1857) T. D. Jones, 1875, \$1000.

It was designed in the original plan of the city to erect a separate building for the uses of the Judiciary, and for that purpose Judiciary Square was set apart. Nothing however was done. In February, 1801, the Supreme Court of the United States was assigned to the room immediately below that now occupied by it. The present apartment was occupied in December, 1860.

The times for holding the *sessions* of the Supreme Court have been subjected to frequent changes by statutes since 1789. The *annual session* now commences on the second Monday of October in each year. The *adjournment* usually takes place in May following. The *daily sessions* are from 12 noon to 4 p. m. The *Justices*, wearing their judicial robes, enter from the N. door of the chamber, and are formally *announced* by the Marshal or deputy. The people in the room rise and remain standing till the Justices are seated. The opening of the court is then proclaimed by a proper officer.

When the court-room was occupied by the Senate the President's chair stood in a niche in the screen of columns, and was raised on a platform. In front and lower were the desks of the Secretary and Chief Clerk. The entablature of the screen supported a gallery, in front of which was another, following the circle of the room, and supported by iron columns, with bronzed caps, surmounted by a gilt iron balustrade. Against the wall over the E. gallery was a fine painting of Washington, by Charles Wilson Peale, richly framed and draped. The President's chair standing on the line of the diameter of the circle, formed the centre of the radiating aisles, between which, in

concentric curves, were arranged the Senators' desks. There were accommodations for 64 Senators. In the rear a railing enclosed the bar of the Senate. Outside were sofas for privileged visitors. It was in this Hall that Webster, Calhoun, Clay, and their cotemporaries, made their great speeches.

Originally there was an upper gallery on the E. side, supported by an attic colonnade, but this was removed in 1828 to admit more light. The approaches to the chamber and galleries were exceedingly dark and gloomy. At night a gas chandelier diffused light. On the W. side of the building, across the main vestibule, were the offices of the Secretary of the Senate, now occupied by the officers of the court. The two rooms on the N. side were assigned to the President and Vice President—now the robing rooms.

Chief Justices.—1789, John Jay, N. Y.; 1795, John Rutledge, S. C., rejected; 1796, William Cushing, Mass., declined; 1796 Oliver Ellsworth, Conn., 1800, John Jay, N. Y.; 1801, John Marshall, Va.; 1836, Roger B. Taney, Md.; 1864, Salmon P. Chase, Ohio; 1874, Morrison R. Waite, Ohio.

The Judiciary.—
The *Judicial power* of the United States, under Constitution, is vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior courts as Congress may determine. United States Judges can only be removed by impeachment. They are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is confined to civil cases between states or citizens thereof, questions under treaties or between aliens and exercises appellate and revisory jurisdiction in certain cases.



14. Robing Room.—In this apartment the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and his Associates attire themselves in their court robes, in which they sit on the supreme bench.

On the walls are portraits of Chief Justices, John Jay, by Henry Peter Gray, 1813, after Gilbert Stuart, 1793, represented in the robe with scarlet facings worn by the degree, LL. D., University of Edinburgh, conferred on him, presented 1876, by John Jay, his grandson, John Marshall, by Rembrandt Peale, 1825, presented to Chief Justice Chase by the bar of New York, by whom it was bequeathed, 1873, to the Supreme Court of the United States. R. B. Taney, by J. G. P. Healy, 1858, \$800, taken from life, 85th year, presented, 1876, by the bar and clerk of the court.

From the Robing Room the Justices, in their judicial robes, at the hour of meeting of the court, cross the corridor, and, passing through the

15. **Justices' Passage and Entrance**, enter the Supreme Court Room, where they are properly announced by the Marshal or his deputy.

16, 17, and 18. **Offices of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States.** The entrance is from the vestibule, (12.)

19. **Steps to the Basement and Crypt.** (*See basement story.*)

20. **Marshal's Office of the Supreme Court of the United States.**

21. **Steps to the Senate Library.** (*See Nos. 6, 7, and 8, Attic Story.*)

22. **Corridor** connecting the centre or *old Capitol* building with the Senate Extension. The *main door* to the *floor* of the *Senate Chamber* is directly opposite. The cornice is artistically executed, and the panel of the ceiling is formed by a fasces border in stucco. Walls tinted.

NORTH OR SENATE EXTENSION.

23. **Southern Corridor.**—Connects the eastern and western corridors. This corridor has a vaulted ceiling of three circular arches, with intervening bands and groined arches, chastely decorated in stucco, and tinted.

Official Telegraph.—At the western end of this corridor is the *Senate office* of the official telegraph, established 1873 by G. C. Maynard, under an act of Congress; connects the Capitol, the Government Printing Office, and Executive Departments, and all the isolated Government offices in the city. The wires are carried from the building across the Capitol grounds by means of a *subterranean cable*, in order not to mar the prospect. (*The Official Telephone office* is in corridor 22.)

24. **The Eastern Corridor** leads to the Eastern Grand Staircase (28,) Senate Vestibule (30,) and Reception Room (34).

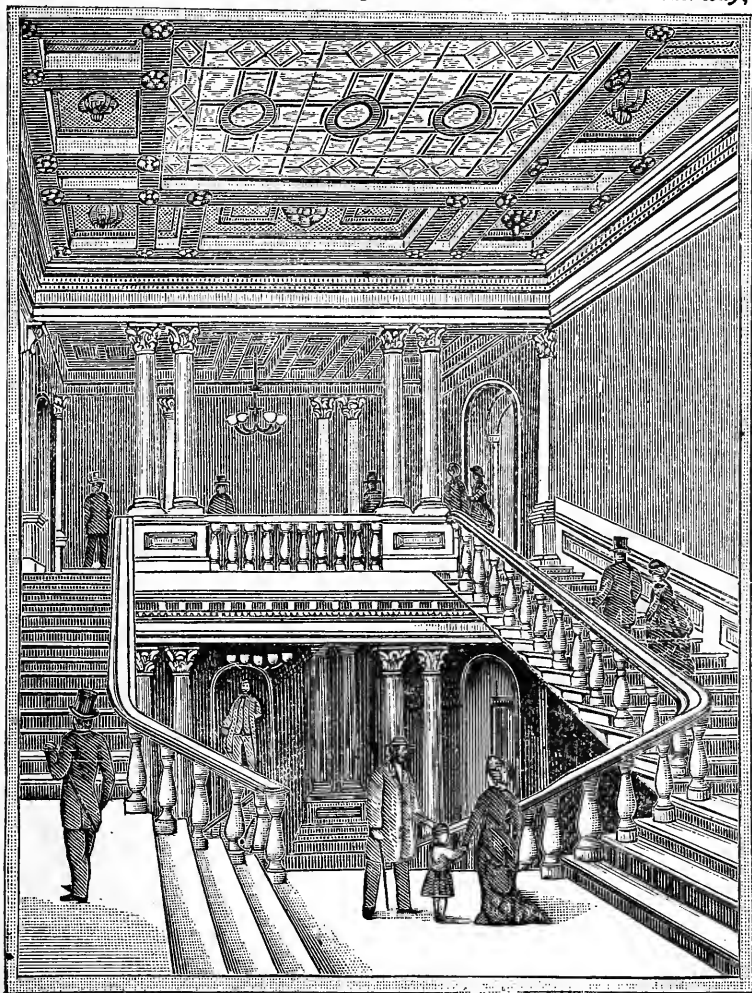
25. **Western Corridor**, to Western Grand Staircase (51,) Senate Offices, and Lobby. The ceiling to the Lobby consists of barrel arches and lunettes, and paneled walls, the whole tinted and enriched with flowers in stucco.

26 and 27. **Senate Committee on Finance.**—Without special decoration.

28. **Eastern Grand Staircase.**—This leads to the Ladies', Senators' Family, and Diplomatic Galleries in the Attic Story. Is constructed of highly-polished Tennessee marble. The *columns* have bronze capitals. The ascent from the main floor is by a broad flight of 16 white marble steps, which divide at the first landing, the rest of the ascent being by a double flight of 18 steps. Overhead is a stained-glass skylight, set in an iron frame, surrounded by an iron casing of trellis work, resting on a heavy cornice of marble. At the foot of the steps, in a niche, stands the *semi-heroic statue* of Benjamin Franklin, of Pa., the philosopher, marble, Hiram Powers, 1862, \$10,000. Against the E. wall, over the first landing, is the painting of Perry's Victory over the British near Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813, by W. H. Powell, of Ohio, 1873, cost \$25,000.

The painting represents the Commodore transferring his flag from the *Lawrence*, which had been disabled, to the *Niagara*. In the boat are the Commodore, with his little brother, and a crew of brave seamen. The perilous voy-

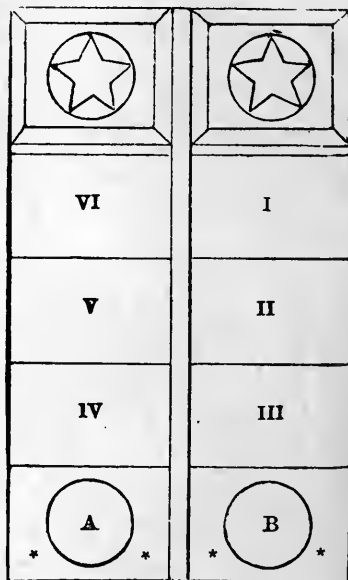
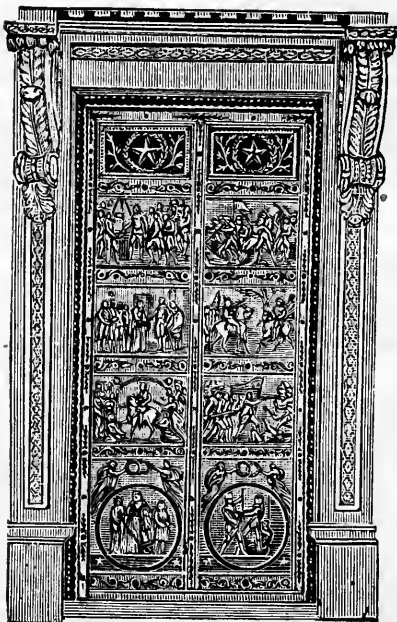
age lasted fifteen minutes, during which time the English commander concentrated his fire upon the party. When Perry hoisted his pennant on the Niagara, the American fleet was inspired with fresh courage, and by a prompt movement broke the British line and won the day. Perry was but twenty-seven years of age when he gained this signal victory. *The best view of this painting is from the balustrade at the top of the staircase. A double stairway,*



THE EASTERN GRAND STAIRCASE

which unites at the first landing below, leads beneath the arched support and massive blocking of the upper staircase to the basement. These grand staircases, two in the Senate and two in corresponding positions in the House Extensions of the Capitol, are among the most beautiful features of the Capitol. A full description of each will be found in its proper place.

29 Senate Bronze Door (*Main entrance to the Senate wing*), was put in place in 1868, executed by Thomas Crawford, 14½ ft. high, 9½ ft. wide, weighs 14,000 lbs, cast by James T. Ames, Chicopee, Mass., cost \$6,000 for model, \$50,494 for casting. The acanthus, cotton-boll. maize, grapes, entwining vine and cap, on elaborate brackets, enrich the frame. The historical subjects represented in *alto relievo*, are (See Key.)



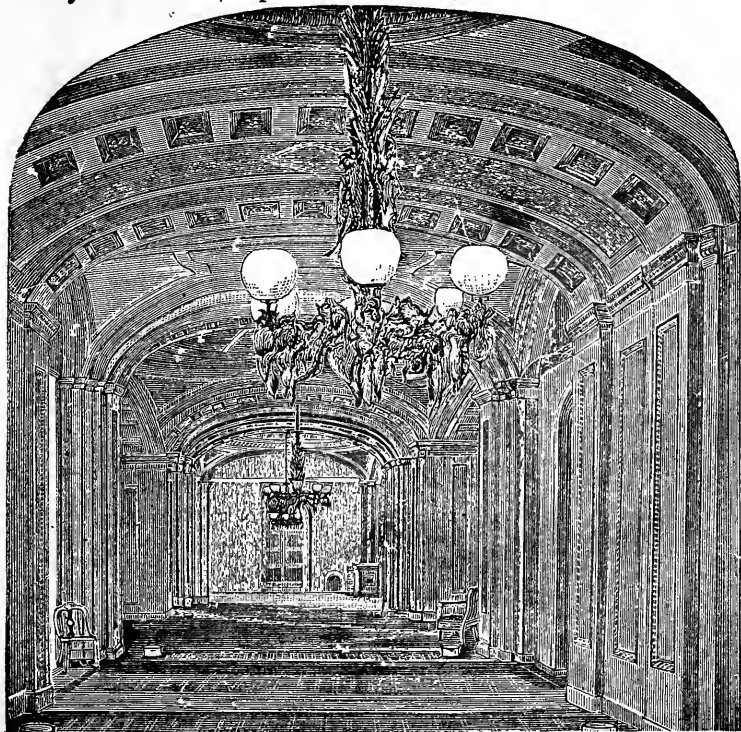
SENATE BRONZE DOOR.

- I. Battle of Bunker Hill and Death of Warren, June, 1775.
- II. Battle of Monmouth, June, 1778, and Rebuke of General Lee, who meditated betraying the American Army.
- III. Battle of Yorktown, October, 1781. Hamilton's Capture of the Redoubt.
- IV. Welcome of Washington at Trenton, April, 1789, on his way to New York to assume the office of President of the United States. This panel contains portraits of the sculptor, his wife, and three children, and of Rogers, the sculptor of the Main Door.
- V. Inauguration of Washington, First President of the United States, in New York, April 30, 1789. The principal figures in this panel are portraits, including John Adams, Vice President, on his right; Chancellor Livingstone administers the oath; Mr. Otis, Secretary of the Senate, presented the Bible. The other distinguished personages represented are Alexander Hamilton, Generals Knox and St. Clair, Roger Sherman, and Baron Steuben.
- VI. Laying of the Corner-stone of the Capitol of the United States at Washington, September 18, 1793. The prominent figures are likenesses.

The order to Mr. Crawford contemplated two doors, one for the E. Portico of each wing. The sculptor had proceeded no further than to complete the drawing of his designs and the work of his models in clay, when he was overtaken by death. The work, however, was completed by W. H. Rhinewart, of Maryland, an assistant in the studio of the sculptor at Rome. The models were shipped to the United States in 1863. They were somewhat damaged in

removal, but were restored by Silas Mosman, of Massachusetts, under whose superintendence they were cast. The mechanical execution of this work is considered in every respect equal to the great Door, and establishes the skill of American bronze founders in competition with those of Europe.

Above the door, resting on a cap supported by massive brackets, are two reclining female figures, in American marble by Crawford, representing *Justice* and *History*.



THE GRAND CORRIDOR AND MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE SENATE CHAMBER.

(See No. 23, p. 86.)

30. Senate Vestibule.—This door opens into a *vestibule* consisting of a colonnade of 16 fluted marble columns, with capitals of acanthus and tobacco leaves. The columns are disposed in couples, and equally divided on either side with corresponding pilasters.

The *ceiling* is composed of massive blocks of highly-polished marble, forming panels, three of which are provided with stained glass. The *walls* are *scagliola* imitation of Sienna marble, and are broken at suitable intervals into niches, with bases of Tennessee marble. The floor is tessellated in white and blue marble. At the opposite end the door of bird's-eye maple, with bronze enrichments, and set in a bronze frame, leads to the Senate Chamber.

31. Official Reporters' Room, used by the *reporters* of the debates and proceedings of the Senate. The *ceiling* is frescoed in the Pompeian style.

32. Senate Post Office.—This beautiful apartment is

fitted with polished maple cases and other conveniences for the Senate mails. This room was originally intended for the Library of the Senate.

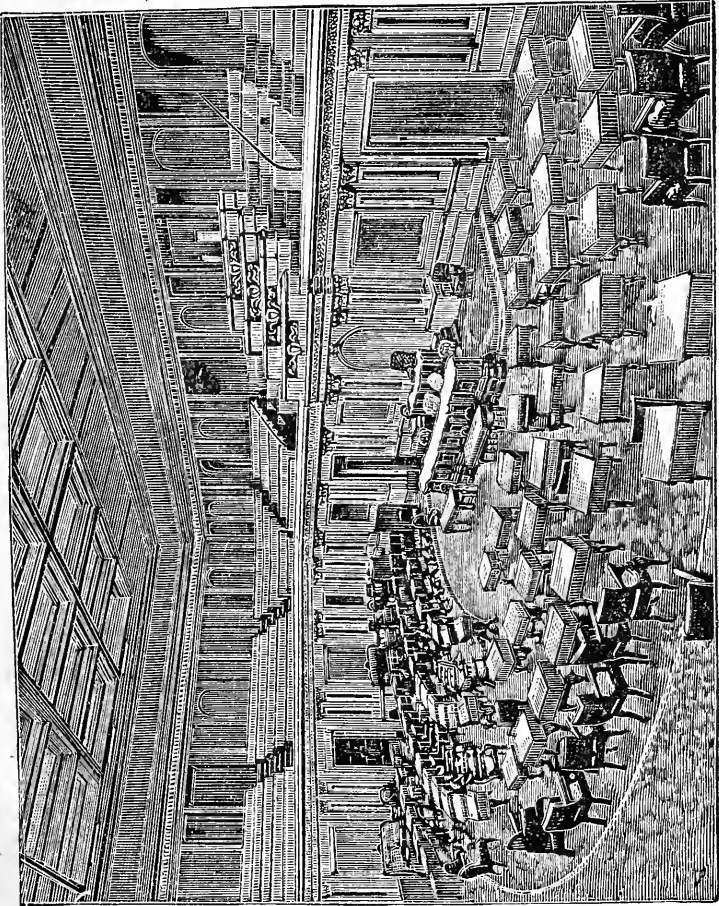
The *vaulted ceiling* is embellished with frescoes by Brumidi; the principal pieces representing History, Geography, Physics, and the Telegraph. Three allegorical figures support a tasteful centre-piece, from which drops a chandelier. The *walls* are finished in oil and gilt.

33. The Office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.—On the walls are allegories of Secession and Peace.

34. Senate Reception Room.—The vestibule opens into the *Senate Reception Room*, a brilliant *salon* about 60 ft. long, with a vaulted ceiling divided into two arches, that on the N. being groined, and is divided into four sections, in which are allegorical figures in fresco: N., Liberty; S., Plenty; W., War; E., Peace. The S. half of the ceiling consists of a circular arch, broken by deep caissons, arranged in concentric circles. The fresco in the centre represents youthful figures in a vignette of clouds. Outside the circle are allegorical figures in fresco: NE., Prudence; SE., Justice; SW., Temperance; NW., Strength. All these frescoes were executed by Brumidi, in 1856. The ceiling is heavily gilded throughout, and from it is suspended a fine chandelier. The walls are finished in tint, and enriched with stucco and gilt. They are divided into five panels, with medallion centres for portraits of illustrious citizens. Each medallion is surrounded by wreaths, and is surmounted by an eagle. The base of the walls is scagliola, in imitation of Potomac and Tennessee marbles. Under the arch in the S. wall is a well-executed centre-piece in oil, by Brumidi, representing Washington in consultation with Jefferson, his Secretary of State, and Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury. On either side is a medallion yet unfilled. In the N. wall of this magnificent apartment, between the windows, is a mirror. The floor is of encaustic tiles, finely laid, and with a beautifully-wrought star as a centre-piece. The room is furnished in rosewood, with damask and lace curtains. In winter the floor is richly carpeted. The mantel is a beautiful specimen of workmanship.

35. Bronze Staircases, formed of entwining vines and foliage, relieved with eagles, deer, and cupids. A similar staircase occupies a corresponding place on the W. side of the lobby. These, including two connecting with the lobby of the Hall of Representatives in the S. Extension, cost nearly \$22,500. They are elaborate and artistic specimens of bronze work, and in a part of the building too dark to enable their merits to be fully appreciated. They were manufactured by Archer, Warner & Miskey, of Philadelphia Baudin, artist, 1858-'59.

36. Vice President's Room.—The door on the r. within the Lobby opens into the room of the President of the Senate, generally known as the *Vice President's Room*. It is a well-furnished apartment, with plain stuccoed ceilings and tinted walls. In this room is the original of *Rembrandt Peale's* painting of *Washington*, from life, purchased by the Senate in 1832 for \$2 000.



THE SENATE CHAMBER.

37. Senate Lobby.—During the sessions of the Senate, admissions to the *Lobby* can only be obtained through a Senator. When the Senate is not in session the *Lobby* is open to the public. The *Lobby* is a vaulted passage, with gilt panels and cornice. Two doors lead to the floor of the chamber, and opposite, two doors into the "marble room."

38. The Senate Chamber.—This magnificent apartment, first occupied by the Senate January 4, 1859, is in the N. ex-

tension—has *entrances* from the corridors on the E., S., and W., and two from the lobby on the N. Length, 113½ ft.; width, 80¾ ft.; height, 36 ft.; area of floor, 9,136 sq. ft. The Chamber proper is 83 ft. long and 51 ft. wide. On the E., W., and S. sides are the *cloak rooms* for Senators, and on the N. the lobby. Over these are the *galleries*, with seats for 1200 persons, rising and receding in tiers to the corridors of the second floor.

The *N. Gallery* above the chair of the President of the Senate, is devoted to *reporters of the press*, with 40 desks, and seats for as many more. Opposite the reporters' is the *diplomatic gallery*. The *galleries* on the E. are devoted exclusively to *ladies* and gentlemen accompanying them; a portion for the exclusive use of the *families of Senators*. Those on the W. are for *gentlemen*. For *plan of galleries* see *Diagram attic story*, 15 to 21.

The *Desks* of the Senators, two for each State, are arranged in concentric semi-circles, and made of the richest mahogany. Some are almost as old as the Senate itself. The *President's "chair"* occupies a raised dais, also of mahogany. The *gavel* rests on the desk in front. The *Secretary of the Senate*, Legislative, Chief and Minute Clerks, beginning on the President's left, occupy the desk in front, and the two official reporters immediately in front of them. The *Sergeant-at-arms* on the left, and *Door-keeper* on the right of the chair, sit at the foot of the dais.

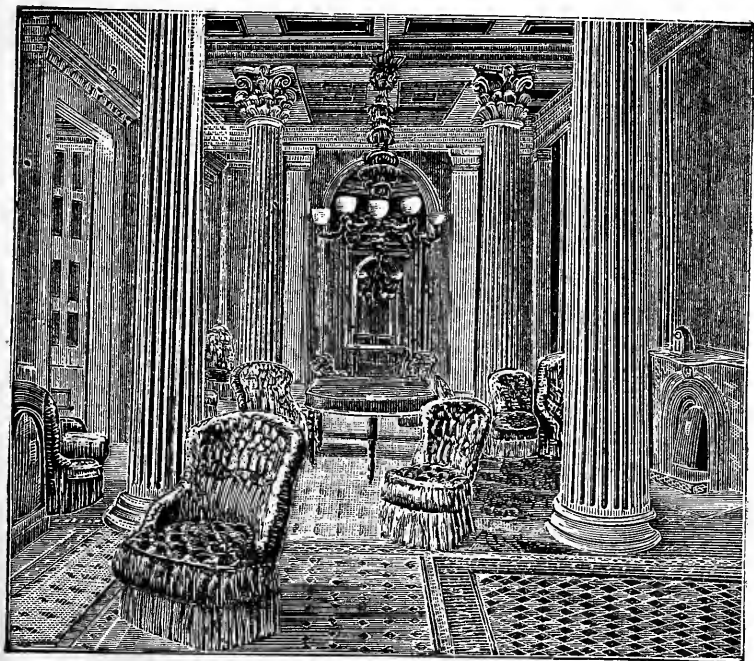
The *floor* is raised about 3 in. for each semicircle of desks, and is pierced by numerous registers. These are fed from an *air-chamber* beneath the floor, and supplied by fans and steam-coils in the basement with *moistened air* tempered from 68° to 70° winter, from 8° to 10° below the outside air in summer, and regulated by thermometers and hygrometers in different parts of the chamber, under the chief of the ventilating department. The contaminated air passes through the trellis work in the ceiling. (See *Ventilating Department*, page 113.)

The *ceiling* consists of immense iron girders and transverse pieces, forming deep panels, glazed each with a centre-piece symbolic of the Union, the Army and Navy, Progress, and the Mechanical Arts. The outer row, with trellised centres, are for ventilation, and outside of these are deep caissons and circles, with a star in each. The frame rests on a heavy iron cornice. The iron work throughout is *bronzed* with gilt decorations. The *walls* are richly painted, those supporting the galleries being laid off in panels. The back of the galleries are pierced by doors on each side. The *doors* are of bird's-eye maple, elaborately finished with foliated bronze ornaments. Niches for statuary are also sunk in the walls. The *iron work* was done by Janes, Beebe & Co.

The hall by day is *lighted* through the paneled ceiling by means of the skylight in the roof. At night innumerable jets, ranged above the ceiling around the glass panels, and supplied with gas and ignited by electricity, diffuse a soft light throughout the Chamber.

The *public* are permitted on the floor of the Chamber when the Senate is not in session. The regular hour of meeting is 12 noon every day except Sunday, but the time can be changed and sessions fixed and adjournments ordered on its own motion. The persons entitled to the *privileges of the floor* are designated by resolution of the Senate.

39. Cloak Rooms.—Beneath the E., W., and S. galleries are cloak rooms for the exclusive use of Senators.



THE "MARBLE" OR SENATORS' RETIRING ROOM.

40. Marble Room.—From the lobby pass through a small passage or vestibule into the *Marble or Senate Retiring Room*. This elegant apartment is 38 ft. long, $21\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, and $19\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. The ceiling rests upon 4 Corinthian columns of Italian marble, and consists of massive polished blocks of white marble, forming deep panels. The walls throughout are of highly-polished Tennessee marble. In the panels of the walls are large plate-glass mirrors. Those at the ends produce a striking effect. In the E. and W. walls are niches. Two of these contain heads of Indian chiefs, executed in marble. The floors are of encaustic tiles. The room is handsomely furnished, and, without question, is the finest apartment of the kind in the world. In the E. vestibule is a small bronze bust of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, 1861–1865, presented by Albert De Groot, of New York.

41. President's Room.—Leaving the lobby by the W. door, on the r. is the *President's Room*, assigned to the use of the President of the United States on his visits to the Capitol. This room is rarely used except on the last days of the session of Congress, when the President, with his secretaries and Cabinet ministers, assemble there to expedite the business of legislation, the President signing such bills passed by the Senate and House of Representatives as meet his approval.

The walls and ceiling of this room are richly and appropriately decorated. On the S. wall, under the arch of the ceiling, is a portrait of Washington—a copy from Rembrandt Peale's—with a reclining female figure on either side: that on the r. representing Victory, who holds a shield, bearing the inscription, Boston, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, and Yorktown. The figure on the l. Peace, with a laurel wreath. On the four walls are medallion portraits of Washington's first Cabinet: S., Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State; E., Henry Knox, Secretary of War, and Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; W., Edmund Randolph, Attorney General, and S. Osgood, Postmaster General. Under the cornice are a number of small copper-colored medallions, representing the coats of arms of the States. The rest of the walls are artistically decorated in arabesques. Overhead are four corner-pieces in fresco: the first of Columbus, with a globe and early instruments of navigation, representing Discovery; likeness from a portrait in Mexico. Diagonally opposite, Americus Vespuccius, with charts and telescope, Exploration, from a painting in Florence. William Brewster, with an open Bible, representing Religion; and diagonally opposite, Benjamin Franklin, with manuscript and printing-press, or History. Four medallion pieces between these represent Religion, Liberty, Legislation, and Executive. The medallion from which the chandelier is suspended is enriched with three infant figures, supporting an American flag. The ceilings are further embellished. The entire decoration is by Brumidi. The room is the most richly decorated in the United States. The floors are beautifully tiled. There are three large mirrors in the walls. In winter the room is richly carpeted and furnished.

42. Senate Committee on Enrolled Bills

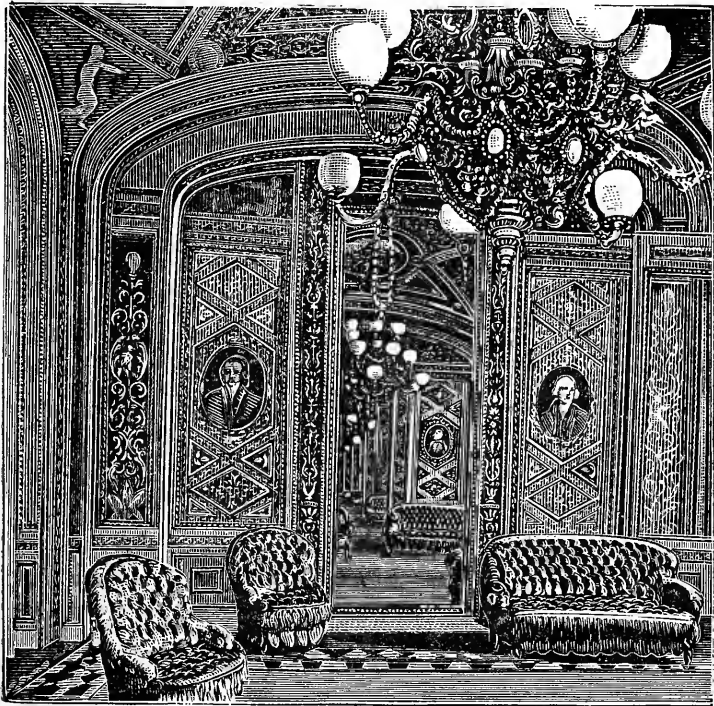
43. Closets.

44. Senate Committee on Appropriations.—Tinted walls.

45. Elevator.—for the use of Senators, runs from the basement to the attic story, and is fitted up with a screw and double engine: cost \$10,000.

46 to 50. Offices of the Senate.—46. Engrossing and enrolling. 47. Chief and 48. Executive clerks. 49. Secretary of the Senate. 50. Financial clerk.

51. Western Grand Staircase.—Of white marble, leads to the gentlemen's galleries. The highly polished entablatures, steps, balustrades, columns and capitals viewed from the landing leading to the basement, strike the eye with its magnificence. The design and dimensions are the same as the eastern staircase. See page 87.



THE PRESIDENT'S ROOM.

At the foot of the staircase, in a niche, is the statue of *John Hancock*, President of the Continental Congress, which signed and promulgated the Declaration of Independence, 1776; semi-heroic; executed in 1860, in marble, by Horatio Stone; cost \$5,500.

Against the west wall is the painting of the *Storming of Chapultepec*, Sept. 13, 1847, by the American Army, under Gen. Scott, by James Walker, N. Y., from sketches in the field; ordered 1860; cost \$6,000. The castle, one of the defenses of the city of Mexico, crowned an eminence 900 ft. high, and was taken by means of scaling ladders. General Quitman and several of the officers of the advance division are in consultation. The batteries at the foot of the hill were taken, and the approach to the city by the aqueduct lay open. The hillside is already occupied by the United States rifles. Gen. Quitman, mounted, appears on the l. of the painting. Gen. Shields is without his coat, and wounded. Near at hand are Lieuts. Wilcox and Towers, of the engineers. On the l. stands a section of Drum's battery. In the rear, advancing

to the support of Casey's troops, are the Pennsylvania, New York, and South Carolina volunteers, bearing their State colors, and commanded by Geary, Baxter, and Gladden. Xicontenca, the Mexican commander, is killed. Gen. Persifor F. Smith, with the rifles, confronts the enemy's breastworks, and points to the retreating Mexicans, who are fleeing by the aqueduct.

CENTRAL BUILDING—SOUTH WING.

52. South Door of Rotunda, leading to the *National Statuary Hall and House of Representatives*.

53. Vestibule, crowned by a dome and cupola, and modeled from a Greek temple. The capitals of the columns are ornamented with the leaf of the cotton plant, instead of the acanthus. The flower of the cotton plant also enriches the centre of the caissons. This vestibule corresponds with that on the N. side. The door on the l. leads to the *basement staircase*, (19,) very beautiful in design.

54 and 55. Document Room, House of Representatives.—These are for the supply of bills and documents for the current use of members of the House.

56. Stationery Room of the House of Representatives.

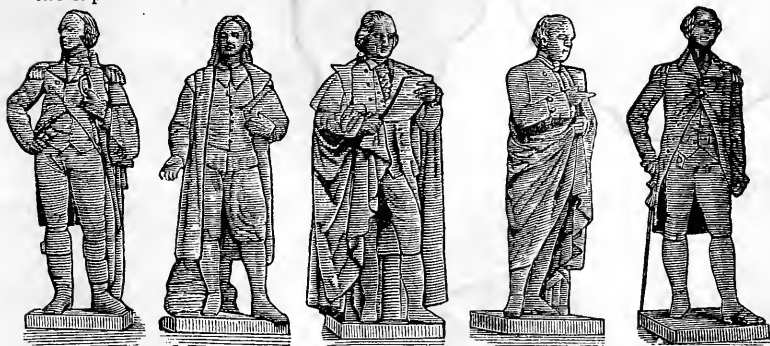
57. House Committee on Banking and Currency.—When representatives occupied the old Hall, now the Hall of Statuary, this room was set apart for the use of the Speaker. It was to this room that John Quincy Adams was conveyed after he fell at his seat in the House, February 23, 1848, and it was here that he died, two days after. A marble *console* on the west wall supports an excellent bust of Adams, by J. C. King, 1845, \$——, placed here in commemoration of this sad event.



HOUDON'S WASHINGTON—HISTORICAL CLOCK—DAVID'S JEFFERSON.

58. National Statuary Hall.—This magnificent Hall, formerly used as the place of meeting of the House of Representatives, is Grecian in design, having been planned and adapted, by Latrobe, after the remains of the Theatre at Athens. It consists of a semi-circle of 96 ft. chord. The ends of the prostyle and peristyle are separated by a wide projecting surface of freestone, which rises to the top of the order and supports a segment arch, which corresponds with the segment of the vaulted ceiling that crowns the hall and ends against it. To the top of the entablature blocking is 35 ft., and to the apex of the domed ceiling 57 ft. The semi-peri-

style or *circular colonnade* on the N. is composed of 14 columns and 2 *antæ*, of the Corinthian order; the shafts of solid blocks of variegated marble or *brecchia*, were quarried from the banks of the Potomac, above the city. The *bases* are free-stone. The *capitals* are of Carrara marble, executed in Italy and designed after those in the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome—Hadfield says after the capitals of the Lantern of Demos at Athens. The *entablature* is of the pro-



portions used in the former temple, ornamented with dentils and modillions, enriched with leaves and roses. The *floor* is of marble. A paneled *dome* springs overhead. The apex of the dome is pierced by a circular aperture, crowned by a lantern, serving the double purpose of light and ventilation. The *dome* is similar to that of the Pantheon at Rome. On the S. side of the hall, forming the *loggia*, are 8 columns and 2 *antæ* of the same style as the peristyle. Over the entablature of this colonnade springs a beautiful 72 ft. chord. On the



blocking of the cornice beneath is a *figure of Liberty*, in plaster, by Caucici, a pupil of Canova, 1829, originally intended for execution in marble. The figure, seen from the galleries in front, produces a striking effect. On the r. is the frustum of a column, around which a serpent, the emblem of wisdom, is entwining itself, and at the feet of the figure is an American eagle. In the *frieze* of the entablature, under this figure, is sculptured an *eagle* in stone, with outspread wings, the work of Valaperti. Over the N. door stands a *clock* in m-

ble, by Chas. Franzoni, 1819. History, her drapery floating in the air, is represented as standing in the winged car of Time and recording passing events. The car is placed on a globe, on which, in *busso relievo*, are cut the signs of the zodiac. The hours are marked on the face of the wheel of the car.

The hall affords some *acoustic phenomena*, also in the west column near the south door, can be distinguished *human faces*, all will be explained gratis by the attendant.

When the Hall was occupied, the *Speaker's chair* stood on the S. side, upon an open rostrum about four feet above the floor, enclosed by a bronze balustrade. Rich crimson curtains fell in elegant folds from the capitals of the columns, and were separated so as to form luxurious draperies as a background to the chair and rostrum. Below and in front of the Speaker's rostrum stood the *Clerk's desk*, raised on a variegated socle. Upon this stood a rich mahogany table, with damask silk curtains. Between the columns were sofas and accommodations for twenty reporters. The members' *desks* of mahogany, with arm chairs, were arranged in concentric circles, for 232 members, the aisles forming radii from the centre. In the rear of the outer row of desks was a bronzed iron railing with curtains, constituting the bar of the House. Outside of this was the lobby. The *gallery* over the loggia was set apart for the ladies, having cushioned seats for the accommodation of 200 persons; the general gallery would seat 500. The panels on either side of the ladies' gallery contained full-length portraits of Washington by Vanderlyn, and Lafayette by Ary Scheffer, a present from the distinguished Frenchman upon his last visit to the United States. Under these were copies of the Declaration of Independence, in frames emblematically ornamented. At night the Hall was lighted by "solar gas" from a chandelier at the apex of the dome. This Hall was occupied by Congress for 32 years. During the first days of the Rebellion, 1861-65, troops were quartered in it. In 1862 it was used as a hospital for the sick and wounded of the army, and in 1864, by act of Congress, was set apart for its present appropriate purpose.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF STATUES.

The House of Representatives having taken possession of its new quarters in the Capitol in 1857, the "old" Hall fell into neglect. In 1864, Congress, desirous of perpetuating its historic associations, authorized the President of the United States to invite each State to furnish statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who had been citizens thereof and illustrious for their historic renown, or for distinguished civic or military service, as the States determined worthy of national commemoration, when so furnished to be placed in the old Hall of the House of Repre-

sentatives, in the Capitol of the United States, which was set apart for a *National Statuary Hall*.

The State contributions are given in the order received by the government.

Rhode Island.—1871. *Nathaniel Greene*, marble, life-size, H. K. Brown, 1869, attired in full regimentals of a Major-General in the Continental army, represented as pledging the service of his sword to his country.

Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, and promoter of civil and religious liberty in America; marble, life-size, Franklin Simmons, 1870, robed in the dress of the early colonist. The *pedestals* are of Rhode Island red granite.

Connecticut.—1872. *Jonathan Trumbull*, an eminent patriot of the Revolution, and from whom the term "Brother Jonathan" originated on account of his skill in expedients to meet the necessities of the Continental Government. Marble, heroic, C. B. Ives, 1869.

Roger Sherman, one of the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence. Marble, heroic, C. B. Ives, 1870; represented in Continental civil attire. The *pedestals* are of Vermont marble.

New York.—1873. *George Clinton*, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, General of the Revolution Governor of New York and Vice President of the United States. Bronze, life-size, H. K. Brown, 1873. Robert Wood & Co., Phila., founders; represented in Continental military dress.

Robert R. Livingston, First Chancellor of New York, who administered the oath of office to George Washington upon his inauguration as President of the United States, March, 1789. Bronze, life-size, E. D. Palmer, 1874. Barbedienne, Paris, founders, represented in the chancellor's robes, and holding by his side the treaty for the cession of Louisiana by France to the United States, which he successfully consummated. The robe and lace work is artistic.

Massachusetts.—1876. *John Winthrop*, first Governor of Massachusetts, landing with the charter of 1630. Marble, semi-heroic, Richard S. Greenough, 1875, represented in the costume of the times.

Samuel Adams, an early advocate of liberty. Marble, semi-heroic, Anne Whitney, 1876, represented in colonial dress and protesting to the Royal Governor against the presence of British troops, using the memorable words: "Night is approaching, an immediate answer is expected, both regiments or none." March 6, 1770.

Vermont.—1876. *Ethan Allen*. Marble, heroic, L. C. Mead, 1875, represented in the uniform of a Continental officer, with drawn sword and flashing eye, demanding the surrender of Ticonderoga in the name of "the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

Jacob Collamer, 1880, a forcible orator on constitutional questions, Postmaster-General, 1849, and Senator of the United States, 1855-64. Marble semi-heroic, Preston Powers, 1879. Represented in the costume of the times, addressing the Senate, left hand resting on a pedestal bearing the State arms.

Maine.—*William King*, 1880, an early advocate of the separation of Maine and Massachusetts in 1819, and first Governor of Maine, 1820. Marble semi-heroic, Franklin Simmons, 1877. Represented in top boots and Spanish cloak, and holds in his hand a roll of parchment, the Constitution of the State.

In addition to these State contributions the Hall contains a plaster copy of the statue of *George Washington*, at Richmond, life-size, by Houdon, 1788 representing the father of his country in civic attire, with a staff in his hand, his cloak and sword resting on a bundle of lictors' rods, and with a rude plow in the rear; the superb semi-heroic statues of *Alexander Hamilton*, marble, by Horatio Stone, 1868, \$10,000; the first Secretary of the Treasury. *General E. D. Baker*, killed in the rebellion. Marble, by Horatio Stone, 1875, \$10,000; representing him as a Senator of the United States; and *Thomas Jefferson*, bronze, by the celebrated French sculptor, P. T. David D'Angers, 1833, Fondu a Paris, par Honore Conon et ses deux Fils; representing the author of the Declaration as just having signed that instrument of American liberty; the statue was presented by Uriah Phillips Levy, of the U. S. N., 1833, but was not accepted until 1874. The pedestal is a superb piece of work, in four varieties of marble, executed by Struthers, of Philadelphia. The other works are a statue of *Abraham Lincoln*, marble, Vinnie Ream, 1866, \$15,000; busts of *Abraham Lincoln*, marble, Mrs. Sarah Fisher Ames, 1868, \$2,000; *T. Kosciuszko*, marble, H. D. Saunders, 1857, \$500; and *Thomas Crawford*, sculptor, by himself.

Of the few paintings are a *Washington*, by Gilbert Stuart, 1796, painted from life for the Chestnut family of South Carolina, purchased 1875, \$1,200; and two portraits of *Benjamin West*, of Pennsylvania, President of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, London, painted by himself, 1810, \$—; *Gunning Bedford*, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, presented; *Charles Carroll*, of Carrollton, by Chester Harding, 18—, \$—; and *Joshua Giddings*, Miss Ransom, 18—; a mosaic of *Abraham Lincoln*, by Salviati, of Venice, a manufacturer.

59. Corridor, connecting the S. wing of the centre or old

building with the S. Extension, occupied by the House of Representatives. This is the same as No. 22. Opposite is the *main door* to the floor of the House of Representatives.

SOUTH, OR HOUSE EXTENSION.

This portion of the building corresponds, in its general features, with the Senate Extension, the larger size of the Hall of Representatives causing simply a narrowing of the outer corridors.

60. Northern Corridor, beautifully designed, especially the ceiling, which is diversified with lunettes and circular and groined arches.

61. Eastern Corridor, leading to the Eastern Grand Staircase and House Lobby. At the S. end of this corridor is the office of the Government telegraph, connected, by means of wires under the building, with the office and subterranean cable in the N. Extension. (See No. 23.)

62. Western Corridor, leading to the Western Grand Staircase and the offices and Lobby of the House.

63. House Committee on Military Affairs.—Here is a series of seventeen *paintings*, executed in 1870-'71, by Lieut.-Col. Seth Eastman, a retired officer of the U. S. A., representing some of the principal forts of the United States, the Military Academy at West Point, and Fort Sumpter before and after the bombardment. A *case of breech-loading arms* used in the army stands against the west wall.

64. Eastern Grand Staircase, leading to the *galleries*. (For their division, see *Plan of ATTIC STORY*, Nos. 50 to 55.) The staircase is of Tennessee marble, bronze capitals and white marble steps, and in every particular of design, measurement, and execution similar to that in the same position in the Senate Extension. In the niche at the foot is the superb *Statue of Jefferson*, by Hiram Powers, 1863; cost \$10,000, executed in Italy. Against the E. wall, is the painting of President Lincoln signing the Proclamation of Emancipation of the negroes, Sept. 22, 1862, by Frank P. Carpenter, cost \$25,000; presented to the United States, by Mary Elizabeth Thompson, Feb. 12, 1878. (See *engraving*, grand staircase, page 87.)

65. Main Door.—This very prominent entrance is still without the embellishments of art. Mr. Crawford, the designer of the bronze door of the N. Extension, at the same time received an order for one for the S. The death of the sculptor, who had already completed the designs, prevented the execution of work on the second door. The models, however, were completed by his pupil, Rhinehart, for which the latter received \$9,000, but have been since their completion stowed away in a dark vault, near the Undercroft. The door will represent scenes in the life of Washington.

66. Vestibule.—This beautiful vestibule consists of 8 fluted columns in couples, two on either side. The capitals are enriched with leaves of acanthus, tobacco and corn. The ceilings are paneled, and the walls tinted and broken by 8 niches, with Tennessee marble bases.

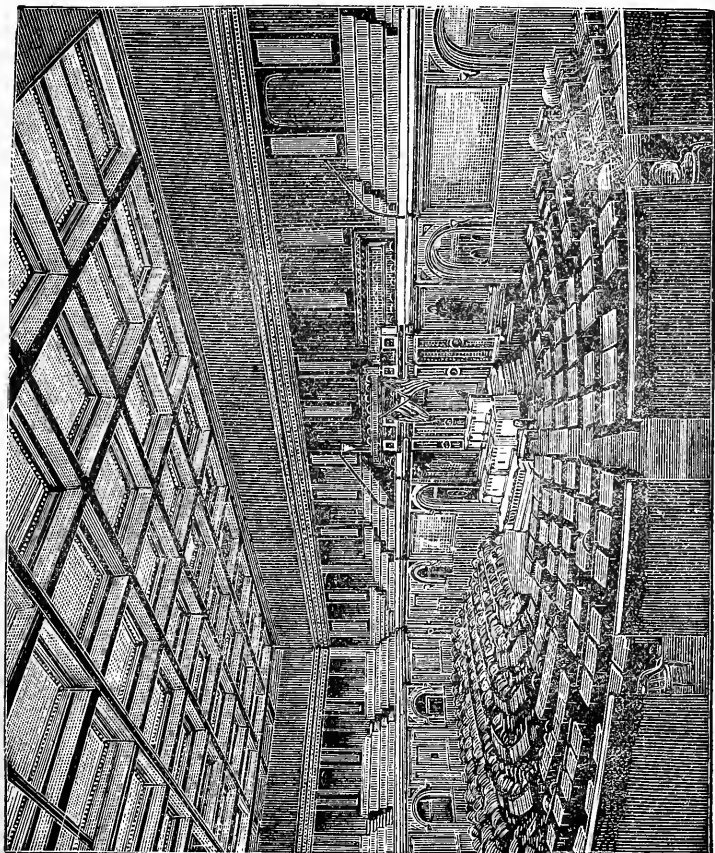
67. House Committee on Ways and Means.—A fine department, richly decorated in the renaissance style, diversified with American shields, foliage, birds and fruit.

68. House Committee on Appropriations.—Room decorated and paneled in distemper and encaustic by Strieby, 1873. The fruit pieces and representation of moulding are particularly well executed. The door near by leads to a vestibule which opens into the House Lobby. The *bronze staircase* (35) is the same as those adjacent so the Senate Lobby.

69. Reporters of Debates.—This room was originally used as the Members' Reception Room. The walls are tinted, and the groined arches overhead are decorated in arabesque in fresco.

70. Lobby of the House of Representatives.—The *lobby*, which may be entered in company with a member during the sessions of the House, has an iron-paneled ceiling, highly enriched in oil, the decoration being that in vogue during the 15th century. On the r. are doors opening into the Hall.

71. Hall of the Representatives.—"House of Representatives")—The dimensions of this superb legislative hall, the finest in the world, are: length, 139 ft.; width, 93 ft.; height, 36 ft. The floor is 115 feet by 67 feet. The *galleries* will seat about 2,500 persons. Beneath these, against the N.,



THE HALL OF THE REPRESENTATIVES.

E., and W. walls, are *cloak and retiring rooms*, and back of the Speaker's chair the *lobby*.

Upon *the floor* are desks for the Representatives and Delegates, arranged in concentric semi-circles. The *Speaker's "desk"* is raised about 3 ft. from the floor. In front are desks for the clerks of the House, and still in front desks for the official reporters. The whole is made of white marble, with a base of Tennessee, and is extremely beautiful. The clock marks the *morning hour*, and limit of debate. East of the Speaker, on a pedestal of Vermont marble, stands the *mace or insignia of authority*, when the House is in session. When not, it may be seen in the room of the Sergeant-at-Arms. It consists of a bundle of lictor's rods, bound together by silver ligatures, and surmounted by a silver

terrestrial globe, crowned by the American eagle. On the left of the chair is a full length portrait of *Washington*, by Vanderlyn, 1834, and on the right one of the *Marquis de Lafayette*, by Ary Scheffer, 1822, the celebrated French artist; was presented to Congress by Lafayette upon his last visit. In the W. panel of the S. wall is a *fresco* by Brumidi, representing Washington at Yorktown receiving the officers sent by Cornwallis to ask two days' cessation of hostilities, and in place of which two hours were granted. Over the N. door is a *clock*, surmounted by an eagle, and supported on either side by figures of an Indian and hunter. In the panels east and west of the S. doors are two paintings by A. Bierstadt, \$10,000 each, respectively representing the *Settlement of California* about 1769, in the name of Spain, purchased 1878, and the *Discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson*, 1609, purchased 1875, representing the great navigator landing, and groups of Indians and birch canoes.

The ceiling of the Hall is of cast iron, paneled, painted and gilded, and highly enriched with gilt moldings, and supported on a decorated cornice. The panels are filled with glass with stained centre pieces, representing the arms of the States. There are two outer rows of panels, that nearest the wall of open work, with massive pendants in the centre. Above the ceiling is the *illuminating loft*, with 1,500 gas jets lighted by electricity during night sessions. Here also is the truss work of the ceiling and roof. *For heating and ventilating, page 114*

During a recess or adjournment of the House visitors can enter upon the floor. The doors in the lobby are generally open. When the House, which meets at 12 noon, is in session, the rules designate who are allowed the *privileges of the*

72. Hall Library, for the use of members in debate.

73 and 74. Cloak Rooms.

75. Key and Store-Room.

76 to 78. Representatives' Retiring Room.—The pilasters, cornice, and ceiling are of iron, enriched with gilt. In the centre panel, overhead, is a massive representation of a cluster of acorns. On the walls hangs a *gallery of crayon portraits* of the Speakers of the House of Representatives since the first organization of the body, by Louis Wieser, Washington, D. C., \$50 each. Each State is *invited to contribute* oil paintings of the Speakers elected from their Representatives. Connecticut has already furnished Jonathan Trumbull, by H. J. Thompson, 1880. The mirrors, hangings of the curtains, and furniture, are all in keeping.

79. Closets.

80. Room of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

81 to 83. Offices of the House of Representatives.—81. Sergeant-at-Arms. 82. Engrossing and Enrolling Clerks. 83. Journal and Printing Clerks.

84. Western Grand Staircase.—Same in material and construction as that on east. *See Engraving, p. 87.*

In the *niche* at the foot is a bust of *Bee-she-kee* the Buffalo, a warrior of the Chippewas of the Upper Mississippi, by F. Vincenti, 1854, bronze by Joseph Lasalle, 1858.

Over the first landing is *Westward Ho*, a chromo silica by Emanuel Leutze, 1862, \$20,000.

This represents an *emigrant train* crossing the Rocky mountains. Below is *The Golden Gate*, harbor of San Francisco, by A. Bierstadt. In the ornamental border north is a medallion of *Daniel Boone* and south *Captain William Clarke*, both early pioneers.

85, 86. Committee on Naval Affairs.—The floors of both extensions are laid in encaustic tiles of beautiful design. c c c c courts.

ATTIC STORY.

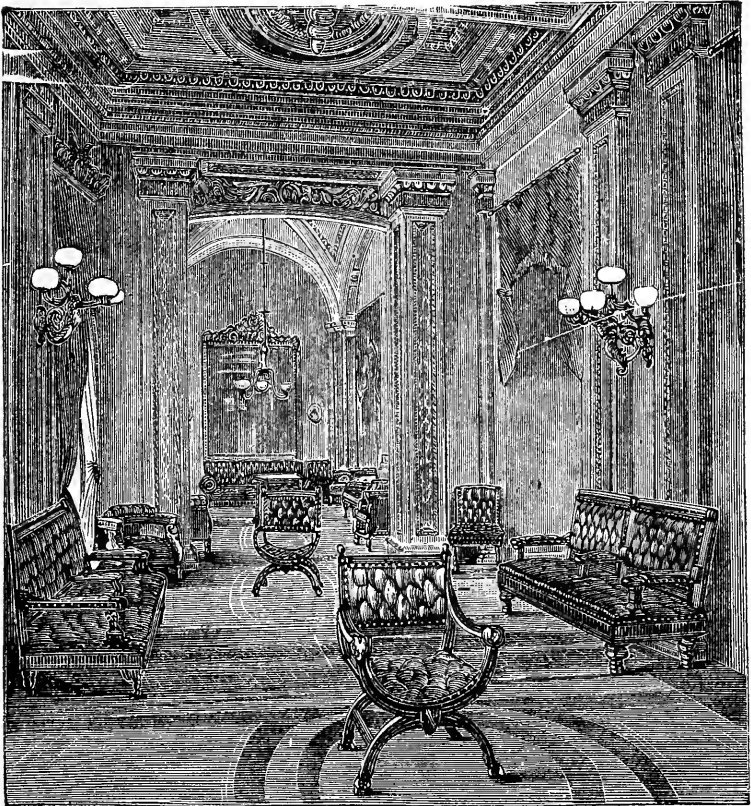
1, 2. Store Rooms of the Congressional Library.

CENTRAL BUILDING, NORTH WING.

3. Steps to the Dome and Electrician's Room.—See No. 11 principal story to the dome. The steps to the right lead to

4. Electric Battery Room, containing the *batteries* for lighting the capitol.

5. Electrician's Office.—The officer will explain the working of the apparatus. The *lighting* of the capitol by electricity was begun in 1865. The gas is from the mains of the city. See No. 9, *Principal Story*.



THE RETIRING ROOM OF THE REPRESENTATIVES. (See No. 70-75, p. 102.)

6, 7, and 8. **Library of the Senate** (reached from 21 Principal Story, *open every day*). This embraces a collection of *official documents* printed by order of either House of Congress, the journals, debates, and proceedings of each; statutes; U. S. Supreme Court reports; law books; special works of reference relating to legislation, and files of newspapers. The library occupies the adjacent lofts, and in the aggregate comprises 25,000 vols. It is designed for the exclusive use of Senators.

NORTH OR SENATE EXTENSION.

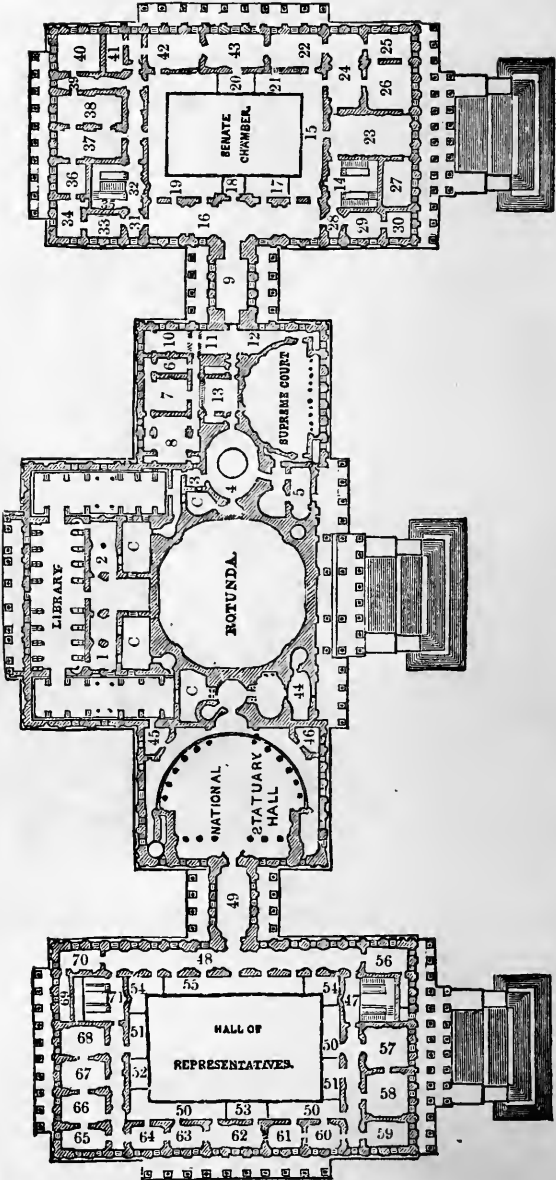
9, 11, 12, and 13. **Senate Document Room**, reached from 16. Attic Story, contains files and extra copies of all bills, laws, reports, and other *official documents* printed by order of Congress, or either branch, and for the *current supply* of Senators.

[10. Senate Committee on Civil Service.]

14. **Eastern Grand Staircase.** — For Description see 28 *Prin-*

THE CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ATTIC STORY.



PLAN OF ATTIC STORY
(For references, see pages 103 to 117)

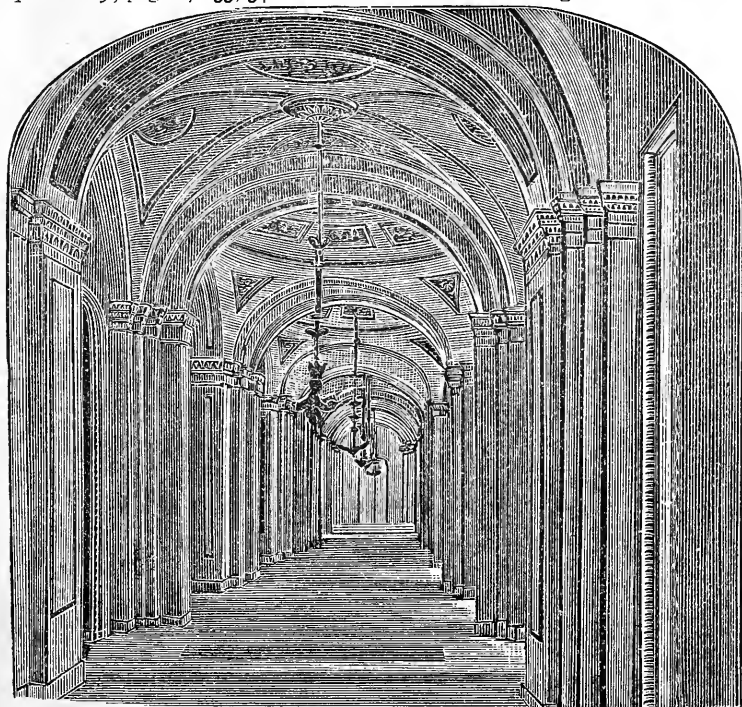
cipal story.

Galleries will seat 1,200 persons.—15. *Ladies*; 17. *Reserved*; 18. *Diplomatic*; 19. *Gentlemen*; 20 *Press Reporters*, with desks and seats for about 60 representatives of the press; 21. *Ladies*. 16. Corridor. 22. *Ladies' Retiring Room*.

23. Hall, richly stuccoed in emblematical figures. Here are the paintings of the *Grand Canon of the Yellowstone* and *Chasm of the Colorado*, by Thomas Moran, Pa., purchased respectively 1872 and 1874, \$10,000 each.

24. Ante Room beautifully enriched in stucco. *Exclusively for ladies*.

25. Senate Committees on Private Land Claims; 26. Claims; 27. Revolutionary Claims; 28. Eastern Corridor; 29, 30. Com. on Printing; 31. Western Corridor; 32 Western Grand Staircase, see 51 *Principal Story*, page 87. 33, 34. Sen. Com. Public Buildings and Grounds.



GRAND CORRIDOR AND MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE "HOUSE." (See No. 60, p. 100.)

35. To the Illuminating Loft.

36. Senate Committee on Transportation.—Entered through 37.

37. Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads.—Tinted walls, and without decoration.

38. Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

39. Elevator for use of Senators: (See *Principal Story*, 45.)

40. Senate Committee on Commerce.—A fine apartment, without decoration.

41. Senate Committee on Mines and Mining.—A small room, without special attraction.

42. Ante Room opening into No. 43 and *Gentlemen's Galleries*.

43. Press Reporters' Retiring Room.—A fine apartment, furnished for the use of members of the press entitled to the privileges of the gallery. There is also a *branch telegraph office* for the convenience of the press during the sessions of Congress.

MAIN BUILDING - SOUTH WING.

44. Store Room for House Library.—Entered by the door in the gallery over the north door of the Statuary Hall.

45. Store Room connected with the document room of the House of Representatives.

46. Store Room of House Library. The room south is used for the same purpose.

SOUTH OR "HOUSE" EXTENSION.

47. Eastern Grand Staircase.—See 64 *Principal Story*. The adjacent corridor leads to the *Northern Corridor, Galleries, and Ladies' Retiring Rooms*.

48. Northern Corridor.—The ceiling presents an interesting combination of circular flanked by groined arches and lunettes richly embellished with emblematic figures and arabesques in stucco.

49. Library of the House of Representatives.—This is entered from the Northern Corridor. In this room are 15,000 volumes, though the entire library comprises 150,000 volumes, which embraces the floor library of the House of Representatives (*Principal Story*, 72) and the libraries of committees. Owing to want of suitable accommodation, the galleries outside the peristyle of the Hall of Statuary and 44 and 46 Attic Story, are used for the storage of books. It is proposed, after the erection of a building for the accommodation of the Library of the United States, to assign the magnificent suit of library halls (*Principal Story*, 5 and 6) to the uses of the documentary libraries of the two Houses of Congress.

50. Ladies' Galleries.—See No. 71 *Principal Story*; also *Diagrams*.

51. Reserved Galleries for families of Members of the House of Representatives. See No 71 *Principal Story*; also *Diagrams*.

52. Reserved Gallery for members of the Diplomatic Corps. See No. 71 *Principal Story*; also *Diagrams*.

53. Press Reporters' Gallery, with desks and seats for about one hundred representatives of the press.

54. Reserved Gallery, exclusively for Ladies.

55. Gentlemen's Gallery.—See No. 71 *Principal Story*; also *Diagrams*.

The House Galleries will seat about 2,500 persons.

56. House Committee on Foreign Affairs.—No special attractions.

57. House Committee on the Judiciary.—The room is tinted and enriched with stucco.

58. House Committee on Commerce — Walls simply tinted.

59. House Committee on Public Lands —No special attractions.

60 and 61. Ladies' Retiring Rooms.—Neatly and comfortably furnished and possessing every convenience. *A matron is in constant attendance*. These rooms are entered from the eastern corridor and gallery.

62. Press Reporters' Retiring Room, (entered through 64 and 63 from the western corridor,) and for the use of those entitled to the privileges of the gallery. There are conveniences for writing dispatches. Adjoining is a small cloak-room.

63. Press Telegraph Office (*open during the sessions of Congress*). Twenty-four wires leave the building by means of three ten-wire cables, and beyond the Capitol Grounds, S., connect with the lines for all parts of the United States. There are also ten wires leading under the building to the *Senate Office*, and six wires to the connecting corridor, (59 *Principal Story*.) A switch enables the operators to form a connection with the lines to any part of the United States.

64. Ante-Room leading from the western corridor to the *Press Telegraph Office* and *Reporters' Retiring Room*.

65. House Committee on Pacific Railroads and Revolutionary Claims.

66. House Committee on Elections.—No attractions of special interest.

67.—House Committee on Railways and Canals.—No special decoration.

68.—House Committee on the District of Columbia.

69 and 70. House Committees on the Militia and Mileage.

71. **Western Grand Staircase.**—See 84, *Principal Story*. The adjacent corridor leads to the *Northern Corridor, the Galleries, Committee Rooms, Press Telegraph Office, and Reporters' Retiring Room.*

c. c. c. c.—Courts.

The floors of the attic story of the N. and S. extensions are laid with encaustic tiles of elegant design.

BASEMENT STORY—SENATE EXTENSION.

1. Western Stairway and Corridor.—The former ascends to the principal story. The corridors of the Senate basement present an interesting exhibition of the *decorative art*. The *vaulted ceilings* throughout are in distemper, and all below the spring of the arches in oil. The *walls and pilasters* are in the style of the 15th century, as employed in the loggia of Raphael in the Vatican at Rome, with centre medallions of illustrious Americans, and introductions from the natural history of America. The *ceilings* are in the same style, with introductions of modern inventions and American landscape. The birds, animals, and reptiles are studies from the collection in the museum in the Smithsonian Institution, drawn by Brumidi, and painted by Leslie. The decoration of the basement commenced in 1855. The medallions and finer parts are by Brumidi, while the details are by others.

The profiles in medallions of the panels represent *prominent personages* in the struggle for independence. At the N. end are the 12 *signs of the Zodiac*; also landscapes of Day and Night. Over the door of the room of the Com. on Mil. Affairs is a spirited fresco representing *America* accoutred for war, and surrounded by the implements of martial strife; opposite the foot of the grand staircase, *Las Casas*, the early friend of the red man; over the door of the room of the Committee on Indian Affairs, *Columbus* landing and beholding the beauty of an Indian maiden, typical of the lands he had discovered, and opposite is *America* seated with drawn sword, reading from the Constitution and the laws on the one hand, with Justice standing on the other, all by Brumidi.

2. Senate Committee on Revision of the Laws.—Tinted.

3. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs.—This room was originally intended for the use of the Committee on Agriculture. In the pilasters and bands are fruit pieces. Under the arches are typical groups of agricultural products and implements. In the groined ceiling is a centre-piece of grapes and leaves well executed. The general decoration consists of arabesques and gilt. The 4 border pieces represent seasons and showers, flowers, grains, and fruits. The foliage is specially well executed. The ceiling is distemper and the walls oil; executed by Castens, a German.

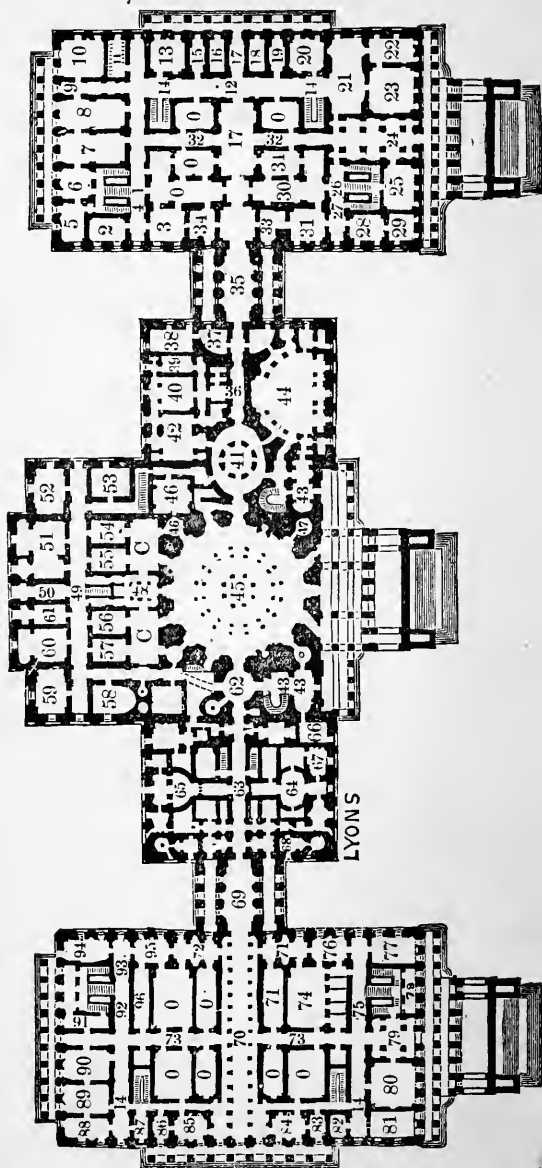
4. Senate Heating and Ventilating Apparatus.—See Sub-basement Story.

5. Senate Committee on the District of Columbia.—Tinted.

6. Senate Committee on Library.—The vaulted ceiling is adorned with fresco and gilt, and medallion pieces representing Sculpture, Astronomy, Architecture and Painting. The walls are laid out in a broad panel or border.

7. Senate Committee on Military Affairs.—The ceilings are frescoed with victors' wreaths, shields, and other emblems of war. On the walls and pilasters are representations of arms and armor of different periods, nations, and races, ancient and modern. The pilasters were painted by Leslie. The sword across the shield in the centre pilaster is a copy of the *sword of Washington*. On the W. wall is a medallion head of Liberty, surrounded by flags and weapons of war. Under the arches are 5 *historic subjects*, in fresco, by

THE CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



PLAN OF BASEMENT STORY.
(For references, see pages 107 to 113)

Brumidi; N., *Boston Massacre*, 1770. S., *Battle of Lexington*, 1775. N., *Death of Wooster*, during the British invasion of Connecticut, 1777. S., *Washington at Valley Forge*, 1778. The three prominent figures in the foreground are Washington, with Lafayette on his l. and Gen. Green on r. E., *Storming of Stony Point by Anthony Wayne*, 1779. Wayne, wounded, is being carried into the fort.

8. **Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.**—The general design of decoration is *Pompeian*, by Brumidi. The principal features of the ceilings are fresco representations of marine gods and goddesses and an Indian female. Under the arches are representations of ancient porticoes with antique vessels. The walls, painted in oil, are divided into nine panels, with blue background and figures representing attributes of the navy as centre-pieces. The pilasters are scagliola, by French artists.

9. **Elevator.**—(See *Principal Story*, No. 45.)

10. **The Senate Committee on the Judiciary.**—The wall decoration consists of figured panels and the vaulted ceiling, elaborate arabesques, varied by flower pieces and 4 medallions, each containing cherubs respectively bearing olive branches, fasces, quiver, and band with motto, *E pluribus unum*.

11. **Closets.**

12. **Northern Corridor.**—In the arch over the E. end are introductions of improved agricultural implements. In the demi-lunette over the door to the room of the Committee on Foreign Relations (No. 20) is a fresco representation of the signing of the provisional articles for treaty of peace between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, Nov. 30, 1782, from an unfinished picture by Benjamin West, a copy of which was left by Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts. The fresco over the door of the room of the Committee on Territories (No. 13) represents the negotiation of the cession of Louisiana to the United States by France. In the pilasters are subjects from the natural history of America, and the medallion centres of the paneling of the walls contain profiles of Revolutionary heroes. At the W. end are some fine specimens of bird painting.

13. **Senate Committee on Territories.**—Ceiling frescoed in arabesques, walls richly paneled.

14. **Bronze Staircase.**—(See No. 35 *Principal Story*.)

15. **Senate Stationery Room.**—No decoration.

16. **Senate Committee on Agriculture.**—No decoration.

17. **Main Corridor.**—Near the N. door is richly frescoed overhead, but is unfinished. At the base of the spans are landscapes. In the medallions are profiles. The decoration of the ceilings of the broad corridor beyond is unfinished. In the pilasters are sketches of American landscape. The smaller halls beyond are enriched overhead with foliage, vines, and four American eagles, and representations of banners and implements of war.

18. **Senate Committee on Contingent Expenses.**

19. **Superintendent Senate Folding Room.**

20. **Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.**—On the ceiling, in distemper, are four well-executed eagles, and under the arches, in oil, four medallions, containing profiles of chairmen of the committee: Clay N., Allen S., Cameron E., Sumner W. The walls are artistically paneled. The medallions are by Brumidi, and the rest of the room by Castens.

21. **Hall.**—The decoration is varied with emblematic figures. The female figures denote peace and plenty. In the S. arch, overhead, are four pieces, representing navigation, geography, the industrial arts, and science. In the N. band are mechanics and the agricultural products of the northern States, and S. band commerce and the products of the southern States. Over the door of the room of the Committee on Patents is a fine fresco of *Robert Fulton* of Pennsylvania, one of the first (1807) to apply steam to the purposes of navigation. The likeness is from a portrait painted by Fulton himself, and now in the office of the Commissioner of Patents. Over the door of the room of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads is a fresco of *Benjamin Franklin*, the first Post Master General during the revolutionary days, and opposite is *John Fitch*, one of the earliest inventors of (1798) steam as applied to navigation.

22. **Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.**—Ceilings frescoed in arabesque—walls tinted.

23. Senate Committee on Patents.—Simply tinted.

24. Eastern Entrance and Vestibule.—The doors open from an arcaded walk and vaulted carriageway beneath the Senate portico into a *vestibule*, in which are eight marble piers, four on each side, with sixteen corresponding marble pilasters. These piers and pilasters support the colonnade of the main vestibule above, and afford, perhaps, the most striking example of the durability and strength of the edifice. The arches are tinted and enriched with stucco. The walls are scagliola.

25. Senate Committee on Pensions.—The ceiling is decorated in arabesques in fresco, with four border medallions of flowers and fruits. Under the E. and W. arches are symbolic representations of the Constitution and Liberty, and N. and S. fruit pieces.

26. Eastern Stairway and Corridor.

27. Passage and Steps to Senate Folding Room.—(See No. 6.)

28. Senate Committee on Public Lands.—Frescoed overhead with border and American shields and arabesques. The walls are paneled, with bases in scagliola.

29. Senate Committee on Education and Labor, reached through No. 28, is a small but chastely-decorated apartment.

30, 31. Senate Refectory.—*Open to the public.*

32. Inner Corridor.—In the bands of the arches are eagles clutching fasces and olive branches. The walls are paneled. In the pilasters are American shields and sketches from American natural history. The rooms on either side, except the Refectory, are used for storage.

33. Senate Committee on Manufactures.

34. Senate Committee on Rules.—No decoration.

35. Connecting Corridor.—Ceiling distempered and gilt.

MAIN BUILDING—NORTH WING.

36. Corridor, from the Senate Extension to the *Crypt*.

37, 38, 39. Conference Room of the Supreme Court of the United States.—37, *Ante-Room*; 38, *Conference Room*; 39, *Conference Room Library*.

40. Senate Baths, for the use of Senators.—Fitted up with marble baths and every convenience. There is also a water-cure apparatus and barber shop.

41. Vestibule.—The arched substruction supports the Greek vestibule above. The door E. opens at foot of—

42. Supreme Court Store Room and Files.

43. Staircases to Principal Story.—There are two of these, one in each wing of the main building. The general architectural design of that on the S. is peculiarly attractive. The vestibule E. is ornamented with columns in imitation of cornstalks, suggested by Jefferson.

44. Law Library, (*open every day, except Sunday, same as Library of the United States, entered from No. 43.*)—This apartment is semi-circular, with an arched recess towards the W., and a colonnade recess on the E., back of which are the only windows. An arcade passage runs around the sweep of the circle, supporting a domical ceiling of masonry, resting on heavy Doric columns, covering the entire room. The ceiling is groined upon the surrounding arches. In the tympanum of the W. arch, in the recess, is a plaster relief, by Franzoni, representing a figure of *Justice*, and by her side *Fame*, crowned with a rising sun and pointing to the Constitution of the United States. The columns and piers of the arches of this room are heavy Doric. Some alterations were made in the original design of this room, owing to the fall of the vaulted ceiling, the result of defective construction. This led to the introduction of the columns,

which have added greatly to the appearance of solidity, and have materially strengthened that part of the building. The alcoves for the books are arranged on the W. The room in the NE of the main hall is devoted to works on Foreign Law, Legislation. The inner room to Trials. The small room on the NW. is set apart for Foreign Law Commentaries. The room by the entrance door is used for storage. The Library is a branch of the Library of the United States and for the special use of the Supreme Court of the United States.

See page 82 for *Description and History of Library.*



THE ROOM OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS. (See p. 107.)

CENTRAL BUILDING.

45. Crypt.—A circular space, consisting of a treble colonnade, containing 40 Doric columns of the proportions of those of the Temple of Pæstum, surmounted by groined arches running in radii direction, and supporting the floor of the Rotunda. The star in the pavement under the central arch denotes the exact centre of the Capitol. The grating in the pavement of the Crypt on the E. side leads to the vaulted passages below. The weight of the iron alone in the Dome is 8,009,200 lbs.

46. Headquarters Capitol Police.

47. Guard-Room, or Prison, for the temporary imprisonment of persons

48. Steps to the Sub-basement and Undercroft.

49. Western Staircase, leading to the Rotunda.

50. Western Main Entrance of the Capitol.—(See No. 49.)

- 51. Senate Committee on Rules.
Senate Committee on Manufactures.
- 52. Senate Committee on the Census.
- 53. Senate Committee on Education.
- 54 and 55. Store Rooms.
- 56. Room of the Territorial Delegates.
- 57. House Committee on Expenses in the Navy Department.
- 58. House Committee On Education and Labor. Here contumacious witnesses have been confined.
- 59. Coinage, Weights and Measures.
- 60. House Committee on the Revision of the Laws.
- 61. House Committee on Mines and Mining.

CENTRAL BUILDING—SOUTH WING.

- 62. Vestibule.
- 63. Corridor.—A continuation of the main corridor.
- 65. Offices Superintendent of the House Document Room. The adjacent rooms are used for folding and storing public documents.
- 64, 66, and 67. Offices of the Clerk of the House of Representatives.
- 68. Washington Branch Post Office, (entrance outside.)—Congressional matter is here received and mailed to destination.
- 69. Connecting Corridor.

SOUTH OR HOUSE EXTENSION.

- 70. Main Corridor to the S. Entrance.—It is 143 ft. long and 25 ft. wide, and consists of a fine *colonnade* of fluted marble columns on each side, with capitals formed of acanthus, tobacco, and corn leaves. The walls are scagliola, imitating Sienna marble, the ceiling iron, and the floor encaustic tiles.
- 71. Refectory.—*Open to the public.*
- 72. House Committee on Indian Affairs.—Here is a collection of oil *paintings*, illustrating life among the Sioux Indians of Minnesota, painted in 1867-69 by Lieut. Col. Seth Eastman, a retired officer of the U. S.A.
- 73. Corridor.
- 74. House Baths, for the use of members of the House. There are 8 baths, 4 of which are marble, and fitted up with all the elegance and appliances of the modern bath.
- 75. Eastern Stairway and Corridor.—No special decoration.
- 76. House Committee on Printing.—Walls simply tinted.
- 77. House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.
- 78. Passage to steps to Sub-basement. (See No. 93.) On the same are the locksmith's shop and ice and store rooms.
- 79. Eastern Entrance and Vestibule.—The entrance opens from the arched walk and vaulted carriage way beneath the eastern portico of the House Extension. The groined arches of the vestibule rest on 4 marble piers and corresponding pilasters. The arches are decorated with stucco, and the walls are finished in scagliola.
- 80. House Post office, fitted up with bird's-eye maple cases, with boxes for each member and the officers of the House of Representatives. The room is without decoration.
- 81. House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.—The decoration consists of paneled walls, with a balustrade above the moulding. The ceiling is embellished with arabesques, two American eagles and shields, and has an elliptical centre-piece formed of balusters, in fresco.
- 82. Room of the Official Reporters of Committees.
- 83. House Committees on Coinage, Weights and Measures, and the Library.
- 84. House Committee on Territories.—Richly and appropriately decorated with Indians' weapons of war and the chase and implements of peace. In the spans of the arches is a running border, with introductions of fox and deer heads, and the smaller animal life peculiar to the plains. Under the impost molding is a border of fruits and grains, with escutcheons bearing the

85. House Committee on Private Land Claims and Public Expenditures.—This room is without decoration.

86. Doorkeepers' Room.—Plain walls.

87. Newspaper and Index Room.—Here the newspaper subscription-books for members are kept, each member being allowed \$125 annually for newspapers and stationery. The index, for journals and all public documents are also made here in pursuance of an order of Congress.

88. House Committee on Invalid Pensions.

89. House Committee on Claims.—Walls tinted.

90. House Committees on Agriculture and Manufactures.—Decorated by Brumidi in 1855, the first work of the kind done on the Capitol, and, with the exception of the panels, is frescoed throughout. On the ceilings are representations of the *four seasons*, symbolized in Flora, Ceres, Bacchus, and Boreas. On the E. wall is a fresco representing *Cincinnatus* called from the plow to be Dictator of Rome. On the opposite wall is a corresponding scene, representing *Putnam* called from the plow to join in the battles of the Revolution.

91. Clerks' Document Room.—Through this office the various executive departments and foreign legations in the United States are supplied with copies of documents printed by the two Houses of Congress.

92. Western Stairway and Corridor.—No decoration.

93. Steps to the Heating and Ventilating Apparatus, South Extension.—For description, see *Sub-basement*.) The iron grating at the end of the passage was originally designed for the ice used in the ventilation of the Hall of the Representatives during the summer months. Improved means have obviated the use of ice. Over this grating are the coils of steam pipes, measuring 11 miles, and used for heating the Hall of Representatives in winter.

94. House Committee on War Claims.—No decoration.

95. House Committee on Accounts.—Walls simply tinted.

96. Closets.

o.—All rooms marked o indicate used for storage.

c. c. c.—Courts.

SUB-BASEMENT STORY.

Under the entire building is a massive substruction or seat of masonry, consisting of piers and arches, upon which rears the mighty superstructure of the Capitol.

NORTH OR SENATE EXTENSION.

The sub-basement of the North or Senate Extension may be reached from *Nos. 4 and 27, Plan of Basement Story*. The former is the proper way for visitors. This will lead to the—

Senate Heating and Ventilating Apparatus.—*Open to visitors.* The machinery employed consists of 4 fans, 2 for air and 2 exhaust; 4 boilers, 3 machines, 2 steam-pumps, 1 for the 2 tanks in the loft over the Senate Chamber, and 1 for boilers; 18 miles of steam-pipes in the entire Extension; 1 vaporizer, 2 descending shafts from the loft of the Senate Chamber, and 1 ascending shaft into the open air, the outlet at the base of the Dome. The principal *air-shaft* enters from the glacis of the first terrace in the W. Park, 220 ft. from the building, the air being drawn in by a fan, and forced through a main air-duct into the air-space under the floor of the Senate, and thence into the Chamber by means of registers. The air supplied in winter is raised to a temperature of 68° to 70°, and in summer from 8° to 10° below the outer atmosphere. The temperature supplied to the galleries is some degrees lower, in order to counteract the animal heat which ascends to that portion of the Hall. A branch air-duct communicates with the galleries. The supply of fresh air is 30,000, and exhaust 40,000 cubic ft. a minute. The original apparatus was designed by Capt. M. C. Meigs, and the exhaust and other improvements by H. F. Hayden, Chief Engineer U. S. Senate. The engineer in charge will explain

CENTRAL BUILDING.

The sub-basement of the Central Building may be reached by the steps *No. 8, Plan of Basement Story*. There is also an entrance from the first terrace on the western front of the building, immediately below the main western entrance. The rooms on these Corridors are used for divers purposes, but of no special importance; the rooms on the Southern Corridor, W. side, by the Engineer in Charge of the Public Buildings and Grounds. Here may be seen the *original manuscript* journals, letters, and other books and records of the commissioners superintending the building of the city, 1791-1800, and the records of a later period, and valuable early maps of the city. An attache will be found in the office every day except Sundays and holidays. The *key to the undercroft* is kept here. Visitors desiring to see this portion of the building will be kindly shown there by the person mentioned.

The door at the end of the passage leading east from this corridor opens into a court across which is the—

Model Room.—This consists of a subterranean gallery, built of brick and heavily arched. It forms a complete circle, and constitutes a portion of the foundation of the Dome. Within this is a smaller gallery, and in the exact centre the Undercroft, which see. In these galleries are plaster models of capitals of columns, cornices, mouldings, tiles, and statuary employed in the embellishment of the exterior and interior of the Capitol.

The Undercroft or Vault beneath the Crypt, originally designed for the *sarcophagus* containing the remains of Washington. The Undercroft, the nave and transept, measuring each 10 feet in length, and about 6 in width, is cruciform.

Upon learning of the death of Washington, Congress, Dec. 24, 1799, passed resolutions appropriate to the sad event, and provided that a marble monument should be erected by the United States in the Capitol at Washington. The President was authorized to request the wife of the departed patriot to permit his body to be deposited under it. In response to the letter of the President, Mrs. Washington thus transmitted her assent:

“Taught by the great example I have so long had before me, never to oppose my private wishes to the public will, I must consent to the request of Congress, which you had the goodness to transmit to me; and in doing this I need not—I cannot—say what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty.”

The wish of Congress was not carried out, and a subsequent request of the same character, in connection with the National Monument, was declined.

SOUTH OR HOUSE EXTENSION.

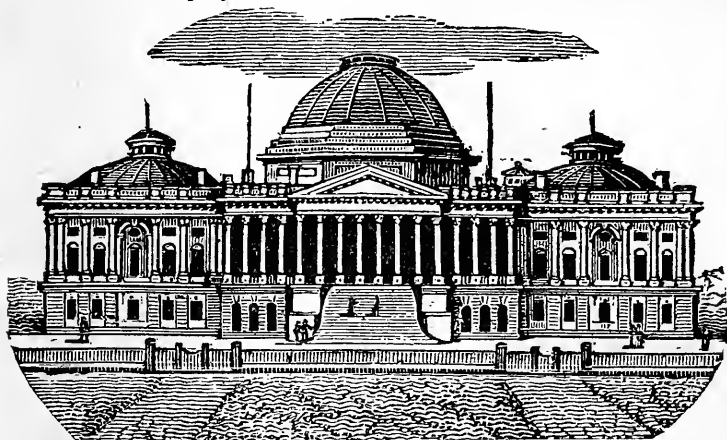
The sub-basement of the South or House Extension may be reached from *Nos. 78 and 93, Plan of Basement Story*. The latter is the proper way for visitors. The steps from No. 93 lead directly to the—

House Heating and Ventilating Apparatus.—The theory of ventilation of the South Extension is the same as for the North, though not so elaborately carried out. One of the engineers will give any desired information. The *machinery* consists of 3 engines: No. 1 for the supply fan of the Hall of the Representatives; No. 2 for the supply fan of the committee rooms and passages; and No. 3 for the exhaust fans; 2 supply fans 18 and 14 ft. in diameter; 2 exhaust fans, 10 ft. in diameter; 5 boilers; 3 water tanks in the loft above the Hall of Representatives; 2 steam-pumps, 1 for the supply of the boiler, and 1 for the supply of the tanks; and 30 miles of steam heating pipes. The air supplied in winter is raised to the same temperature applied to the heating and ventilation of the Senate. The supply of fresh air is about 40,000, and exhaust 50,000 cubic feet a minute.

While here the visitor can have an opportunity of examining the foundations of this part of the Capitol. The kitchens of the House Refectory are also here. The vaulted rooms are used for storage and fuel.

Architects of the Capitol.—1793, Dr. William Thornton, of Penn., an amateur, designer of the Capitol; 1793, Stephen Hallet, France; 1794, James Hoban, S. C.; 1795, George Hadfield, England; 1796, James Hoban, S. C.; 1797, George Hadfield, England; 1803, R. H. Latrobe, Md.; 1817, Charles Bulfinch, Mass.; 1851, Thomas U. Walter, Penn.; 1865, Edward Clark, Penn.

History.—The *site of the Capitol* was chosen and approved by Washington, in the original plans of the city, submitted to him by L'Enfant, and in the summer of 1791 was located. On this occasion Mr. Ellicott drew the *meridian* and the E. and W. lines, at the intersection of which the Capitol was to stand. This having been accomplished, in March, 1792, the commissioners advertised in the newspapers in the principal towns and cities of the United States, offering a premium of \$500. or a medal, for a plan of a President's House and Capitol. In this matter Jefferson took an active interest. During his residence in Europe he had collected drawings of the fronts of celebrated public buildings. These were now produced for examination. He suggested, in the present instance, that the style of architecture of the Capitol should be taken from some model of antiquity, and that the President's House should be modern.



THE CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN 1840. (Eastern Facade.) In response to the advertisements a number of plans were submitted, but in the selection of one for the Capitol there was a variety of opinions.

A plan by Dr. Wm. Thornton, of Penn., but materially altered and improved by others, was approved by Washington and submitted to Stephen Hallet, a French architect, who was intrusted with its execution. On Sept. 18, 1793, the *corner-stone* of the edifice, SE. corner, was laid by Brother GEORGE WASHINGTON, assisted by the Worshipful Masters and Free Masons of the surrounding cities, the military, and a large number of people. The silver plate deposited in the cavity of the stone bore the following inscription:

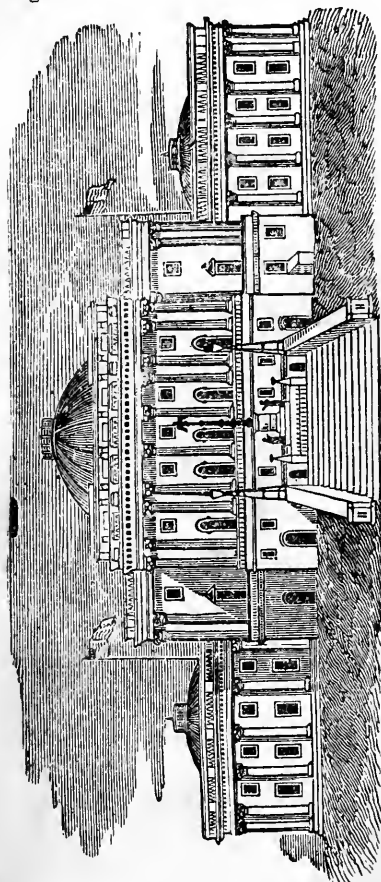
"This south-east corner-stone of the Capitol of the United States of America, in the City of Washington, was laid on the 18th day of September, 1793, in the thirteenth year of American Independence, in the first year of the second term of the Presidency of George Washington, whose virtues in the civil administration of his country have been as conspicuous and beneficial, as his military valor and prudence have been useful in establishing her liberties, and in the year of Masonry 5793, by the President of the United States, in concert with the Grand Lodge of Maryland, several Lodges under its jurisdiction, and Lodge No. 22 from Alexandria, Virginia.

"Thomas Johnson, David Stewart, and Daniel Carroll, Commissioners; Joseph Clarke, R. W. G. M. P. T.; James Hoban and Stephen Hallate, Architects; Collin Williamsen, M. Mason."

After ascending from the cavazion, the Grand Master, P. T., *Joseph Clarke*, delivered an oration during which, at intervals, *volleys* were fired by the *artillery*. The ceremony closed in prayer, Masonic chanting honors, and a national salute of 15 guns.

The President wore the apron and full regalia of a Mason. The gavel used was of ivory, and is still preserved as a treasured relic by Lodge No. 9 of Georgetown.

After the dedicatory services the entire assemblage took part in a *barbecue* arranged for the occasion in the E. Park



THE CAPITOL IN 1847. (Western facade.)

The N. Wing was ready for occupation in 1800. In the completed wing the Senate on the W. side, the House of Representatives on E., and the Supreme Court in the basement, first held their sessions. In 1801 the House occupied a temporary structure called the "Oven," from its shape, erected on the site of the present S. Extension. In 1805 it returned to its first apartment in the N. Wing. In 1803 R. H. Latrobe was appointed Architect of the Capitol. This gentleman made radical changes in the elevation and ground-plan of the building, raising the floor from the ground story to the principal order over the casement. The S. Wing was in readiness for the occupation of Congress in 1811. The central portions were still unfinished. An unsightly wooden passage connected the two wings. During the war of 1812 work on the building was suspended. In 1814 the interior of both wings was destroyed by the British, after which Congress, on Sept. 19, 1814, met temporarily in the structure known as Blodgett's Hotel, situated on the E-st. front of the square now occupied by the General Post Office. The session of Congress commencing Dec. 18, 1815, assembled in a building on the SE. corner of A and 1st sts. NE. erected by the citizens of Washington for the purpose, and was occupied till the restoration of the S. Wing of the original Capitol in 1827.

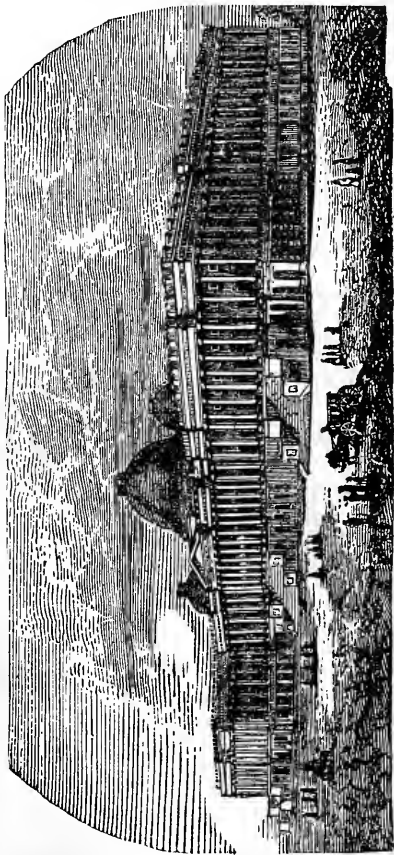
This structure was afterwards known as the "Old Capitol," and was used as a political prison during the Rebellion, 1861-65.

In 1815, after an obstinate discussion, for a time threatening the most serious consequences to the harmony of the Union, Congress determined to restore the Capitol. The work of restoration was commenced by Mr. Latrobe. Charles Bulfinch, of Boston, his successor, commenced the central portions of the building, including the Rotunda and Library, in 1818, which were completed in 1827.

In 1818 a temporary building was erected near the Capitol for the use of committees of Congress. The plans of Latrobe, with a few slight modifications, were carried out, and the entire structure, with terraces and grounds, was completed in 13 years, at a cost, including alterations, repairs, &c., and improvement of grounds, to 1851, when the Extensions were added, \$2,690,459.21. In Sept., 1850, Congress passed an act authorizing the extension of the Capitol. Thomas U. Walter, the architect of Girard College, at Philadelphia, in June, 1851, submitted a plan of extension to President Fillmore. This was accepted, and Mr. Walter was designated to carry it into execution. The corner-stone of the S. extension was laid on July 4, 1851. The following is a copy of the record deposited beneath the corner-stone:

"On the morning of the first day of the seventy-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, in the City of Washington, being the 4th day of July, 1851, this stone, designated as the corner-stone of the Extension of the Capitol, according to a plan approved by the President, in pursuance of an act of Congress, was laid MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States, assisted by the Grand Master of the Masonic Lodges, in the presence of many members of Congress; of officers of the Executive and Judiciary departments, National, State and District; of officers of the Army and Navy; the corporate authorities of this and neighboring cities; many associations, civil and military and Masonic; officers of the Smithsonian Institution and National Institute; professors of colleges and teachers of schools of the District of Columbia, with their students and pupils; and a vast concourse of people from places near and remote, including a few surviving gentlemen who witnessed the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol by President Washington, on the eighteenth day of September, seventeen hundred and ninety-three.

"If, therefore, it shall be hereafter the will of God that this structure shall fall from its base, that its foundation be upturned, and this deposit brought to the eye of men, be it known that, on this day, the Union of the United States of America stands firm; that their Constitution still exists unimpaired, and with all its original usefulness and glory, growing every day stronger and stronger in the affections of the great body of the American people, and attracting more and more the admiration of the world. And all here assembled, whether belonging to public life or to private life, with hearts devoutly thankful



THE CAPITOL IN 1855. (Eastern facade.)

to Almighty God for the preservation of the liberty and happiness of the country, unite in sincere and fervent prayers that this deposit, and the walls and arches, the domes and towers, the columns and entablatures, now to be erected over it, may endure forever!

"God save the United States of America!"

DANIEL WEBSTER,

"Secretary of State of the United States."

Daniel Webster, the orator of the day, concluded the ceremonies

In 1855 Congress authorized the removal of the Dome, and the construction of a new one of iron, according to the plans of Architect Walter. The first Dome was built of wood. In the fire of 1851, which consumed the interior of the Library of Congress, this Dome was in imminent danger. Though it escaped destruction, the lesson suggested its removal, which was done in 1856. In its place the erection of the present Dome of iron, finished in 1865, was undertaken. The inner shell of the first Dome was ornamented with panels or caissons, and modeled after that of the Pantheon of Agrippa at Rome. It was smaller in size, the Dome of the Capitol being 96 ft. in height and diameter, and 122½ ft to the skylight. The Dome of the Pantheon was 142 ft. in diameter, which was about the same as the height, one-half being the height of the Dome and the circular opening for light 23 ft. in diameter. The outer shell of the Dome of the Capitol was higher in proportion than its original in Rome. The circular aperture at the apex was also covered by a cupola, around which there was a balustrade, reached by a stairway between the inner and outer shells. The access, however, was inconvenient and dangerous. On one occasion a lady slipped and fell upon the sash, breaking the glass, but was prevented from precipitation to the pavement of the Rotunda below by the strength of the frame.

The work on the Capitol was continued through the war of the rebellion, 1861-'65. On December 12, 1863, at noon, the statue of Freedom which surmounts the Dome was placed in position. The flag of the United States was unfurled from its crest, and was greeted by the shouts of thousands of citizens and soldiers. A national salute of thirty-five guns was fired by a field battery in the E. Park, and was responded to by the great guns of the chain of forts constituting the defenses of the threatened capital of the Nation.

The new Hall of the S. Extension was occupied by the House of Representatives December 16, 1857, and that of the N. by the Senate January 4, 1859. The Capitol to date cost: Main Building, \$3,000,000; Dome, \$1,000,000; Extensions N. and S., \$8,000,000; miscellaneous, \$1,000,000. Total, \$13,000,000. (See description of the Capitol for details of its construction, embellishments, and objects of interest within its mighty walls.)

HISTORY OF CONGRESS.

The First Continental Congress, Peyton Randolph, of Va., President, met at Philadelphia in September, 1774, all the colonies except Georgia being represented. The British king and ministry were highly incensed at these "persons, styling themselves delegates of his majesty's colonies in America, having presumed, without his majesty's consent, to assemble together at Philadelphia." The royal disapprobation of the proceed-



in, had no effect whatever. This Congress met May 10 1775, at Philadelphia, and again chose Peyton Randolph, of Va., President; but owing to severe illness he resigned, and on May 24, John Hancock was chosen. Since this gathering the American Congress, Continental or General, as it has been variously styled, has had an unbroken line of succession. Under the *Articles of Confederation*, executed at Philadelphia July 9, 1778, Congress met annually on the first Monday in November.

The first Congress *under the Constitution* commenced March 4, 1789, held two sessions in New York City, and subsequently met in Philadelphia, Dec. 6, 1790. Here it remained until June, 1800, when the executive branch of the Government was transferred from Philadelphia to the *Permanent Seat of Government*, and future Capitol of the Republic, established by act of 1790, on the banks of the Potomac. The 6th Congress, 2d Session, the *first which met in the City of Washington*, assembled there on Nov. 17 (third Monday), 1800. On Nov. 22, the President of the United States, John Adams, in person, delivered an address to the two Houses of Congress assembled in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, then in one of the apartments now occupied by the Supreme Court of the United States, and felicitated them upon an occasion so gratifying. Since that time, with the exception of a brief interruption after the destruction of the interior of the building by the British in 1814, Congress has made its home in the Capitol. Congress *meets* under the Constitution on the first Monday in December of each year, unless otherwise provided by law.

The Senate, composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislatures of the same for six years, exercises executive as well as legislative functions. The Vice President of the United States is *ex officio* President of the Senate. In event of a vacancy the Senate elects a President *pro tempore*.

Presidents of the Senate.—1789, 1-4 Congress, John Adams, Mass.; 1797, 5-6, Thomas Jefferson, Va.; 1801, 7-8, Aaron Burr, N. Y.; 1805, 9-12, George Clinton, N. Y.; 1813, 13-14, Elbridge Gerry, Mass.; 1817, 15-18, D. D. Tompkins, N. Y.; 1825, 19-22, J. C. Calhoun, S. C.; 1833, 23-24, Martin Van Buren, N. Y.; 1837, 25-26, R. M. Johnson, Ky.; 1841, 27, John Tyler, Va.; 1843, 28, vacant; 1845, 29-30, G. M. Dallas, Penn.; 1849, 31, Millard Fillmore, N. Y.; 1851, 32, vacant; 1853, 33-34, W. R. King, 1 mo., Ala.; 1853, 33-34, vacant; 1857, 35-36, John C. Breckinridge, Ky.; 1861, 37-38, Hannibal Hamlin, Me.; 1865, 39-40, A. Johnson, Tenn.; 1867, 40, vacant; 1869, 41-42, Schuyler Colfax, Ind.; 1873, 43, Henry Wilson, Mass.; 1875, 44, vacant; 1877, 45-46, William A. Wheeler, N. Y. 1881, 47, Chester A. Arthur, N. Y.

The House of Representatives is composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, apportioned by act of Congress according to population. The ratio of representation, now in vogue, under the census of 1870, is 1 to 131,425 souls, or 292 *Representatives* and 1 *Delegate* without a vote for each Territory. The House elects its own presiding officer.

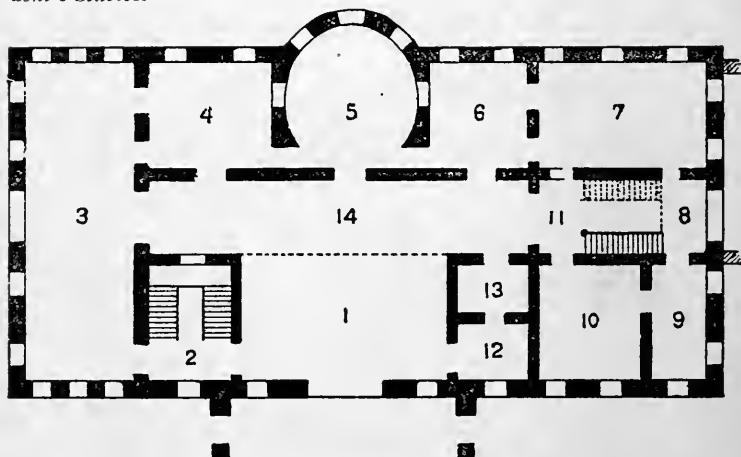
Speakers of the House of Representatives.—1789, 1st Congress, F. A. Muhlenberg, Penn.; 1791, 2, Jonathan Trumbull, Conn.; 1793, 3, F. A. Muhlenberg, Penn.; 1795, 4-5, Jonathan Dayton, N. J.; 1799, 6, Theodore Sedgwick, Mass.; 1801, 7-9, Nathaniel Macon, N. C.; 1807, 10-11, Joseph B. Varnum, Mass.; 1811, 12-13, Henry Clay, Ky.; 1814, 13, Langdon Cheves, S. C.; 1815, 14-16, Henry Clay, Ky.; 1820, 16, John W. Taylor, N. Y.; 1821, 17, Philip P. Barbour, Va.; 1823, 18, Henry Clay, Ky.; 1825, 19, John W. Taylor, N. Y.; 1827, 20-23, Andrew Stevenson, Va.; 1834, 23, John Bell, Tenn.; 1835, 24-25, James K. Polk, Tenn.; 1839, 26, R. M. T. Hunter, Va.; 1841, 27, John White, Ky.; 1843, 28, John W. Jones, Va.; 1845, 29, J. W. Davis, Ind.; 1847, 30, Robert C. Winthrop, Mass.; 1849, 31, Howell Cobb, Ga.; 1851, 32-33, Linn Boyd, Ky.; 1856, 34, N. P. Banks, Mass.; 1857, 35, James L. Orr, S. C.; 1860, 36, W. Pennington, N. J.; 1861, 37, Galusha A. Grow, Penn.; 1863, 38-40, Schuyler Colfax, Ind.; 1869, 41-43, J. G. Blaine, Me.; 1875, 44, Michael C. Kerr, Ind.; 1876, 44-46 Samuel J. Randall, Penn.

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

The *official residence* of the President of the United States of America stands on the W. plateau of the city, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Capitol. In the early official plans and documents it is designated the *President's House*, but has been since styled the *Executive Mansion*, and popularly the "*White House*." The *Pennsylvania-av. street cars* pass in front.

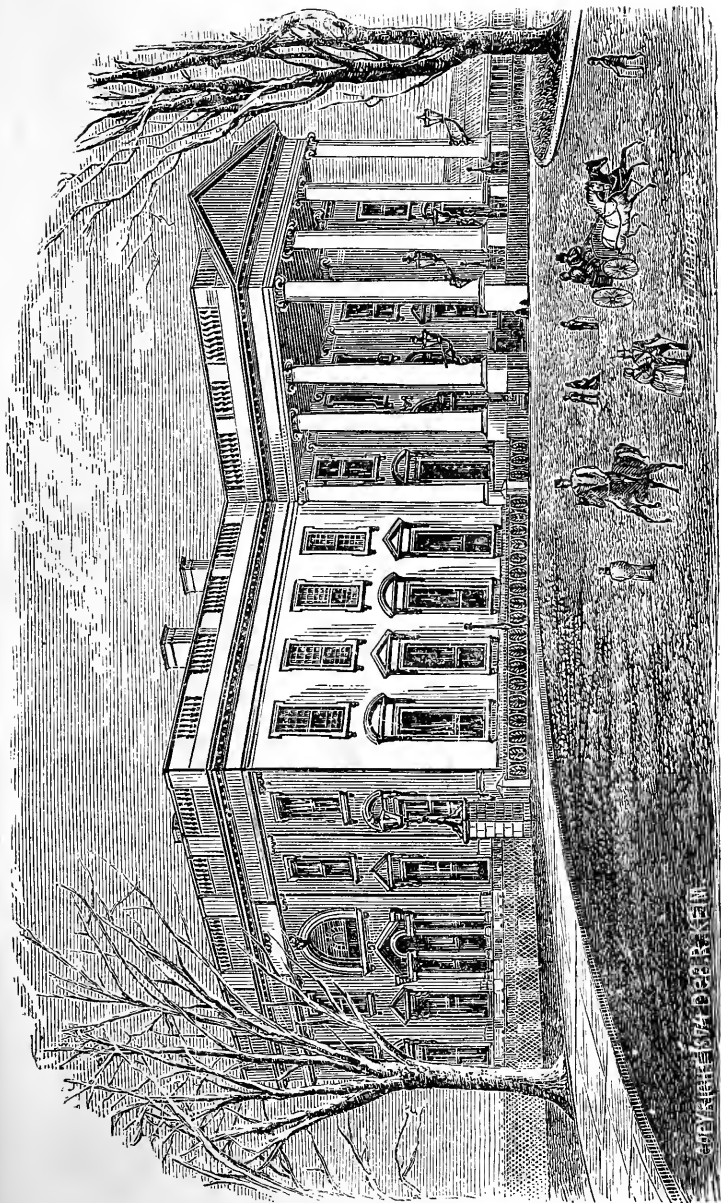
Grounds.—The edifice stands on Reservation No. 1, known as the President's grounds, which comprise $80\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The north, or *main entrance* to the building is reached from Pa. av., by a semi-circular drive entered through two massive gateways. The *grounds* are tastefully laid out with walks, trees, shrubbery, and fountains. The grounds on the south are private. Here on Saturdays, from 6 to 8 P. M. during the summer, the United States Marine Band discourses *excellent* music.

The stately edifice, 450 ft. west, contains the *State, War, and Navy Departments*, and the proposed executive office in the north pavilion; that on the east contains the *Treasury Department*. Across Pa. av. north is *Lafayette Square*, with its statue of Jackson, while south, across a broad expanse of lawn, lake, and winding drive (Executive Avenue) are the *Washington Monument and the broad Potomac*, with the hills of Virginia and the City of Alexandria in the distance. The structure near by to the S. W., is the *President's Stables*.



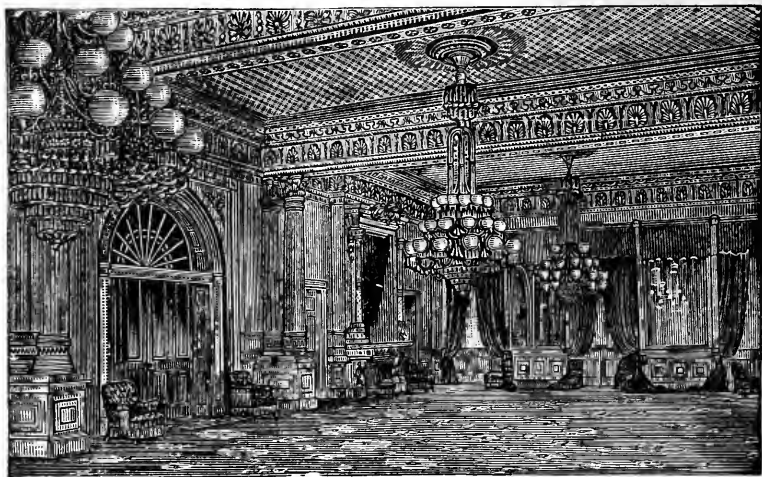
PLAN OF THE PRINCIPAL STORY, PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

The Building.—The President's House (*East Room open to visitors every day, except Sundays, and private parlors by special permission, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.*) built of freestone painted white, is 170 ft. long by 86 ft. wide, two stories high, broken by pilasters of the order, and crowned with a balustrade. On the N. is a *grand portico*, of 8 Ionic columns, with corresponding pilasters in the rear, affording



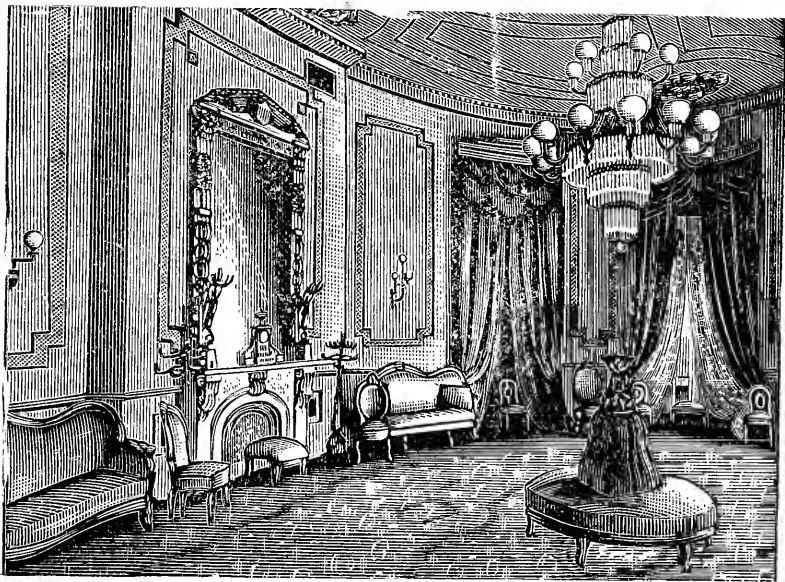
THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

a shelter for carriages and pedestrians. The S. front is adorned with a lofty *semi-circular colonnade* of 6 Ionic columns, resting on a rustic basement, and reached by 2 flights of steps. On the W. are the *conservatories*. The general style is a modification of the residence of the Duke of Leinster, Dublin.



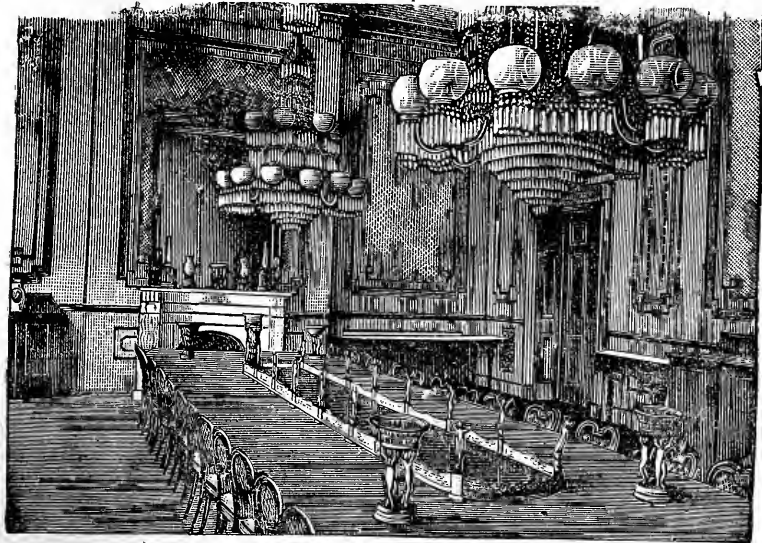
THE EAST ROOM (JARVIS).

1. Main or North entrance, and *vestibule* 40x50 ft., is tastefully frescoed. A sash screen dividing the latter forms a private corridor (No. 14) within.
2. **Official Stairway**, leading to the Cabinet room and Executive offices.
3. **East Room**, designed originally as a Banquet Hall, and so used as late as 1837, is 80x40 ft., and 22 ft. high. The style of decoration is pure Greek, executed in 1873, ceiling in oil, walls in embossed paper, the dado, columns, girders, cornice, and carved mantels in wood in white and gilt; mirrors and richly upholstered furniture and hangings add to the attractions of the room. The full-length portrait of *Washington* was purchased by a committee of Congress in 1803, for \$2,000, for a Gilbert Stuart. Its genuineness, however, on apparently competent authority, is disputed. The original was painted for Gardner Baker, of New York, 1794-5. It fell into other hands and was offered to the Com. Cong. for the President's House. Having purchased it, Winstanley, an English artist, was directed to pack and forward it. The charge is that he made a copy and sent that to Washington, and took the original to Europe. When discovered, there was no redress. The original came into possession of Earl Lansdowne, and on his death into the hands of a London merchant, from whom it passed into the hands of Delaware Lewis. The claimed original was exhibited in the English loan collection at the Centennial Exposition of 1876. The portrait, upon the advance of the British in 1814, was saved by Mrs. Madison, who had it taken from the frame and carried to a point of safety. The *Martha Washington*, is by E. F. Andrews, of Ohio, 1878, \$3,000. The dress is an authentic copy of the costume of the time, made in Paris for a lady of wealth, to be worn at the Martha Washington Centennial tea-party at Philadelphia, 1876. This room is now part of the suite for receptions.
4. **Green Room**, 30x20 ft., so-called from the predominant color in the decoration. The portraits of Madison and Monroe are by Edgar Parker, of Mass., 1878, after Gilbert Stuart: from life, each \$:50. Harrison, by Andrews, 1879, \$150, after J. H. Beaud, 1840: and Taylor, same, after J. Vanderlyn, 1850. Originals in the Corcoran Gallery.



THE BLUE PARLOR (JARVIS).

5. The Blue Room, a beautiful apartment, 40x30 ft., oval in form and finished in blue and gilt; furnishings in blue damask. The chandelier is crystal and gilt. In this room the *President receives* on occasions of Public or Private Receptions; also the President's wife at her *Drawing Rooms*. Guests enter by the Red and leave by the Green parlors.



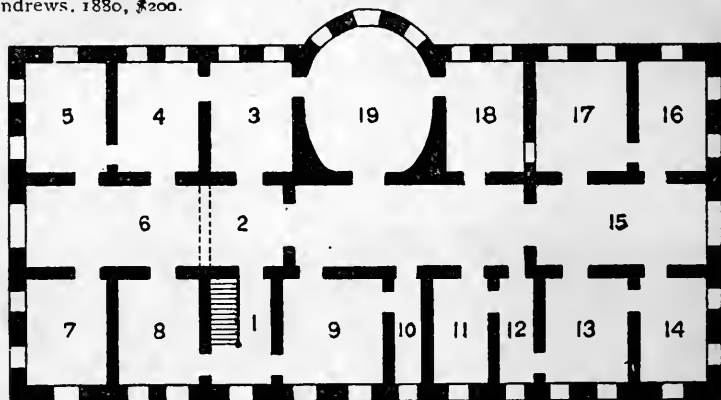
STATE DINING ROOM (JARVIS).

6. **Red Room**, or family parlor, 30x20 ft., tastefully furnished and with many articles of historic interest. The portrait of John Adams, by Parker, 1879, \$150, is after Gilbert Stuart, from life, in possession of Charles Francis Adams; of Jefferson is by Gilbert Stuart (original) purchased 1876, \$1,000, from Mr. Robb, of Ky., and duly authenticated; Buchanan, by Andrews, 1880 \$400, after portraits in possession of Harriet Lane Johnston.

7. **State Dining Room**, 40x30 ft., contains a dining table to seat 36 persons, and table ornaments of a tasteful character. The china set in use consists of 500 pieces, manufactured to Mrs. Hayes's order by Haviland & Co. Limoges, 1885, representing the Fauna and Flora of America, and at a cost of \$15,000, the government paying \$3,000 for its set, with privilege of duplication, reserved by the manufacturer.

8. **Passage and Entrance** to the conservatories and stairway to kitchens, laundry servants' quarters, etc., in the basement. 9. **Butler's Pantry**. 10. **Family Dining Room**. 11. **Private Stairway**. 12. **Small Waiting Room**. 13. **Private Stairway** to the attic.

14. **Grand Corridor**, thrown open during receptions. The portraits of Presidents John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore and Pierce, are by Geo. P. A. Healy, 1857, for busts, \$800, and full lengths, \$1,000; Jackson, by Andrews, 1880, \$150, after Alfred Sully, of Pa., 1835; Lincoln, by W. Cogswell, 1867, \$3,000, and Grant, by Henry Ulke, 1879, \$800; Johnson, by Andrews, 1880, \$200.



PLAN OF THE SECOND FLOOR, EXECUTIVE MANSION.

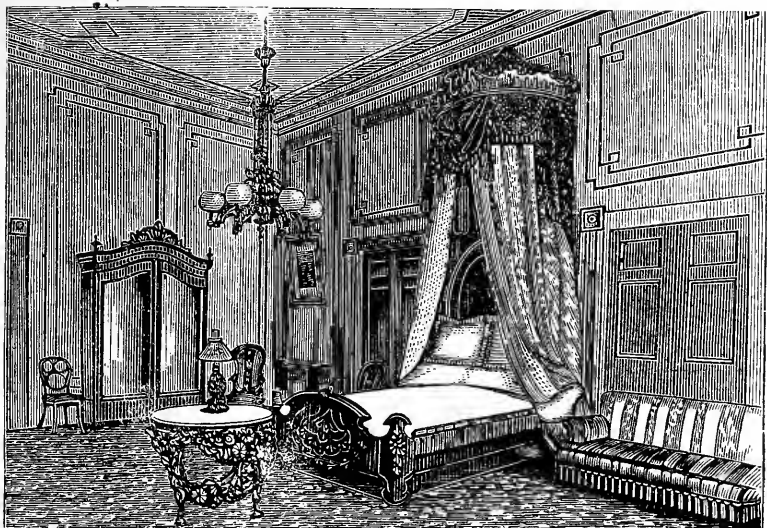
1. **Official Stairway**. 2. **Ante-Room** to President's office.

3. **Cabinet Room**, or President's office. The President sits at the south end of the cabinet table, and the ministers in the following order: The Secretary of State on his right, the Secretary of the Treasury on his left, and thus alternating, Secretary of War and Navy, and Postmaster-General and Attorney-General. The Secretary of the Interior sits at the north end of the table. The furnishings of the room are rich, but without ostentation.

4. **Private Secretary's Room**. Here the Proclamation of Emancipation of the negroes was signed.

5. **Executive Clerks and Record Room**. 6. **Public Corridor**. 7. **Extra Bed Chamber**. 8. **Ante-Room**. 9 and 10. **Chambers**. 11. **Guest Chamber**. 12. **Bath Room**; 5 baths with beautiful fittings. 13. **Guest Chamber**. 14. **Private Chamber**. In this room the post-mortem examination of the remains of President Lincoln was held when brought to the Executive Mansion and before laid in state in the East Room. 15. **Private Corridor**. 16 and 17. The President's suite of sleeping apartments, 16 being a dressing-room. These rooms have been used by the Presidents for a long line of years. 18. **State Bed Chamber**. (See page 126.)

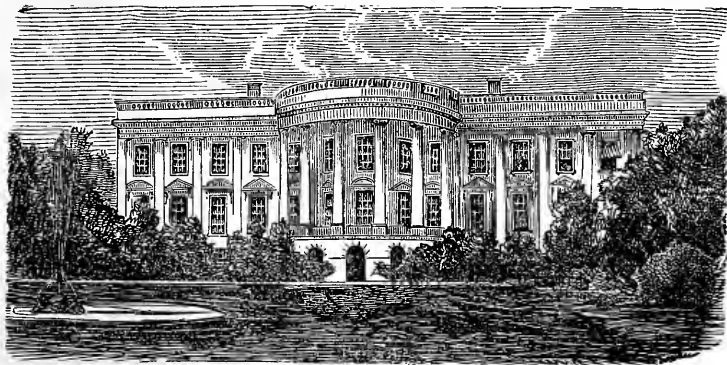
19. **Library**, or Family Sitting Room, containing cases, alcoves, and recesses for books. This room is tasteful in decoration and furnishing.



THE STATE BED CHAMBER (JARVIS).

History —The President's House, or "Palace," so styled in the earlier documents, was the first of the public buildings erected. On March 14, 1792, the Commissioners of the city advertised for plans for a President's House and Capitol. On July 16, 1792, these were examined at Georgetown. The first premium of \$500 was awarded to James Hoban, of Charleston, S. C., for the plan of a President's House. On Oct. 13, 1792, the Commissioners, accompanied by the Freemasons, architects, and the inhabitants of Washington and Georgetown, marched in procession to the site selected for the President's House, and there, with appropriate and solemn ceremonies, laid the corner-stone of that structure.

The work was conducted under the direction of Mr. Hoban, the architect, and was prosecuted under the same difficulties which surrounded the Capitol. Mr.



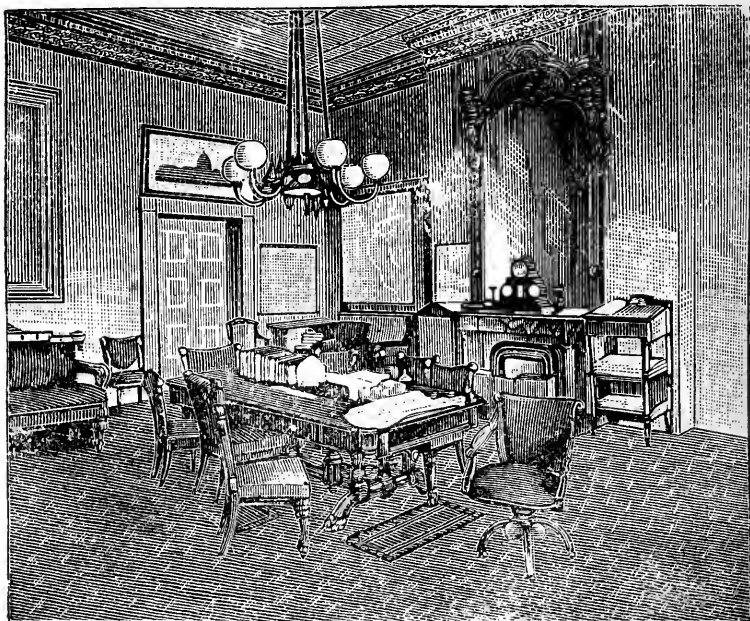
PRESIDENT'S HOUSE—SOUTH FRONT.

The first President to occupy the building was John Adams, who took possession in Nov., 1800, after the removal of the public offices to the permanent Seat of Government. Previous to that time the Executive of the United States was without a home owned by the nation. In New York and Philadelphia rented houses were occupied. The building up to 1814 had cost \$333,207.

The President's House was destroyed by the British in 1814. After the evacuation the President occupied a fine residence on the corner of New York av and 18th

st. NW., known as the "Octagon," recently used by the hydrographic office of the Navy Department. In 1815 Congress authorized the restoration of the President's House, which was done by Hoban, the original architect. It was not again ready, however, till after 1818. In 1823 the S. portico, in 1826 the East Room, and in 1829 the N. portico were finished. Since that time the interior of the structure has been subject to frequent renovations and repairs. It is entirely unsuitable, however, for the purposes to which it is now applied: executive offices and private residence. Congress has now under consideration a proposition to erect a suitable and exclusively private mansion in the suburbs of the capital for the residence of the President's household, and the conversion of the present building into executive offices. The total appropriations for the erection and maintenance of the President's House from 1800 to date amounts to \$1,700,000.

For formalities and receptions, see General Information—



THE CABINET ROOM (JARVIS)

Presidents of the United States of America.—1. George Washington, Va., 1789-1797, Federalist; 2. John Adams, Mass., 1797-1801, Fed.; 3. Thomas Jefferson, Va., 1801-1809, Republican; 4. James Madison, Va., 1809-1817, Rep.; 5. James Monroe, Va., 1817-1825, Rep.; 6. John Quincy Adams, Mass., 1825-1829, Rep.; 7. Andrew Jackson, Tenn., 1829-1837, Democrat; 8. Martin Van Buren, N. Y., 1837-1841, Dem.; 9. William Henry Harrison, Ohio, 1841, 1841-42, Whig; 10. John Tyler, Va., 1841-1845, elected a Whig; 11. James K. Polk, Tenn., 1845-1849, Dem.; 12. Zachary Taylor, La., 1849-1850, Whig; 13. Millard Fillmore N. Y., 1850-1853, Whig; 14. Franklin Pierce, N. H., 1853-1857, Dem.; 15. James Buchanan, Penn., 1857-1861, Dem.; 16. Abraham Lincoln, Ill., 1861-1865, Rep.; 17. Andrew Johnson, Tenn., 1865-1869, elected a Republican; 18. Ulysses S. Grant, Ill., 1869-1877, Rep.; 19. R. B. Hayes, Ohio, 1877-81, Rep.; 20. 1881, James A. Garfield, Ohio, Rep.

The Executive.—The Executive power of the United States (Const., 1787, Art. II., Sec. 1) is vested in a President, who holds office for four years, and a Vice-President, chosen for the same term. No person except a natural

born citizen of the United States, having attained to the age of 35 years, is eligible to the office. The President and Vice-President are elected by electors in each State, as prescribed by Article XII., Amendments to the Constitution of the United States (1804), the Acts of Congress of March 1, 1792, and January 23, 1845, and State law enacted in compliance therewith. After the Vice-President the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, or, if none, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, is authorized to act as President until the disability be removed or a President elected. The declination or resignation of the President or Vice-President must be in writing, and delivered into the office of the Secretary of State.

The *term of office* commences March 4th, after the election, if Sunday, on the day following; no inaugural ceremony is required, except that the oath prescribed by the Constitution be taken. This solemn duty is performed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The *President's salary* is \$50,000 per annum, and the use of the furniture and effects belonging to the United States and kept in the Executive Mansion. The *official household* consists of a private and assistant secretaries, two executive clerks, one steward and one messenger. The *steward* of the President's household, under the direction of the President, is responsible for the plate, furniture and other public property in the President's House, and must give a bond to the United States for a faithful discharge of his trust. Jefferson was the first President inaugurated in Washington. The first inaugural address delivered outside the Senate Chamber was by Monroe. The executive has no powers except in conjunction with the legislative branch. Previous to the adoption of the Constitution the executive power was vested in Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The Department of State, (*open daily from 9½ a. m. to 2½ p. m., except Thursdays, devoted exclusively to the diplomatic corps, and Saturdays, during sessions of Congress, to members,*) occupies the S. pavilion of the imposing edifice, immediately W. of the President's House.

The Building:—This vast structure, erected for the accommodation of the Departments of *State, War and Navy*, designed by A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, consists of three harmonious buildings united by connecting wings, and together forming in design and execution, the finest edifice of the kind in the world.

The *style* is the Roman Doric (Italian Renaissance), originally treated. It combines the massive proportions of ancient with the elegance of modern architecture. The *dimensions* from N. to S., including pavilion projections and steps, are 567 ft., and from E. to W. 342 ft., or exclusive of projections, 471 ft. N. and S. and 253 ft. E. and W. The greatest height from the terrace level over all is 128 ft. There is a *sub-basement* and *basement* of Maine granite, and

superstructure of Virginia granite, comprising four stories in the pavilions of the N. and S. façades, and one in the roof, and five stories and one in the roof in the E. and W. centre pavilions. The whole is crowned by an artistically designed *mansard roof*. The building was commenced in 1871, and the S. pavilion finished and occupied by the Department of State in 1875. The entire structure has 150 rooms, and cost \$5,000,000.

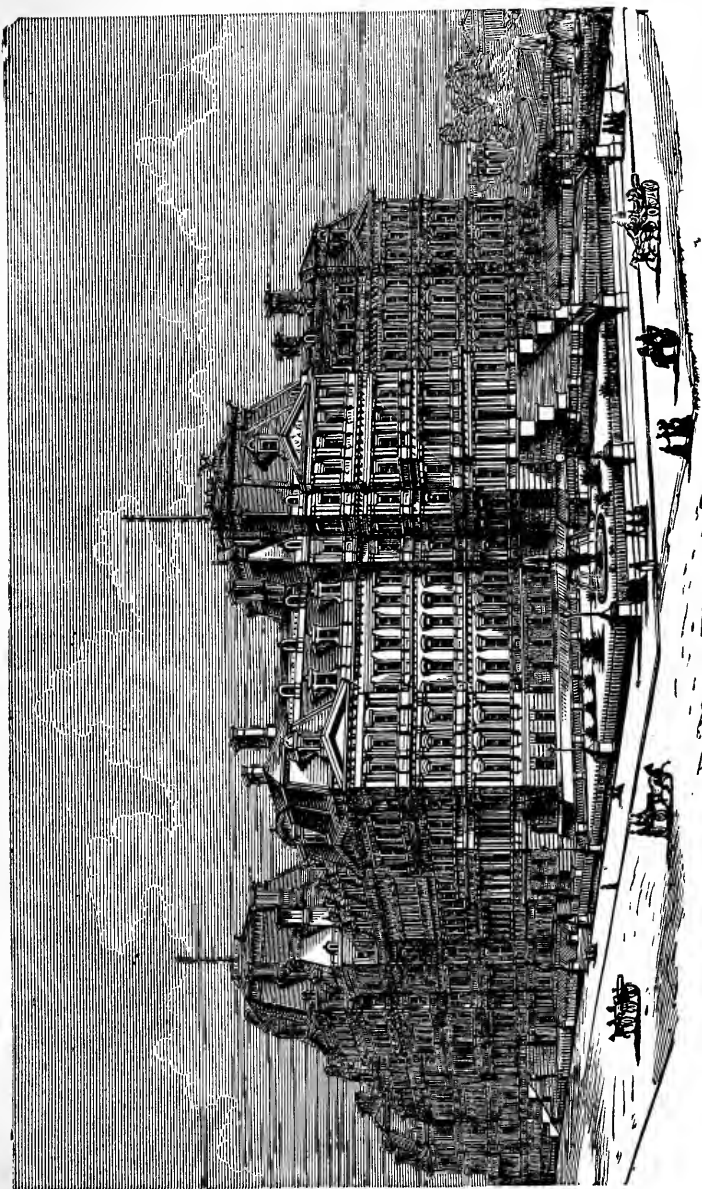
The building has four *façades* of equal importance, the N. and S., and the E. and W. being respectively counterparts. There are two *courts* into which there are four *private carriage* ways from the E. and W. The E. and W. façades present the appearance of a centre and two lateral wings. The centre is connected with the N. and S. by two wings. There are four *grand entrances* by the N., S. and, E. W. centres of the pavilions approached by massive flights of steps through the projecting porticoes. The platforms are of immense blocks of granite, weighing over 20 tons each. There are four other entrances of less importance. The building is absolutely fire-proof. All the stone was dressed in the quarries. The sub-basement is devoted to storage, furnaces and engines, the basement to bindery, storage and clerks' rooms. The remaining stories are divided into splendid apartments, for the uses of the various bureaus of the Department.

Objects of Interest.—A *grand corridor*, 15 ft. wide, and paved with marble, traverses each floor of the building from E. to W., and may be reached by an *elevator* from the basement to the attic.

On the *second floor*, looking S. over the Potomac, is a magnificent suite of apartments for the use of the Secretary of State and his assistants. The *Diplomatic Reception Room* (4 and 6) is a sumptuous salon decorated in the Germanized Egyptian, in distemper, with marquetry floor, and furnishing of ebonyed woods and gold brocade. On the walls are portraits of Daniel Webster by Geo. P. A. Healy, 1843, and Lord Ashburton by the same, 1848, purchased by Congress, 1879, \$3,000 each, from the widow of Fletcher Webster, and represent the principals in the negotiations of 1842, which settled the northern boundary question. On the *consoles* over the mantels are bronze heads by Bartholdi, 1876, E. Barbidienné Paris, of Washington and Lafayette.

The rooms of the *Secretary of State* (12), *First, Second and Third Assistants*, and Chief Clerk on the same range, are chastely decorated in distemper. The *Diplomatic Ante Room* at the W. end of the corridor contains a life-size portrait of the Bey of Tunis, sent by special envoy, 1865, with a letter of condolence on the assassination of President Lincoln. Also of W. H. Seward, by Rufus Wright, and Daniel Webster, by — Pope, from life. In the *Ante Room* at the E. end of the corridor is a collection of photographs and crayons of the Secretaries of State, commenced in 1865.

On the third story is the *Library*. The *alcoves* in four tiers are entirely of iron. Overhead is a glass canopy. The whole is finished in tint and gilt. The *collection of works* embraces the finest library on questions of diplomacy on the continent. There are also many objects of historic value, including the original draft of the declaration of Independence, and the desk upon which it was written, presented by Jefferson to James Coolidge, jr., of Mass., and presented to the U. S. by his heirs, 1880; also the original instrument signed; George Washington's sword, purchased 1880 by Congress, and commission as



STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS (129).

commander-in-chief; staff of Benjamin Franklin; treaties with England and Sweden, with immense seals; a *fuc simile* of a treaty between the Athenians and Chalcideans, 446-445 B. C., in the time of Pericles, engraved on a slab of Pentelic marble, found in 1876 in the S. wall of the Acropolis at Athens, and other objects of interest.

In the Department are the *original rolls of all the laws of the United States*, the original drafts of Revolutionary Documents, the *Federal Constitution*, the Diplomatic and Consular archives, including treaties and other documents of historic value from the foundation of the government.

The *columns, pilasters, casings and beams* in the corridors are of iron, the *doors* throughout are of Honduras Mahogany. The spacious *stairways* at either end of the corridors are of granite, with exquisite bronze balusters; over head is a *stucco canopy*. There is an electric clock on each floor. The floors are of white Vermont and black Pennsylvania marbles.

Secretaries of State—1789, Thomas Jefferson, Va.; 1794, Edmund Randolph, Va.; 1795, Timothy Pickering, Mass.; 1800, John Marshall, Va.; 1801, James Madison, Va.; 1809, Robert Smith, Md.; 1811, James Monroe, Va.; 1817, John Q. Adams, Mass.; 1823, Henry Clay Ky.; 1829, Martin Van Buren, N. Y.; 1831, Edward Livingston, La.; 1833, Louis McLane, Del.; 1834, John Forsyth, Ga.; 1841, Daniel Webster, Mass.; 1843, Hugh S. Legare, S. C.; 1843, A. P. Upshur, Va.; 1844, John Nelson, Md.; 1844, J. C. Calhoun, S. C.; 1845, James Buchanan, Penn.; 1849, J. M. Clayton, Del.; 1850, Daniel Webster, Mass.; 1852, Edward Everett, Mass.; 1853, W. L. Marcy, N. Y.; 1857, Lewis Cass, Mich.; 1860, Jer. S. Black, Penn.; 1861, W. H. Seward, N. Y.; 1869, E. B. Washburne, Ill.; 1869, Hamilton Fish, N. Y.; 1877, William M. Evarts, N. Y. 1881, James G. Blaine, Me.

History of the Department.—Before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States the "Department of Foreign Affairs" was under the direction of an officer styled "Secretary to the United States of America for the Department of Foreign Affairs."

On July 27 and September 15, 1789, it was created a Department, and the chief officer styled the *Secretary of State*. He is *ex officio* a member of the President's Cabinet, and carries out his instructions in all matters relating to diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations, negotiates treaties, instructs ministers and consuls of the U. S., grants passports to citizens of the U. S. leaving the country; is the *custodian* of the Seal of the U. S., and uses it under orders from the President, prepares and attests commissions granted to all officers of the U. S. confirmed by the Senate, and superintends the publication of all acts and resolutions of Congress, and for eign and Indian treaties, and preserves the originals of the same.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department (*open to the public daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.*) lies E. of the President's House, on the line of 15th st., and may be reached from the E. or W. by the Pennsylvania-av. line of *street cars*.

The Building. This consists of a basement and sub-basement of rustic work, three stories of the pure Grecian Ionic order, and an attic, surmounted by a balustrade. It measures 468 ft. from N. to S., and 264 ft. from E. to W., and inclusive of porticoes and steps, 582 ft. by 300 ft., and has *four fronts*. The *western*, consisting of a colonnade after the style of Minerva Pallas at Athens, 336 ft. long, with 30 Ionic columns of Virginia freestone, and flanked at either end by a recessed portico. The remaining facades are of Dix Island (Me.) granite. The *east front*, facing the President's House, is broken by a central portico of 8 monolithic pillars, and 2 in the recess in the centre and the same on the sides, and reached by a broad flight of steps. Small porticoes, corresponding with the central one, are at either end of the W. front. The *north* and *south fronts* have a central portico, the same as that on the west.

The *steps* on these fronts descend to broad tessellated platforms. On that on the north is a *fountain*, the *tassa* 12 ft. in diameter, cut from a single block of granite. The shafts of all the granite *columns* are monolithic, 31½ ft. high, 4 ft. in diameter, and weigh 33 tons. The *pilasters*, the same, weigh 6 tons. The cap-stones of the blockings against which the *steps* abut measure 18 ft. by 17 ft. and 20 inches high, and weigh 43 tons. The building has 4 *principal entrances*, and on the N., W. and E., are beautiful *parterres*.

The *interior* consists of 2 hollow squares, 138x123 ft., separated by a wing 120 ft. long by 57 ft. wide. At the *west entrance* is a *vestibule*, formed of 6 Doric columns, supporting groined arches and tastefully decorated. The corridors to the N. and S. lead to those wings, and the centre one to the west entrance. A double *stairway* at either end of the latter ascends to the upper stories, and another leads to the basement and sub-basement, where are machine shops, engine rooms, etc., in the latter, and in the former storerooms and offices. On the principal and upper stories are the *official apartments of the Secretary of the Treasury*, and *Bureaus* of the Department. The *corridors* of the new portions of the building are broken by iron columns and pilasters, with ornamented capitals. The building contains 200 rooms independent of the basement and attic, and cost \$6,000,000.

The east or *old portion* of the building occupies the site of the old south-eastern Executive building, destroyed by fire in 1833, rebuilt in its present magnificence 1836-41, from plans by Robert Mills. This part was T shape. The *N., W. and S. extensions* were designed 1855, by Walter, architect of the capital, begun by — Young, continued by — Rogers, and completed by A. B. Mullet.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST.—The *Office of the Secretary of the Treasury* is a beautiful apartment on the second floor, on the S. side of the south corridor. The *Cash Room*, entrance on the first floor, N. corridor. The balcony is entered by a door from the S. corridor on the second floor. The most attractive features of the room are the walls, which are of highly polished marbles of beautiful variety, as follows: LOWER STORY—STYLOBATE, *base*, black, Vermont; *mouldings*, Bardiglio, Italian; *stiles*, dove, Vermont; *panels*, Sienna, Italian; *dies*, Tennessee. ABOVE STYLOBATE, *pilasters* and *panel beads*,

white-veined, *stiles*, Sienna, Italian; *panels*, Bardiglio, Italian; *cornice*, white-veined, Italian. UPPER STORY—STYLOBATE same as lower. Above stylobate as in lower story, except the *panels*, which are Sarrangolum marble from the Pyrenees. The *vaults*, in which the current funds of the Government are kept, may be seen on a *written permit* from the Treasurer of the United States, office in the N.E. angle of the building, first floor, deliver to the Cashier, first door W. of the entrance to the Cash Room. The vaults are of steel and chilled iron, about 20 by 15 ft. Another of the same capacity is overhead. The amount usually in the vault is about \$10,000,000, including gold coin. The money is kept in packages or bags in the wooden cases. Near the door of the vault is an elevator, used for conveying money between the vaults above and the express office immediately below. As much as \$5,000,000 have been shipped to the different sub-treasuries in a single day. The *vault* in which the *national bank bonds* are kept is on the same floor, near by, the permit being delivered to the Chief of the Division of National Banks, whose office is in the NW. angle of the building. In the basement are two *reserve vaults*, not open to visitors at all.

The *Counting of the Currency* may be seen through the doorways on the right of the west corridor, N. end. None but employees are permitted to enter. The counting is done entirely by lady clerks. The facility and accuracy with which they accomplish their work are marvelous.

The *Library* on the S. corridor third floor contains 8,000 volumes of the choicest works in every branch of literature. It is for the use of the employees.

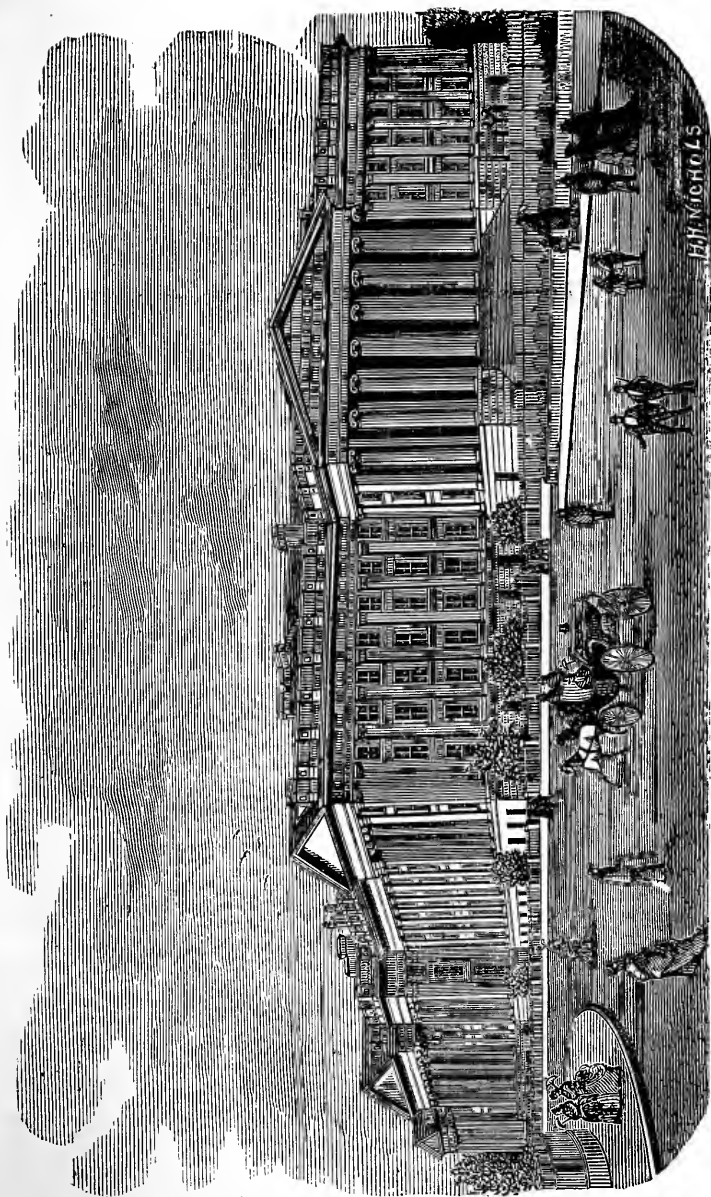
The *Redemption Division*, N. corridor of the basement; the currency unfit for circulation, and received from all parts of the country, is here counted and cancelled previous to be burned. The cancelling is done by a machine run by a turbine wheel. A permit from the Treasurer must be obtained, the same as for a visit to the vaults.

The Rooms of the *Supervising Architect* of the Treasury in the basement, W. corridor S. end, contain a number of superb drawings of public buildings erected by the government. The *general features* of interest in the building are the north, west and south corridors, and the gracefully designed granite stairways leading from them. See *Portraits of the Secretaries*, Page 135.

Photograph Office.—Opposite the S. entrance is the building occupied by the Photographer of the Treasury Department. Here *fac similes* of accounts for verification by agents sent throughout the country or abroad, and plans and elevations of public buildings, are made by means of photography. This work is carried on on a large scale.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing.—This branch of the Treasury Department occupies a *separate structure* on the Mall, cor. 14th and B sts., S. W., between the Agricultural Department and Washington Monument. *Visitors admitted* from 9:30 to 11:45 a. m., and 12:30 to 2 p. m. Apply to officer of the watch, main entrance, for required pass from the Chief of Bureau.

The *building* is 220 ft. long and 135 ft. wide, designed by James G. Hill, Supervising Architect of the Treasury; is of the Romanesque style; authorized by Congress, 1878; cost \$300,000; was occupied July 6, 1880; is constructed of pressed bricks, above the basement with string courses of moulded bricks; is fire-proof throughout, the floors consisting of iron girders and brick arches, the doors and window frames only being of wood. The *North facade*, facing the city, comprises a basement and three stories, surmounted by an artistic cornice, and broken by three pavilions, that at the N. E., rising into a belfry tower 130 ft. high. The *South facade*, overlooking the Potomac river, is broken by several *chimneys* of architectural designs. The west carries off the fumes of the hardening rooms, and is built of massive walls to resist the action

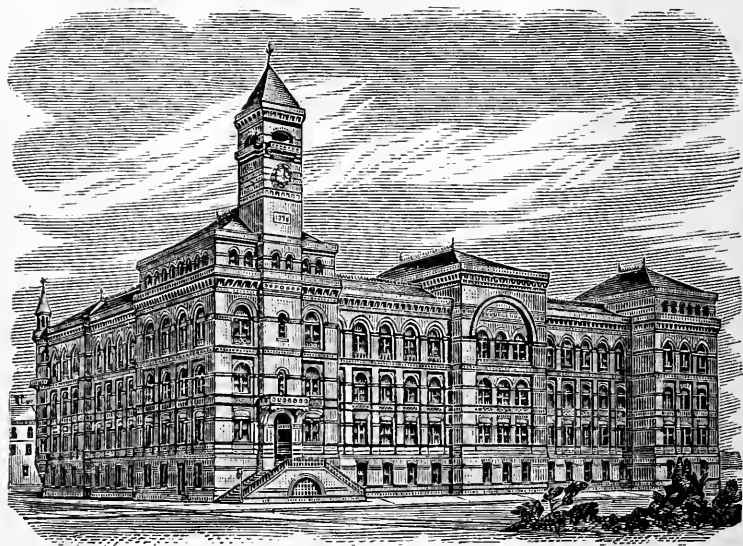


THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. (133)

of the fumes of the acids used in hardening the plates. The *elevator towers* are also of beautiful designs. The *stack* from the boiler rooms in the rear is 100 ft. high.

On the *Principal story* are the *entrance hall* in the belfry tower, lined with ornamental and colored brick, and the stairway of iron and brass railing, with ornamental and enamel brick wainscoting. Near by are the rooms of the *officer of the watch* and *administrative offices*. On this floor are the vaults, with time-locks of the most delicate mechanism, generally set from 4 p. m. to 7 a. m.; the hardening room, where softened rollers and plates containing the designs are hardened for use by being put into furnaces with heated cyanide of potassium; transfer; geometric lathe; dressing and wash rooms.

The *plate vault*, guarded day and night by trusted watchmen, contains all the engraved plates of the government. The chief custodian is under the Secretary of the Treasury, and delivers plates for printing only upon the Secretary's order, and requires them to be restored at the close of work hours.



THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

In the *basement*, reached from the main hall-way, are clerks' offices; bindery; perforating, gumming, ruling, steam plate press, engine and boiler rooms, and ink mill. There are 8 boilers, 40 H. P. each, and 2 engines 200 H. P. and 50 H. P., and 2 elevators.

In the *sub-basement* are the machine shops for the repair of the machinery used.

On the *second floor* are the draughting, destruction committee, numbering machine, examining, hydraulic press (200 tons pressure) rooms, also the stock vault 65x12 ft. of chilled steel and masonry and double doors with time and magnet lock.

On the *third floor*, hand plate press and wetting rooms.

On the *fourth floor* (attic), dressing rooms, male in the E. end and females in the W. end. Also ventilators and fans.

The *tower* is ascended by an iron spiral staircase: in the first landing is the tower clock, and above, a lookout.

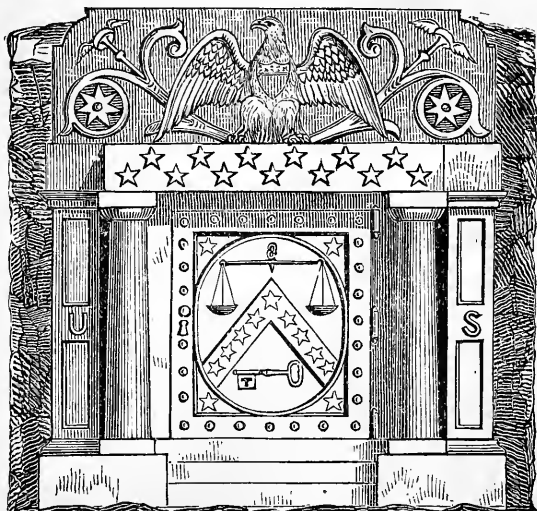
The *boiler house* in the rear, 2 stories high, contains rooms for the destruction of defective bank-notes, furnace room and laundry. The building is heated by hot water, and ventilated by machinery.

Office of the Coast Survey, erected 1871 (rented), brick fire-proof, S. E. of the Capitol, on New Jersey av. This service, established in 1807, is charged with the *survey of the coasts* of the U. S. on tide water. *The standard weights and measures* are kept here, from which standards are furnished to the different States.

Secretaries of the Treasury and their Portraits.—In the south corridor of the second floor of the Department may be seen a *collection of portraits of the Secretaries of the Treasury*; cost, \$500 each. 1789, Alexander Hamilton, N. Y., by Miss C. L. Ransom, 1880, after original in City Hall, New York; 1795, Oliver Wolcott, Jr., Conn., Richard M. Staigg, 1880, after Trumbull, 1806, for Josiah Quincy; 1801, Samuel Dexter, Mass., no portrait painted; 1801, Albert Gallatin, Pa., Matthew Wilson, 1880, from family portrait; 1814, George W. Campbell, Tenn., no portrait painted; 1814, A. J. Dallas, Pa., F. Thorp, 1880; 1816, Wm. H. Crawford, Ga., Henry Ulke, 1879, after Huntington; 1825, Richard Rush, Pa., Mrs. C. Adele Fassett, 1880, from family portrait; 1829, Samuel D. Ingham, Pa., no portrait painted; 1831, Louis McLane, Del., no portrait painted; 1833, W. J. Duane, Pa., no portrait painted; 1833, Roger B. Taney, Md., Ulke, 1881, from photograph for Secretary Chase; 1834, Levi Woodbury, N. H., Henry A. Loop, 1880, after portrait from life; 1841, Thomas Ewing, Ohio, Wm. Carl Brown, 1879; 1841, Walter Forward, Pa., Thorp, 1881, from family portrait; 1843, John C. Spencer, N. Y., no portrait painted; 1844, Geo. M. Bibb, Ky., Ulke, 1880, from family portrait; 1845, Robert J. Walker, Miss., Brown, 1879; 1849, Wm. M. Meredith, Pa., no portrait painted; 1850, Thomas Corwin, Ohio, J. H. Witt, 1880; 1853, James Guthrie, Ky., E. F. Andrews, 1880; 1857, Howell Cobb, Ga., no portrait painted; 1860, Philip F. Thomas, Md., no portrait painted; 1861, John A. Dix, N. Y., no portrait painted; 1861, Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Ulke, 1880, from water color from life; 1864, Wm. P. Fessenden, Me., Frederick P. Vinton, 1880, after family portrait; 1865, Hugh McCullough, Ind., no portrait painted; 1869, Geo. P. Boutwell, Mass., no portrait painted; 1873, Wm. A. Richardson, Mass., Richard M. Staigg, 1880, from life; 1874, Benjamin H. Bristow, Ky., no portrait painted; 1876, Lot M. Morrill, Me., A. H. Bicknell, 1880, from life; 1877, John Sherman, Ohio, no portrait painted; 1881, Wm. Windom, Minn.

History of the Department.—

The *Department of the Treasury* was organized by Congress Sept. 2, 1789, with a *Secretary of the Treasury*, *ex officio* a member of the President's Cabinet, as its chief officer. He has charge of the collection of the revenue, disbursements of money, makes estimates of revenues and expenditures for Congress, reports information to Congress, and performs all services relative to the finances.



WAR DEPARTMENT.

The War Department (*open every day, Sundays excepted, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.*) occupies the northern half of the east connecting wing of the vast edifice erected for the accommodation of the Departments of State, War and Navy. (*For description see page 127.*) The east wing was formally turned over to the Secretaries of War and Navy, April 16, 1879, length 341 ft., depth of curtains 62, height to top of centre pavilion ventilator 135 ft., rooms 173, windows 412, cost \$2,500,000.

This wing will ultimately be entirely occupied by the Navy Department. On the north wing, for the occupancy of the War Department, excavations for foundations commenced June 17, 1879. The *demolition* of the *Northwest Executive Building*, erected 1818, and occupied by the War Department, began April 7, 1879. The portico, consisting of six plain columns with Ionic capitals, entablature, and two *antæ* of sandstone, was removed, under the direction of the Quartermaster General of the Army, to be utilized at the *portals* of the *Arlington National Cemetery*.

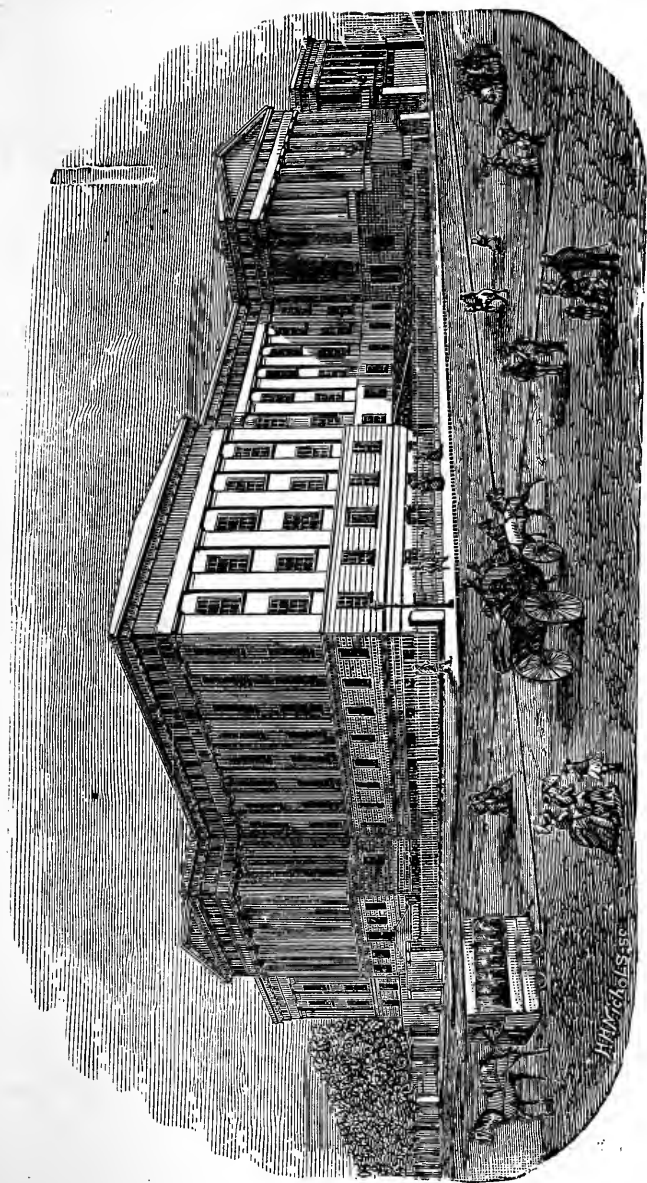
Objects of Interest in the War Department.—NOTE.—Visitors to the Building can enter any of the apartments simply to view them by permission of the chief clerk or the ushers at the door.

The *basement*, reached from the sidewalk contains nothing of special interest. The *sub-basement*, reached by the centre main steps, contains the machinery for the elevators, pumps, heating and ventilating apparatus, boilers, coal vaults and store rooms.

First Floor (Room 55), on the r. of the main entrance, the *headquarters of the Army*. The General receives by card from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. In this *suite of apartments* is an interesting gallery, mostly taken from family portraits, collected by Col. Audenreid, of the *senior officers commanding the armies of the United States*—George Washington, of Virginia, 1775-83 and 1798-99; Henry Knox, of Massachusetts, 1783-84; Josiah Harmer, of Pennsylvania, 1789-91; Arthur St. Clair, of Pennsylvania, 1791-92; Anthony Wayne, of Pennsylvania, 1792-96; James Wilkinson, of (b. in) Maryland, 1796-98 and 1800-12; Alexander Hamilton, of New York (senior officer upon death of Washington), 1799-1800; Henry Dearborn, of Massachusetts, 1812-15; Jacob Brown, of Pennsylvania, 1815-28; Alexander Macomb, of Michigan, 1828-41; Winfield Scott, of Virginia, 1841-61; George Brinton McClellan, of (b. in) Pennsylvania, 1861-62; Henry Wager Halleck, of New York, 1862-64; Ulysses Simpson Grant, of Illinois, 1864-69; William Tecumseh Sherman, of Ohio, 1869.

Also oil paintings of General Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, taken immediately after the battle of New Orleans, and finished in 1836; General Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, from life, 1846; Generals George Gordon Meade, of Pennsylvania, and James Birdseye McPherson, of Ohio, and other general officers of the Army. Also a series of oil paintings representing *scenes on the frontier*, by N. H. Trotter, of Pennsylvania, Wounded Buffaloes pursued by Prairie Wolves, 1876, the Last Stand, 1876, Herd of Elk, 1878, Grizzly Bears, 1879. Also the *original pen and ink copies of Life Studies in the Army*, by Edwin Forbes, of New York, awarded the Centennial medal for the finest drawing.

The rest of this corridor is occupied by the various staff departments.



THE PATENT OFFICE (See page 145,) (137).

The Second Floor (Room 93). The office of the Secretary of War and reception room adjoining, constitute a beautiful suite of apartments artistically finished in encaustic and oil, and luxuriously furnished. Here is a valuable and interesting collection of portraits of the Secretaries of War from the foundation of the Government, cost \$305 each, and painted authority Congress.

Secretary of War, 1789, Henry Knox, of Massachusetts, portrait by — Young, after Charles Gilbert Stuart; 1795, Timothy Pickering, of Massachusetts, by Edwin Bracket, after Stuart; 1796, James McHenry, of Maryland, by Daniel Huntington, after — Pollock; 1800, Samuel Dexter, of Massachusetts, by Bracket; 1801, Roger Griswold, of Connecticut, no portrait painted; 1801, Henry Dearborn, of Massachusetts, by Huntington, after Stuart; 1809, William Eustis, of Massachusetts, by Bracket; 1813, John Armstrong, of New York, by Huntington, after John Vanderlyn; 1814, James Monroe, of Virginia, by Robert W. Weir; 1815, Alexander J. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, *ad interim*, by Ph. Morton; 1815, William H. Crawford, of Georgia, by Huntington, after John Wesley Jarvis; 1817, George Graham, of Virginia, *ad interim*, by Huntington, after Charles King; 1817, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, by Jarvis; 1825, James Barbour, of Virginia, by Henry Ulke; 1828, Peter B. Porter, of New York, by Huntington, after Weir; 1829, John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, by Weir; 1831, Lewis Cass, of Michigan, by Huntington, after George Peter, Alexander Healy; 1836, Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, *ad interim*, by Weir; 1837, Joel Poinsett, of South Carolina, by Weir, after Thomas Sully; 1841, John Bell, of Tennessee, by T. L. Clear; 1841, John McLean, of Ohio, no portrait painted; 1841, John C. Spencer, of New York, by Weir; 1843, James M. Porter, of Pennsylvania, by Huntington; 1844, William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, by Weir; 1845, William L. Marcy, of New York, by Ulke; 1849, George W. Crawford, of Georgia, by Huntington; 1850, General Winfield Scott, *ad interim*, army, by Weir; 1850, Charles M. Conrad, of Louisiana, by Huntington; 1853, Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, by Huntington; 1857, John B. Floyd, of Virginia, by Huntington; 1861, Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, by Weir; 1861, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, by Henry Thorpe; 1862, Edwin M. Stanton, of Ohio, by Weir; 1867, U. S. Grant, *ad interim*, army, by Ulke; 1868, General Lorenzo Thomas, *ad interim*, army, no portrait painted; 1868, John M. Schofield, of Illinois, by H. P. Curtis; 1869, John A. Rawlins, of Illinois, by Weir; 1869, W. T. Sherman, *pro tempore*, army, by Healy; 1869, William W. Belknap, of Iowa, by Huntington; 1876, A. Taft, of Ohio, by Huntington; 1876, James D. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, by Huntington; 1877, George W. McCrary, Iowa, by Ulke; 1879, Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota. 1881, Robert T. Lincoln, Ill.

Private Secretary's Room (92). Portraits of General George Rogers Clarke, of Virginia, by Peter Bomgrass; 1860, General Clarke's occupation of the North-western Territory, secured by the treaty of 1783, the boundary line of the Great Lakes instead of the Ohio River; General Horatio Gates, of New York, President of the Board of War; 1777, by Huntington, General George Washington, Commander in Chief of the Continental Army; 1775, by Huntington, after Stuart, General Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts, Secretary of War; 1781, a copy of Sergeant's head, by J. A. Young; General John Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, by Huntington, after Vanderlyn; General Winfield Scott, Secretary of War, *ad interim*, 1850.

In the Chief Clerk's Room is a collection of twelve small paintings of spirit, by G. H. Walker, representing the campaign against the City of Mexico.

Third Floor (Room 116). The Library, comprising 25,000 volumes, mostly on military subjects, and a selected list of miscellaneous works and military maps. The cases were designed by H. T. Crosby, Chief Clerk. It also contains many rare and valuable manuscripts relating to the military history of the country.

Fourth Floor Nothing of special interest.

Other places of interest under the War Department, as the *Arsenal*, *Medical* and *Ordnance Museums*, the latter in Winder's Building, will be found under appropriate heads. In the *Flag Rooms*, No. 616 17th street, opposite the War Department (*open from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. daily, except Sunday*), are the battle-torn United States and State flags taken from the national forces and recovered upon the capture of Richmond, and captured Confederate flags. They represent every State.

Signal Office.—(*Open every day, except Sunday, from 12 a. m. to 3 p. m.*) The Chief Signal Officer of the Army, under whose direction the national weather observations are made, occupies two contiguous brick buildings on G street, W. of the War Department. The wires entering the building connect the office with the different stations in all parts of the country, through the lines of the general telegraphic companies.

The entrance for visitors is by the door No. 1719. Ascend to the *Instrument Room*, in the fourth story. Here may be seen the apparatus employed in the various meteorological observations, including the *barometer* for atmospheric pressure, and to indicate the passage of storms; the *thermometer*, mercurial and spirit, for temperature; the *hygrometer*, humidity; the *anemometer*, for velocity of the wind; the *wind-vane*, or *anemoscope*, for direction of the wind; and *rain gauge*, for rain-fall.

On the *roof of the building* are rain-gauges, wind-vanes, and anemometers, with self-registering instruments in room below. There is a complete set of self-

On Nov. 1, 1870, at 7 35 a. m., the first systematized synchronous meteoric reports ever taken in the United States were read from the instruments by the observer sergeants of the signal service at 24 stations, and placed upon the telegraphic wires for transmission. In Oct., 1871, the display of cautionary signals was inaugurated at ports on the Atlantic and the Gulf coast and the northern lakes. The sphere of usefulness of this important service is annually extended.

History of the Department:—

Prior to 1789 the *Secretary of War* was charged with the direct management of the military affairs of Congress. The office was created an executive department August 7, 1789. The Secretary was then required to execute the orders of the President of the United States in all matters respecting military, naval or Indian affairs. The Secretary of War is now restricted under the direction of the President to jurisdiction over the military service only. He is *ex officio* a member of the Cabinet.



NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department (*open every day, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.*) occupies the south half of the east connecting wing of the State, War and Navy Department Building. (*For description of the general building see page 127, and for east wing page 138.*) The *Naval Observatory*, *Navy Yard* and *Marine Barracks* are described under their appropriate heads. The *Nautical Almanac* office for the computation of astronomical tables for the Observatory the Navy and Merchant service, established 1849, at Cambridge, Mass., and removed to Washington, 1866, is also in quarters away from the Department.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN THE BUILDING :

Basement.—In the *Hydrographic office* where charts are made and the depot of all hydrographic information for the use of the navy and commerce, is the largest *chart printing press* in the United States. The *sub-basement*, entered from the middle stairs, contains the machinery, heating and ventilating apparatus.

The *First Floor* contains Bureau offices.

On the *Second Floor* (Room 97) is the *Office of the Secretary of the Navy*, a magnificent apartment with Marquetry floor, walls finished in gilt and colors in the Greek style of decoration; furnishings very rich. The *chief clerk's office* adjoining is also a fine room.

The *Third Floor* is devoted to the Bureaus of the Department.

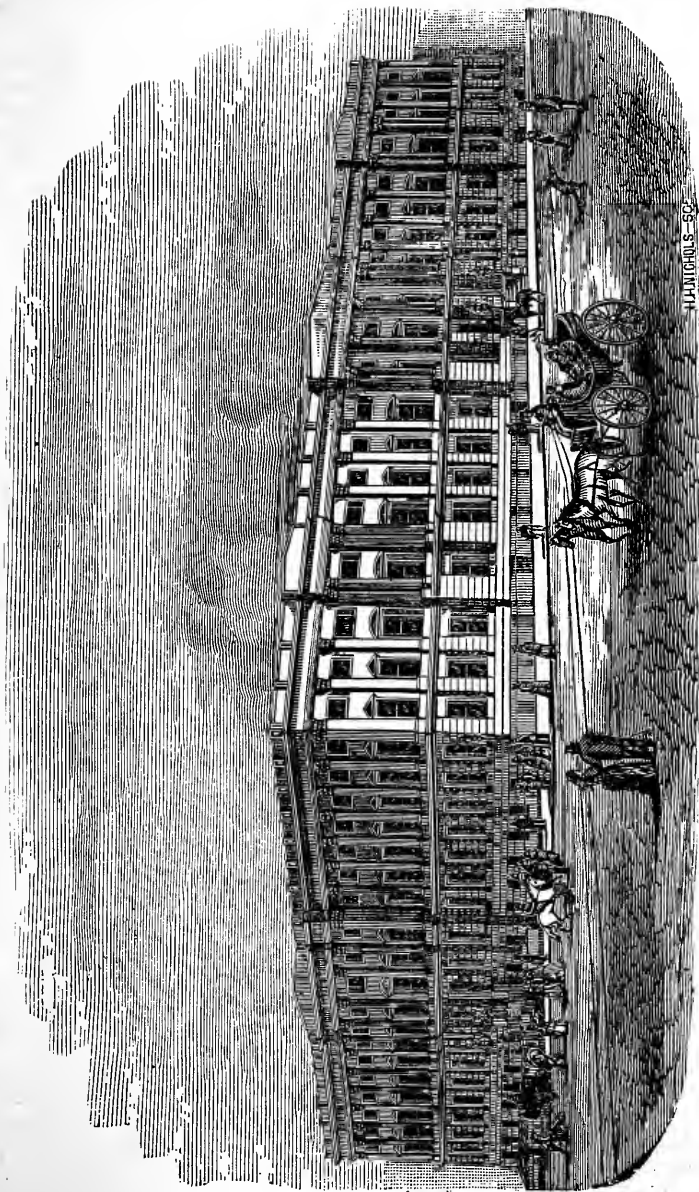
On the *Fourth Floor* is the *Library* in the centre pavilion, the walls, ceilings, gallery-flooring, wainscoting and cases of cast iron, and floor encaustic tiles. The *panels* in the walls consist of *marbles*, the red being Griotte, the green, Alpine; the yellow, Sienna, and the chocolate, Lake Champlain, (Vt.) The *niches* are finished in bronze, cast iron plates, and in each are artistic *gas brackets*, in pure bronze, cast 1880, by Bureau Brothers and Heaton, of Philadelphia, in the first story the figures representing *Science, War, Industry and Liberty*, those in the gallery being *allegorical of the Navy*.

The *dome or skylight* overhead consists of heavy iron frames, and white and colored glass. The arrangement is in two stories with a *gallery* and archways on the N. and S. sides leading to the *alcoves* for books and *hand elevators*.

Fifth Floor. In the center pavilion the door leads to the *gallery of the Library*. Overhead is a beautiful *skylight* of iron and colored glass. The *grand stairways* of six flights each, four being geometrical, lead from the attic to the sub-basement, are wonders of construction, no two steps being alike, and being let into the wall 16 inches, and firmly wedged, forming a cantilever. The bronze balusters, 1106 in number, cast by the Hopkins and Dickinson Manufacturing Co., cost \$5.50 each, and are exceedingly fine. The hand rails and newel posts, are massive and rich in finish, being mahogany from Central America.

All the *corridor floors* are tiled in alternate white and black marble from Swanton, Vt. The upper landings are black marble from Glen Falls, N. Y.

Secretaries of the Navy.—The *War Department* had charge of Naval affairs until 1798. 1798, George Cabot, Mass., declined; 1798, Benjamin Stodert, Md.; 1801, Robert Smith, Md.; 1805, Jacob Crowninshields, Mass.; 1809, Paul Hamilton, S. C.; 1813, William Jones, Pa.; 1814, Benjamin W. Crowninshields, Mass.; 1818, Smith Thompson, N. Y.; 1823, John Rogers, Mass.; 1823, Samuel L. Southard, N. J.; 1829, John Branch, N. C.; 1831, Levi Woodbury, N. H.; 1834, Mahlon Dickerson, N. J.; 1838, James K. Paulding, N. Y.; 1841, G. E. Badger, N. C.; 1841, A. P. Upshur, Va.; 1843, David Henshaw, Mass.; 1844, T. W. Gilmer, Va.; 1844, J. Y. Mason, Va.; 1845, George Bancroft, Mass.; 1846, John Y. Mason, Va.; 1849, W. B. Preston, Va. 1850, W. A. Graham, N. C.; 1852, J. B. Kennedy, Md.; 1853, J. C. Dobbin, N. C.; 1857, Isaac Toucey, Conn.; 1861, Gideon Welles, Conn.; 1869, A. E. Borie, Pa.; 1869, G. M. Robeson, N. J.; 1877, Richard W. Thompson, Ind.; 1880, Nathan Goff, Jr.; 1881, Wm. H. Hunt, La.



THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE. (141)



History of the Department.—Until April, 1798, the naval service was under the War Department. Then it was given a separate organization, and the chief officer, who is *ex officio* a member of the President's Cabinet, was called the Secretary of the Navy. He was required to execute all the orders of the President affecting the naval establishment and marine corps. In 1862 the Bureaus of the Department were organized, and all the details of administration under the Secretary of the Navy are performed by them.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

This department (*open every day, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.*) occupies offices in the vast structure known as the **PATENT OFFICE**. (For description see page 144.)

OBJECTS OF INTEREST (Main Floor).—The *Office of the Secretary of the Interior*, at the south end of the E. corridor, a fine apartment containing a *Collection of Crayons* of the Secretaries of the Interior, by Henry Ulke, of Washington, 1881, \$100 each, and oil paintings of Secretaries Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and Caleb B. Smith, of Ind., by J. M. Stanley, 1861, \$100 each, the *Office of the Commissioner of Patents*, on the N. corridor, where will be found a set of *engravings* of the Commissioners, including a portrait of *Dr. William Thornton* of Penn., designer of the original plan of the Capitol, and Superintendent of Patents in the State Department, 1803-1827. A very valuable portrait of *Robert Fulton*, of Penn., one of the inventors of the steamboat, and painted by himself; Fulton studied under Benjamin West, of Penn., president of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, London. Also 8 artist proof *engravings of celebrated inventors* from original paintings in the collection of and presented by B. Woodcroft, of the Great Seal Patent Office, London. The *Department Library*, on the N. corridor, containing over 6,000 volumes for the use of employees in the building; the *Patent Office Library* on the S. corridor, containing over 7,000 volumes bearing upon the mechanic and useful arts, and for reference in the library room, and the *Indian Office* where sometimes may be seen the representatives of Indian nations, who have been brought to the Capitol in connection with negotiation of treaties or business arising under them. The *remaining offices* in the building possess no particular interest to the general visitor. For description of Model Museum see page 147.

Bureau of Education.—(*Open every day, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.*)—Occupies a rented building on the NE. corner of G and 8th sts. NW. There is a fine library

The General Post Office originally occupied a building known as Blodgett's Union Public Hotel, on the south half of the square now occupied by the Department, designed by James Hoban, architect of the Executive Mansion, 120 ft. long, 50 ft. wide, and 3 stories high, brick ornamented with freestone, commenced 1793, out of the proceeds of a lottery. The prize having been drawn by an orphan child, there were no means to finish the building. For a time it was used as a theatre, and its basement occupied by Irish and other emigrants. In 1810 the *government purchased it*. After the burning of the Capitol, Congress held one session in it. It was then occupied by the *General and City Post Offices, Patent Office*, and Library of Congress. The latter was removed to the Capitol in 1818. The building and contents were *destroyed* by fire Dec. 15, 1856. Private buildings were then occupied by those offices until the completion of the present structure.

For engraving see page 141.

In the Postmaster General's office is a fine collection of photographs and crayons of the Postmasters General.

Postmasters General.—1789, Samuel Osgood, Mass.; 1791, Timothy Pickering, Mass.; 1795, Joseph Habersham, Ga.; 1802, Gideon Granger, Conn.; 1814, R. J. Meigs, Ohio; 1823, John McLean, Ohio; 1829, W. T. Barry, Ky.; 1835, Amos Kendall, Ky.; 1840, J. M. Niles, Conn.; 1841, Francis Granger, N. Y.; 1841, C. A. Wickliffe, Ky.; 1845, Cave Johnson, Tenn.; 1849, Jacob Collamer, Vt.; 1850, N. K. Hall, N. Y.; 1852, S. D. Hubbard, Conn.; 1853, James Campbell, Penn.; 1857, A. V. Brown, Tenn.; 1859, J. Holt, Ky.; 1861, Horatio King, Me.; 1861, Montgomery Blair, Md.; 1864, W. Dennison, Ohio; 1866, A. W. Randall, Wis.; 1869, J. A. J. Cresswell, Md.; 1874, Marshall Jewell, Conn.; 1876, J. N. Tyner, Ind.; 1877, D. M. Key, Tenn.; 1880, Horace Maynard, Tenn.; 1881, Thomas L. James, N. Y.

History of the General Post Office.—On Sept. 22, 1789, Congress created the temporary establishment of the Post Office. In 1792 a "General Post Office" was permanently established under direction of a *Postmaster General*, authorized to provide for carrying the mails of the United States "by stage carriages or horses." From this primitive beginning the operations of the General Post Office have expanded to a degree fully up to the requirements of the increased population and intelligence of the people.

The Postmaster General, appointed by the President, is *ex officio* a member of the Cabinet, but was not so recognized until President Jackson invited Postmaster General Barry into the Cabinet in 1829.



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Department of Justice (*open every day, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.*) occupies the upper floors of a fine building on Pennsylvania av., between 15 and 15½ sts., and opposite the Treasury Department, erected by the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company.

Objects of Interest.—The *Gallery of Paintings* of the Attorneys General of the United States. is in the Attorney General's room,



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Attorneys-General and their Portraits.—In the office of the Attorney-General is a fine collection of portraits of the Attorneys-General of the United States. They may be seen by permission of the Attorney-General through the chief clerk or the usher at the door.

1789, Edmund Randolph, of Va., portrait painted by James M. Stanley, 1856, from a family portrait, \$50; 1794, Wm. Bradford, Pa., W. E. Winner, 1872, \$200; 1795, Charles Lee, Va., Stanley, 1858, \$60, from an original portrait; 1801, Levi Lincoln, Mass., name artist unknown; 1805, Robert Smith, Md., Freeman Thorp, 1873, \$750; 1805, John Breckenridge, Ky., A. J. Conant, 1864, \$180; 1807, Caesar A. Rodney, Del., S. B. Waugh, 1870, \$250; 1811, Wm. Pinkney, Md., Stanley, 1856, after Peale, \$50; 1814, Richard, Rush, Pa., Thomas Sully, 1858, \$100; 1817, Wm. Wirt, Va., Chas. B. King, 1857, \$75; 1829, J. M. Berrien, Ga., John Maier, 1870, \$152; 1831, Roger B. Taney, Md., J. M. Campbell, 1856, \$100; 1833, B. F. Butler, N. Y., Stanley, 1856, \$70; 1838, Felix Grundy, Tenn., G. Dury, 1858, \$75; 1840, H. D. Gilpin, Pa., J. R. Lambden, 1854, \$60; 1841, J. J. Crittenden, Ky., Stanley 1856, \$50; 1841, H. S. Legare, S. C., Stanley, 1858, \$60; 1843, John Nelson, Md., F. Thorp, 1872, \$500; 1845, John Y. Mason, Va., E. F. Andrews, 1880, \$350, after Sully; 1846, Nathan Clifford, Me., G. P. A. Healy, 1876, \$456; 1848, Isaac Toucey, Conn., Stanley, 1857, \$60; 1849, Reverdy Johnson, Md., Stanley, 1856, \$50; 1850, J. J. Crittenden, Ky., see 1841; 1853, Caleb Cushing, Mass., Stanley, 1857, \$60, after Carpenter; 1857, Jeremiah S. Black, Pa., Winner, 1872, \$500; 1860, E. M. Stanton, Ohio, F. B. Carpenter, 1865, \$200; 1861, Edward Bates, Mo., A. J. Conant, 1861, \$500; 1864, Jas. Speed, Ky., Healy, 1865, \$250; 1866, Henry Stanberry, Ohio, Jared B. Flagg, 1869, \$800; 1868, O. H. Browning, Ill., no portrait painted; 1868, Wm. M. Evarts, N. Y., W. M. Hunt, 1870, \$750; 1869, Ebenezer C. Hoar, Mass., Hunt, 1870, \$802; 1870, Amos T. Ackerman, Ga., Thorp, 1875, \$500; 1872, Geo. H. Williams, Oregon, Thorp, 1875, \$750; 1875, Edwards Pierrepont, N. Y., D. Huntington, 1875, \$1305; 1876, Alphonso Taft, Ohio, Thorp, 1877, \$750; 1877, Chas. Devens, Mass., D. Huntington, 1881, \$750; 1881, Wayne MacVeagh, Pa. no portrait painted, 1881.

The Court of Claims.—In the first story is the Court of Claims of the United States, occupied 1879, established 1855, to hear and determine all claims under acts of Congress or Executive Departments, or referred to it by them. From 1855 to 1879 it occupied rooms in the basement of the western central projection of the capitol. It consists of a chief and associate justices. The general sessions begin the first Monday in December. Adjournment usually in May or June. Fridays and Saturdays are devoted to writing up opinions.

History of the Department.—The office of Attorney General, created Sept. 24, 1789, was made an Executive Department by act of Congress June 22, 1870. All prosecutions on behalf of the Government are conducted by this department. The Attorney General reports annually to Congress. He gives opinions upon all questions of law, when asked by the President or heads of the Executive Departments. He is *ex officio* a member of his Cabinet.

Under him are the officers of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, Metropolitan Police, etc.

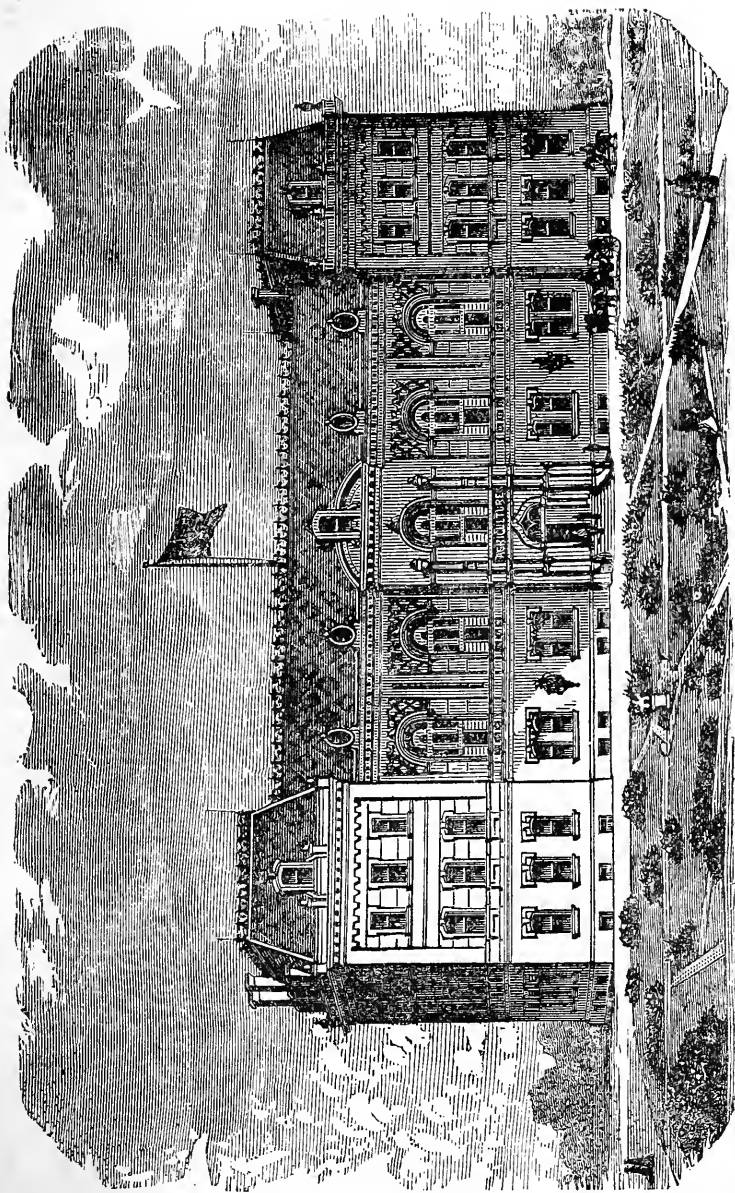


DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture (*open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.*) occupies that portion of the Mall lying E. of 14th st., and between the Washington Monument and the Smithsonian Institution. The building commands a view of the business quarter of the city, and in turn itself makes a fine appearance from 13th st. W., which it faces.

Grounds.—The grounds in the immediate vicinity of the building are beautifully laid out. On the N. front is a concreted surface the entire length of the building, and 50 ft. wide, which makes a spacious carriageway to the main entrance, and is also used by pedestrians. A terrace wall about 4 ft. high, ornamented with stone balusters and pediments with plant vases, runs the length and parallel with the front of the building, and at a distance of about 100 yds. At each extremity of the wall is a small iron pavilion of suitable design. The terrace divides what are known as the *Upper and Lower Gardens*. The former is laid out in beds, with intervening walks, and is devoted to flowers, vases, and rustic statuary. The lower, and all the grounds lying in front of the building line, with the exception of the flower garden, have been laid out as an *arboretum*, with walks and drives, and a well-selected collection of the hardier trees and shrubs. The flower garden contains no shade trees, which affords an unbroken view of the building. The trees and plants in the arboretum are planted on strictly botanical rules, the order and tribe of plants being grouped. The effect, however, by careful arrangement of the blending types is peculiarly attractive, and has not the formal appearance of a scientific classification.

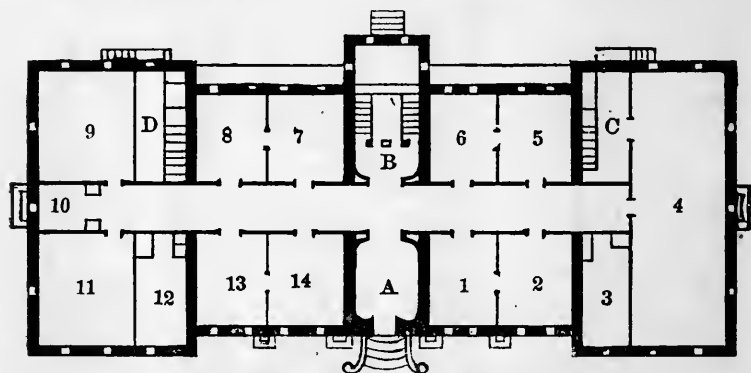
The collection embraces 1,600 species of plants. In the rear of the department building and plant houses are the *Experimental Grounds*, covering about 10 a., those lying in the rear of the plant houses being set apart for experimental gardening, and those in the rear of the building, and occupying the SE. angle of the enclosure, for the experimental orchards and stables and yard. The object of these grounds is for testing varieties of small fruits, seeds, and for the propagation and culture of hardy plants. Along portion of the N. line of the grounds, commencing at the W., are *artificial lakes, rivers, and swamps*, for the cultivation of type varieties of water and marsh plants. The plans for the grading and laying out of the grounds were prepared and carried into



THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

execution in 1868, by William Saunders, of Penn., Superintendent of Gardens and Grounds. (Also see Plant Houses.)

The Department Building, designed by Adolph Cluss, architect, and completed in 1868, is of the *renaissance* style, 170 ft. long by 61 ft. deep, with a finished basement, three full stories and Mansard roof. It was erected by contract, under the superintendence of the architect, is constructed of pressed brick, with brown-stone bases, belts, cornices, and trimmings, and cost, including apparatus for laboratory, \$140,420. The front presents a centre building with main entrances, and is flanked by two wings.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—FIRST FLOOR.

A. MAIN ENTRANCE.—Doors, oak and ash woods. Vestibule, 20 ft. square and 16 ft. high. Floors, encaustic tiles of chaste design. Walls, paneled in encaustic paint. Ceilings, in fresco, representing an arbor of vine foliage held by American eagles, with outspread wings. Ornamentation in arabesque, mingled with four medallions, illustrating, in landscape, light and shade and human figures, the four seasons of the year, divisions of the day, and ages of man.

B. MAIN STAIRCASE leading to the second floor and Museum of Agriculture.

C and D. PRIVATE STAIRS to the second floor and passage to cloak rooms and closets. The vestibule (A) opens into a wide corridor, from which the various offices, 20 ft. square, are entered.

1. ANTE ROOM, finished in bird's eye maple and black walnut, in panels, and represents a fine specimen of the application of wood to walls, known as "wood-hanging."

2. COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE, finished in panels of bird's eye maple, bordered by friezes in mahogany and blistered walnut, alternating with paneled pilasters in mahogany and satin wood, all parted by carley maple, and relieved by a tracing of gilt.

3. PRIVATE OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER. The friezes are of birch, borders of black walnut, and panels of mountain ash.

4. LIBRARY. A tastefully finished apartment, supplied with mahogany cases. The collection of works, 8,000 vols., forms the most complete agricultural library in the United States, and comprises nearly all the standard works on agriculture and kindred sciences, reports of all the State boards of agriculture, and agricultural, horticultural, and pomological societies, and the transactions of the leading agricultural and scientific associations of England, France, Germany, and Italy. The object of

the Library is for reference and used in the extensive correspondence of the Department. Persons interested are permitted to consult works, but not to take them from the room. Among the most *interesting works* is a set, 14 vols., on botany, illustrating the flora of Central Europe, published in Vienna, and presented by the Emperor of Austria. There are also *portraits* of a number of personages, among the number Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston, the distinguished horticulturist.

5 to 8. CLERKS' ROOMS, finished in encaustic oil paint, plain, with frescoed ceilings.

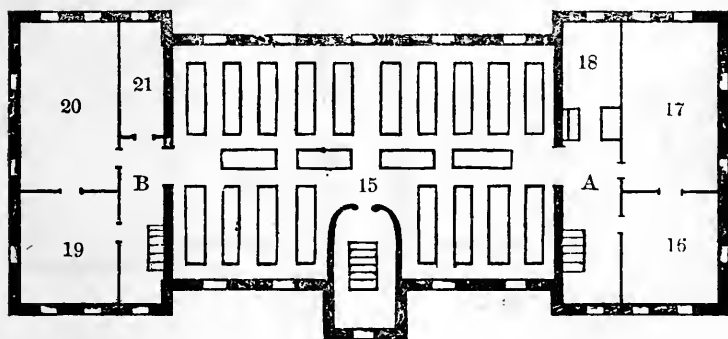
9. CHEMIST AND MICROCOPIST ROOM, is supplied with cases containing a *collection of minerals* having an agricultural value. The *chemist* makes *analyses* of soils, fertilizers, and agricultural productions. The results are recorded for future reference. The *microscopist* examines and reports upon the diseases of plants.

10. BALANCE ROOM, contains a variety of balances used in the chemical work.

11. LABORATORY, supplied with chemicals and other apparatus used in chemical experiments. A *private stairway* leads to the basement below, in which are furnances, ovens, and other necessary conveniences. The *equipment* of the Laboratory is very complete.

12. FILE ROOM.

13 and 14. CLERK'S ROOM, finished in encaustic paint.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, SECOND FLOOR.

A. Stairs to the *Botanical Museum*, *Taxidermist's*, and *Modeler's* Rooms.

B. Stairs to clerk's rooms.

15. MUSEUM OF AGRICULTURE.—Opposite the main entrance below, a *double flight of stairs* of wrought and cast iron, lighted by a large stained-glass window, leads to the second floor, and into the *Museum of Agriculture*. On the first landing is a *plank* 12 x 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ ft. from the giant redwood tree of California. The *Museum Hall* occupies the main building, and is 102 ft. long, 52 ft. wide, and 27 ft. high. A cove stuccoed cornice extends around the hall, broken at regular intervals by brackets, in which are wrought busts of Indians. The cove is ornamented by flowers and fruits, with medallion shields bearing the arms of the United States, and the States of the Union in 1868 in their chronological order. The *ceiling* is divided into 15 panels, embellished with rosettes. A soft color, harmonizing with the ornamentation of the hall, is employed generally on the *walls*. For the accommodation and security of the *agricultural collection*, the hall has been supplied with dust-proof *walnut cases* of chaste design.

The *Museum* (which will be explained by an attendant) shows the agricultural productions of the United States, and manufactures therefrom, also how the former are affected by climate, insects, birds, and animals—injurious and beneficial. It is divided into general, State, and economic. The general division illustrates the history of agricultural products. The fruits and vegetables are modeled in plaster of Paris, and colored in oil, to represent nature. The State and economic divisions, when completed, will show in a single case the mineral and agricultural productions,

and economic substances manufactured therefrom, of each State. The principal object of the museum is utility, to include all the products of agriculture, and bearing upon the increase of knowledge in that important branch of industry.

In the centre of the hall is a *table* of California redwood 7 x 12 ft. finished in other native woods, and presented by gentlemen in California. The *vase* on the table is made of Coquina or Florida shell rock from St. Augustine, Florida, taken from the foundation of the residence of the early Spanish colonial governors.

CASES NORTH RANGE commencing on the W. The shelf numbers count from below. The *injurios* birds have a perch with a partly black end, and *beneficial*, white.

1. Not yet erected. It is proposed, however, to place this case shortly.
2. 1, American ducks; 2, American small birds, arranged to show benefit or injury, with contents of stomachs in small boxes; 3, American hawks and owls.
3. 1, animals—domestic and farm pests; 2, American game birds; 3, gulls and aquatic birds.
4. Domestic poultry.
5. 1, Fish—prepared skins; 2 and 3, foreign game birds that can be or have been domesticated.
6. A case has been prepared for this space, and will be erected at once.
7. Foreign game birds.
8. California products and miscellaneous specimens.
9. Grains and cereals—native.
10. Grains and cereals—native. The middle and upper shelves arranged by States.
11. 1 and 2, Temporary case of botanical specimens.
12. 1, Vegetable fibres—cotton.

CASES SOUTH RANGE commencing on the E.

12. Foreign woods, &c.
13. 1 and 2, Foreign grains, collected at the Paris Exposition 1867; 3, miscellaneous.
14. 1, Petroleum, tobacco; 2, sugar, syrups, &c., Indian foods; 3, farinaceous products, gums, resins, &c.
15. 1, Chinese paper; 2, American and foreign paper and paper-making materials; 3, Japanese paper.
16. Silk from egg to manufactured goods of highest quality.
17. 1, Animal fibres, angora wool; 2, vegetable fibres, ramie and aloes; 3, vegetable fibres, miscellaneous.
18. 1, Vegetable fibres, cotton; 2, flax, flax cotton, aselepias; 3, New Zealand flax, agave fibre and miscellaneous tropical fibres. In a case against the wall is a fine specimen of the cotton plant.
19. The case designed for this space has not yet been erected.

CENTRE OF THE HALL, commencing on the west.

20. 1, Tropical fruits—southern apples; 2, apples, (models.)
21. 1, Vegetables, (models;) 2, apples and pears, (models.)
22. 1, Vegetable, apples, fish, (models;) 2, pears, (models.)
23. 1, Vegetables and fruits, (models;) 2, miscellaneous fruits and vegetables, (models,) fungi; (models and natural.)

The *plan* of the museum was suggested and carried into operation by Townend Glover, entomologist of the Department.

16. STATISTICIAN.—Here the *monthly and annual reports* and *statistical information* are compiled.

17. CLERKS of the Statistical Division.

18. LADIES' RETIRING ROOM.

19. CLERKS.

20. CABINET OF ENTOMOLOGY.—The room, 20 x 30 ft., is supplied with suitable walnut cases. The *collection* comprises the insects of the United States injurious and beneficial to agriculture, arranged scientifically, for reference. In the *open cases* is a small collection of insects for exhibition, and specimens of *insect injury*

and architecture, both exceedingly interesting. The walls are hung with a series of about 300 plates, by Prof. Townend Glover, illustrating the insects in the cabinet.

21. ENTOMOLOGIST'S PRIVATE ROOM.

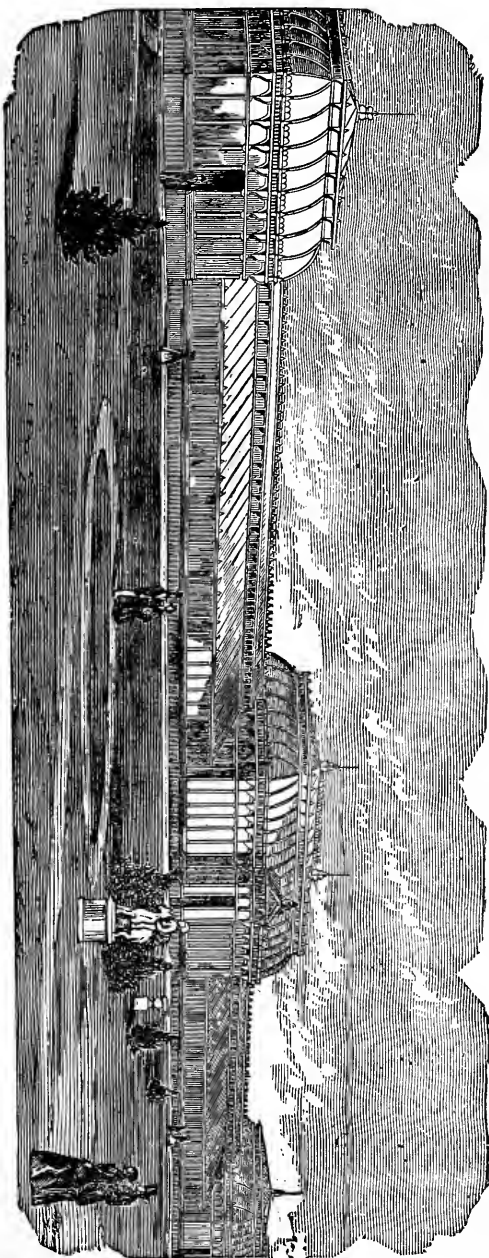
On the *third floor*, E. wing, reached from A, plan of the second floor, is the *Botanical Museum*. It is supplied with appropriate cases, and contains 200 natural orders and 25,000 species of plants, a space being devoted to each order. The specimens are arranged on sheets and indexed. The first collection was transferred from the Smithsonian Institution, and comprised the specimens brought home by the Wilkes expedition. The specimens gathered by the various United States exploring expeditions are all deposited here. The collection of plants of the United States is very complete.

The rooms adjoining are occupied by the *Taxidermists* on the W. and *Modelers* on the S. The former has the preparation of birds for the museum, and their care. The latter makes models of fruits for the museum.

Over the *third floor*, W. wing, reached from B, plan of the second floor, the rooms are used for clerks.

BASEMENT — reached from B, first floor — contains *Seed Rooms*, in western portion, and rest *Folding*, *Laborers'*, and *Engineers' Rooms*, and accommodations for heating apparatus and fuel. The seed-packing department, where upwards of 60 persons are employed, is of great interest.

PLANT HOUSES—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.



Plant Houses.—On the W. of the department building are the *plant houses*, commenced in 1868 from designs by William Saunders, Superintendent of Gardens and Grounds. The *main structure* is 320 ft. long and 30 ft. wide E. and W., with a *wing* 150 long projecting to the rear or S. of the centre of the main building. The *centre pavilion* is 60 ft. long, 32 ft. wide, and 30 ft. high, and is devoted to palms and the larger tropical plants, such as bananas. The *pavilions* at the extremity of the wings are 30 ft. square, 26 ft. high, and are the *orangery*, and for other semi-tropical fruits. These terminal pavilions are joined to the centre by *connecting ranges* 100 ft. long, 25 ft. wide, and 17 ft. high, and are occupied by the *miscellaneous collection of plants* of practical use, such as medical plants and those furnishing textile fibres, useful gums, sugars, and dyes. The S. projecting wing is the *grapery*, and contains a collection of foreign grapes. The roots are planted in borders on the outside, and the stems conducted into the grapery through apertures in the brick wall. The dark varieties are on the W. side, and the light on the E. There are 100 varieties in all.

The plant houses are *heated* by means of hot water, circulated through 5,000 ft. of 4-in pipe, and supplied by two boilers. The boilers are arranged with a cut-off, so that they may be operated separately or together.

These houses have foundation walls of red sandstone, with bluestone bases and caps. The doors and windows of the centre and wings are designed in moresque arches. Brackets uphold the cornice from which the cupola roof rises. The *main entrance* projects from the main building, and has three arched openings. The frame of the structure is of iron and wood substantially built, and cost \$25,000. The roof is covered with American glass of double thickness, and curved expressly for the purpose.

Commissioners of Agriculture.—1862, Isaac Newton, Penn.; 1867, John W. Stokes Penn., (acting); 1867, Horace Capron, Ill.; 1871, Frederick Watts, Penn. 1877, W. G. LeDuc. 1881, George B. Loring, Mass.

History.—Under act July 4, 1836, Henry L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, gave attention to the *distribution of rare grains, seeds, and plants*, in the collection of which he was aided by the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in foreign countries. In 1839 \$1,000 were appropriated for the purpose. This gave rise to the agricultural division of the Patent Office.

In 1858 a *Propagating Garden* was established on that portion of the public grounds lying along the S. side of Missouri av., bet. 4½ and 6th sts. N., for the purpose of testing sorghum and Chinese sugar cane. In 1868 these operations were removed to the present more extensive grounds.

The *Department of Agriculture* was established by act of Congress dated May 15, 1862, "to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate, and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants." The chief executive officer was to be known as the Commissioner of Agriculture, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The Department, before occupying its present abode, had rooms in the basement of the Patent Office.

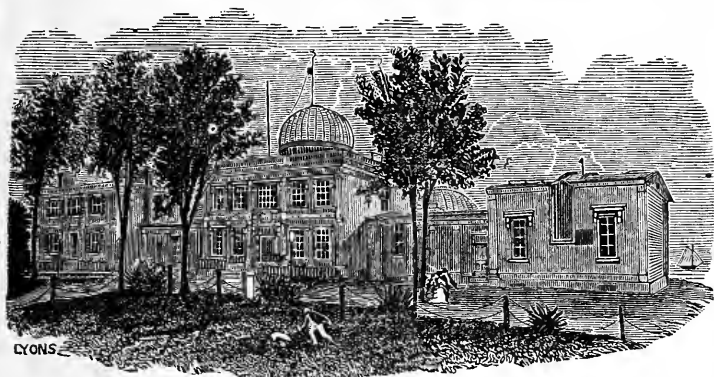
There are now *annually distributed* about 1,200,000 packages of seeds, and 25,000 bulbs, vines, cuttings, and plants.

The *publications* of the Department consist of an *annual report* of about 700 pages octavo, 227,000 to 275,000 printed for distribution, and *monthly reports* of about 48 pages octavo, on the condition of the crops. 28,000 printed.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

The United States Naval Observatory is one of the leading astronomical establishments in the world. It is *open every day, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.* The watchman will show visitors through the building. *Night visits are very much restricted in consequence of the interference with the astronomical work.* The street cars on Pennsylvania av. run within 10 min. walk. Alight at 24th st. W., south side. Visitors afoot may reach the Observatory by following New York av. W. of the State, War, and Navy Department to E st. N., thence by the latter to 24th st. W.

Grounds.—The Observatory occupies a commanding site on the N. bank of the Potomac, 96 ft. above tide, and originally known as *Peters' Hill*, after its proprietor. The beautiful grounds comprise 19 a. within the walls, and constitute *Reservation No. 4* on the original plat of the city.



NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

There are many interesting *historical associations* connected with the site. In 1755 portion of Braddock's army camped here on the march from Alexandria to the fatal field on the Monongahela. On the Potomac bank is a rock upon which the troops were landed, and known as *Braddock's rock*. In 1792 it was proposed to erect a *fort and barracks* on the N. portions of the reservation. It was a favorite project with Washington to establish a national university here. The grounds were named *University Square* from this fact. In 1813-'14 part of the American army encamped on the hill, from which fact it was long known as *Camp Hill*, and advanced to Bladensburg for the defense of the city against the English.

The Observatory, founded in 1842, is under the direction of the *Bureau of Navigation*, Navy Department. The reservation in the centre of which it stands was selected for the purpose by President Tyler.

Buildings.—The *central building*, completed in 1844, is 50 ft. sq., consisting of a basement and 2 stories, with a crowning parapet and balustrade, and is surmounted by a dome.

On the E. and W. are *wings*, each $26\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, 21 ft. wide, and 18 ft. high. At the end of the former is the *residence* of the superintendent, and the latter, an *observing-room*, 40 ft. by $28\frac{1}{4}$ ft., built in 1869. The *projection* on the S. is 60 ft. long, and terminates in the great dome. *Visitors* are expected to *register their names* in the book opposite the main entrance.

Rooms and Instruments.—*The numbers refer to the diagram of ground plan.*

I. PIER OF EQUATORIAL, brick, imbedded 17 ft. in the earth, conical, is 12 ft. in diameter at the surface line, 7 ft. at top, 28 ft. high, and is capped with a pedestal of stone weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons. Over the pier is a dome 23 ft. in diameter, rising 20 ft. above the roof, and provided with a slip. The dome revolves on six 24-lb. shot. This *Equatorial*, purchased in 1845, was made by Merz and Mähler, Munich, cost \$6,000. Object-glass, 9.62 in., clear aperture; focal length, 14 ft. 4.5 in. Its work is chiefly upon the smaller planets, asteroids, and comets.

II. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.—Here is an *electro-chronograph*, in a marble case, invented by Prof. John L. Locke, 1848. It is connected by electric wires with the clocks in the Executive Departments, Weather Signal Office, and Western Union Telegraph Office. The current is continually passing, the pendulums of all the clocks beating together. In the adjacent hall is a superbly-carved black walnut *switch-board*, made by the Western Electric Manufacturing Company, Chicago, and purchased in 1874. The frame takes 110 wires, and has 3,000 combinations. Through this the clocks, chronographs, and instruments are placed in communication with each other and with the telegraphic system of the world. The old switch-board is opposite.

III. GENERAL OFFICE. IV. OFFICE OF NAVAL OFFICER IN CHARGE OF CHRONOMETERS. V. PACKING-ROOM.

VI. MURAL CIRCLE AND TRANSIT, with clock and chronograph. *Mural Circle*, made by Troughton & Simms, London, 1843; erected in 1844. Object-glass, 4.10 in., clear aperture; focal length, 5 ft. 3.8 in.; diameter at graduation, 60.35 in.; is divided into every 5 min., and is supplied with reading microscopes. Its use is for observing declinations of stars. *Transit*, made by Ertel & Son, Munich, 1844; erected the same year. Object-glass 5.33 in., clear aperture; focal length, 7 ft. 0.4 in. Used for observing the right ascension of stars. These were the principal instruments used by Prof. Yarnell in making his *Catalogue of 10,658 Stars*.

VII. CHRONOMETER-ROOM, in which the chronometers of the navy, when not in actual use, are kept and rated. The average number here is 200. They are wound and compared with a standard, daily, and a record kept of their variation by the naval officer in charge. In the same room is a *standard mean-time clock*, with necessary apparatus, from which at meridian each day exact time is dispatched. The naval officer in charge, at 3 min. before noon, connects the clock through the foot of the pendulum with electric wires, and at mean noon taps the electric key, simultaneously giving the instant of mean noon to the Western Union Telegraph Company's offices, and thence all over the U. S. The *ball* over the Observatory is dropped at the same moment.

VIII. LIBRARY.—In 1844 this consisted of 200 vols. of astronomical works, donated by the Greenwich, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna Observatories. It now comprises 6,000 vols., some very rare, dating in 1482, relating to astronomy, meteorology, and kindred sciences, and is the most complete of the kind on the western hemisphere.

IX. SIDERIAL CLOCK, made by Kessels, of Altona, Germany, is used as the standard clock of the Observatory.

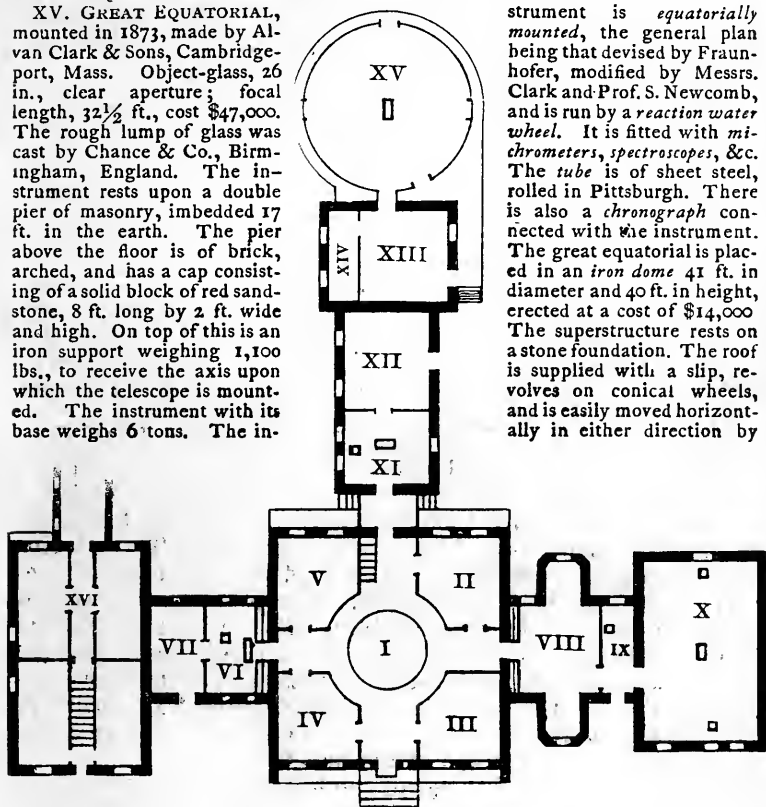
X. TRANSIT CIRCLE, made by Pistor & Martins, Berlin, was first mounted in the present Library in 1865. Object-glass, 8.52 in., clear aperture; focal length, 12 ft. 1 in.; outer diameter of its circles, 45.30 in., and at the graduation, 43.40 in. Both circles are divided to every 2 min., and are fitted with reading microscopes. The collimators, for adjusting the instrument, have a focal length of 2 ft. 11 in. Use: observation of the positions of the sun, moon, and planets. In the same room is a *chronograph*, made by Alvan Clark & Sons, from designs by Prof. Wm. Harkness. It records by electric wires the times at which observations are made.

XI. PRIME VERTICAL TRANSIT, made by Pistor & Martins, Berlin, was erected in 1844. Object-glass, 4.86 in., clear aperture; focal length, 6 ft. 5 in. Is used only for declinations.

XII. MACHINE SHOP. XIII. ROOM OF OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE GREAT EQUATORIAL. XIV. SLEEPING APARTMENT OF OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE GREAT EQUATORIAL.

XV. GREAT EQUATORIAL, mounted in 1873, made by Alvan Clark & Sons, Cambridgeport, Mass. Object-glass, 26 in., clear aperture; focal length, $32\frac{1}{2}$ ft., cost \$47,000. The rough lump of glass was cast by Chance & Co., Birmingham, England. The instrument rests upon a double pier of masonry, imbedded 17 ft. in the earth. The pier above the floor is of brick, arched, and has a cap consisting of a solid block of red sandstone, 8 ft. long by 2 ft. wide and high. On top of this is an iron support weighing 1,100 lbs., to receive the axis upon which the telescope is mounted. The instrument with its base weighs 6 tons. The in-

strument is *equatorially mounted*, the general plan being that devised by Fraunhofer, modified by Messrs. Clark and Prof. S. Newcomb, and is run by a *reaction water wheel*. It is fitted with *micrometers, spectroscopes, &c.* The tube is of sheet steel, rolled in Pittsburgh. There is also a *chronograph* connected with the instrument. The great equatorial is placed in an *iron dome* 41 ft. in diameter and 40 ft. in height, erected at a cost of \$14,000. The superstructure rests on a stone foundation. The roof is supplied with a slip, revolves on conical wheels, and is easily moved horizontally in either direction by



NAVAL OBSERVATORY, GROUND PLAN.

means of suitable gearing. The instrument is the largest refractor in the world. The next in size is in the private observatory of R. S. Newall, Gateshead, England, and has 25 in. of clear aperture.

XVI. RESIDENCE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The rooms on the second floor of the main building are used by officers in charge of the various instruments and their assistants. The *view* from the platform around the dome is very fine. To the top of the staff over the dome a black canvass ball, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in diameter, is hoisted daily a few minutes before noon, and by means of a steel spring, governed by a magnet and operated from the chronometer-room, is dropped on the instant of mean noon.

Superintendents of the Depot of Charts and Instruments.—1830, Lieut. L. Goldsborough; 1833, Lieut. Charles Wilkes; 1836, Lieut. Hitchcock; 1838, Lieut. J. M. Gilliss. *Of the Naval Observatory.*—1844, Commander M. F. Maury; 1847, Capt. J. M. Gilliss; 1865, Rear Admiral C. H. Davis; 1867, Rear Admiral J. D. Sands; 1874, Rear Admiral C. H. Davis.

HISTORY.—The first action of Congress towards the establishment of an observatory was in 1821, in the passage of a joint resolution to ascertain the longitude of the Capitol from Greenwich, first proposed by Wm. Lambert, of Va., in 1810. In 1830 a bureau, for the care of the instruments and charts of the navy, was created. A small 30-in. transit was erected at the same time. A series of observations were carried on in connection with the Wilkes Exploring Expedition, 1838-'42. In 1842 a "permanent depot" was established. In 1850 the meridian of the Observatory at Washington was adopted as the American meridian for astronomical and nautical purposes. Long. of Observatory, $77^{\circ} 3' 5''$ W. of Greenwich; lat., $38^{\circ} 53' 38''$ N.

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

The Army Medical Museum (*open every day, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.*) stands on the E. side of 10th st. W., about midway between E and F sts. N. It is a plain brick structure, painted dark brown, 3 stories high, 71 ft. front, and 109 ft. deep. The building was originally a church, and then a theatre, known as Ford's Theatre, and was the scene of the tragedy of April 14, 1865—the assassination of President Lincoln. The building was immediately closed by the Government, and in April, 1866, Congress purchased it for \$100,000, for the purpose to which it is now applied. The interior was taken out, remodeled, and made fire-proof, under direction of Surgeon General Barnes. There is now no trace of the exact scene of the assassination. Its location was on the r., about the centre of what is now the second floor. The assassin took his last drink in the restaurant, which occupied the first floor of the S. wing, now the Chemical Laboratory. The President was conveyed to the house No. 516, opposite, and died in the back room of the first floor.

On the N. side, in the rear of the building, is a small wing, occupied by the Museum workshops, and in front, on the S. side, is another wing, used by the Chemical Laboratory and the officers on duty. The main entrance is in the S. portion of the front, and the Museum is in the third story, at the top of the stairway. The first floor is occupied by the record and pension division of the Surgeon General's Office, containing the papers belonging to the military hospitals and monthly sick reports of the army during the rebellion, 1861-65, and are still received from the various posts of the regular army. The hospital records number over 16,000 vols. The payment of pensions is based upon information received from these records. The alphabetical registers contain about 300,000 names

of the dead of the army. The Chemical Laboratory in the S. wing is charged with the examination of alleged adulterations of medicines and hospital supplies, and other investigations of a similar nature which come before the Surgeon General. The second floor contains the surgical records. In the S. wing, on this floor, are the offices of the Surgeon General and *surgeon in charge*. Here are portraits of Surgeon General Lovel, John Hunter, (a copy from Sir Joshua Reynolds,) philosophical writer on surgery, Dr. Morton, author of *Crania Americana*, and Dr. Physic, an original by Rembrandt Peale.

Museum.—The Museum on the third floor is well lighted in front and rear and by a large central skylight, which also lights the floors below through oblong openings. The attendant in the room will answer questions and point out objects of special interest.

The specimens, arranged in cases and otherwise, number 16,000, and are divided into six sections, viz: I. *Surgical Section*, embracing specimens of the effects of missiles of every variety on all parts of the body, extremely interesting; the stages of repair; morbid conditions, calculi, tumors, &c.; plaster casts representing mutilations resulting from injuries and surgical operations; examples of missiles extracted from wounds; preparations exhibiting the effects of injuries peculiar to Indian hostilities. In this section are the bones of the amputated portions of the legs of eight generals, and a portion of the vertebræ of the neck of Booth, the assassin. II. *Medical Section*, consisting of specimens illustrating the morbid conditions of the internal organs in fever, chronic dysentery, and other camp diseases; the morbid anatomy of the diseases of civil life; and pathological pieces relating to the diseases of women and children, malformations, and monstrosities. III. *Microscopical Section*, including thin sections of diseased tissues or organs, suitably mounted for microscopical study, and a variety of preparations exhibiting the minute anatomy of normal structures. An interesting branch of this section is the success attained in photo-micography, the process by which the most delicate microscopical preparations can be photographed to a magnifying power of 4,500 diameters. IV. *Anatomical Section*, embracing skeletons, separated crania, and other preparations of the anatomy of the human frame. The collection of human crania, with a view to ethnological study, and especially relating to the aboriginal race of the United States, is very complete, numbering about 1,000 specimens. V. *Section of Comparative Anatomy*, embracing over 1,000 specimens of skeletons of buffalo, deer, bear, and other American mammals,

with birds, reptiles, and fishes. VI. *Miscellaneous Section*, including models of hospitals, barracks, ambulances, and medicine wagons, a collection of surgical instruments, artificial limbs, and other articles of interest. The object of the Museum is not to gratify public curiosity, but was founded and is carried on in the interests of science. It is the finest collection of the kind in the world, and is resorted to by surgical and medical students and writers from all parts of the United States and abroad. The original design of the Museum was the collection of specimens illustrative of military surgery and camp diseases for the education of medical men for military service. The Medical and Surgical History of the War was compiled from the records of the museum.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

The Government Printing Office and Bindery (*open every day, except Sunday, from 8 a. m. to 5. p. m.*) occupies an L-shaped brick building, on the SW. corner of H and North Capitol sts. The Office may be reached by the *Columbia Horse Railway*. Visitors should alight and enter by the door nearest N. Capitol st. There is also a public entrance on the latter st. It will be necessary for strangers to state to the watchman at either door that they desire to visit the building. The building measures 300 ft. on H st., and 175 ft. on N. Capitol st., and is 60 ft. deep and four stories high. The building, without the addition of an extension of 60 ft. on the W. end, and an L of 113 ft. on the E. end, made in 1871, was purchased in 1860 by the Superintendent of Public Printing, an office then created under authority of an act of Congress. It had previously belonged to Cornelius Wendell, and was then used as a printing office, under the contract system. The object of the purchase was the execution of the printing and binding authorized by the Senate and House of Representatives, the Executive and Judicial Departments, and the Court of Claims. Connected with the main building are a paper warehouse, machine shops, boiler and coal houses, wagon shed and stable.

On the *first floor* are the press, wetting, drying, and engine rooms. The presses include a variety of patterns, and are adapted to every species of work. There are 52 in all, from the immense Bullock press to the small Gordon. On the *second floor* are the composing-room, with 300 stands, the

proof-reading rooms, the electro and stereotype foundery, and the offices of the Congressional Printer. On the *third floor* is the bindery, including embossing, numbering, paging, ruling, stamping, stitching, marbling, and all other branches. The process of marbling is particularly interesting. On the *fourth floor* are the stitching and folding rooms and the Congressional Record office, with a capacity of working 100 men. The Record, containing the proceedings and debates of Congress, now printed at the Public Printing Office, is issued every day at 6 A. M. during the session of Congress. All bills and reports, without regard to length, are delivered in print to Congress the day following their presentation.

The Public Printing Office is the largest establishment of the kind in the world. The capacity for work is practically without limit. Upwards of 120,000 pages of documentary composition and 1,000,000 volumes of that class of work have been turned out in a single year. The finest works printed here are the Medical and Surgical History of the War; the reports of the Paris Exposition; Astronomical Observations of the Naval Observatory; the Census of 1870; the Case of the United States before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, in English, French, and Portuguese; professional papers of the Bureau of Engineers, War Department; the Darien and Tehuantepec Ship-canal Expeditions; Hayden's Final Surveys; Clarence King's Surveys of the 40th Parallel; the Coast Survey Reports; and general Catalogues of the Libraries of the United States and the Surgeon General's Office.

In 1852 the old contract system of public printing was abolished, and the office of Superintendent of Public Printing for each House of Congress was created. The work, though still executed by contract, was then done under the direction of those officers. In 1860 Congress took the public printing in their own hands, and in 1867 the office of Superintendent of Public Printing was abolished, and instead the Senate of the United States was authorized to elect some competent person, a practical printer, to take charge of the Government Printing Office.

WINDER'S BUILDING.

This structure (*open every day, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.*) is situated on the NW. corner of F and 17th sts., opposite the Navy Department. It was originally erected for a hotel, and was purchased by the Government for the accommodation of public offices. The first floor is occupied principally by the *Chief Engineer of the Army*. The last room, No. 2, on the corridor leading to the r. after entering is the *Battle Record Room*, in which the reports of the battles of the late war are filed and indexed. On the r. of the S. corridor, No. 13, is a *file room* for the papers belonging to the Adjutant General's Office. The second floor, E. front, is devoted to the *Judge Advocate General of the Army*, and the S. to the *Ordnance Office*. The floors above are assigned to the *Second Auditor* of the Treasury Department.

Ordnance Museum.—(*Open every day, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.*)—This interesting military collection is on the second floor, and may be reached by ascending the steps opposite the main door, and keeping the corridors to the r., passing through the door marked "Ordnance Office" to door No. 49 on the r. at the farther end of the corridor; crossing this room and the connecting hall we enter the Museum, which occupies a detached building. The collection occupies two fine halls. The most conspicuous object on entering are the captured Confederate flags. They are all more or less associated with the battles of the late civil strife. The other objects of interest are United States Army infantry and cavalry uniforms and accoutrements complete; section of an oak, which stood inside the Confederate entrenchments near Spottsylvania C. H., and was cut down by musket balls in the attempt to recapture the works carried by 2d Corps A. P., May 12, 1864; Jefferson Davis' rifle, a French piece, taken at the time of his capture in 1865; artillery, cavalry, and infantry accoutrements used in the U. S. Army from the earliest date; cheveaux-de-frise from front of Petersburg, Va.; models and drawings of arsenals; fuses for exploding shells and cannon; shells picked up on the battle-fields; cartridge bags for field, siege, and sea-coast artillery, the largest containing 100 lbs.; projectiles of various sizes, both spherical and rifled, the largest being 20 in. in diameter, and weighing 1,000 lbs.; portable cavalry forge and tools complete; Gatling guns of various sizes, including the "Camel" gun mounted on tripod, and of which large numbers are in use in Egypt; a Billinghamurst and Requia battery; a Union or

"coffee-mill" gun; a steel Whitworth gun, one of a battery from loyal Americans in Europe to the United States in 1861; the carriage of a 4 lb. cannon, formerly the property of the city of Vicksburg, fired at a passing steamer several days before any guns were fired at United States forts or troops at Charleston or Pensacola—the gun is at West Point; breech loaders captured at Richmond; confederate projectiles; models complete, showing mountings of guns in casemate and barbette, also mortars; a gun mounted on a saddle; models of field and siege artillery, caissons, forges, and battery wagons used in the U. S. Army; life-size models of horse artillery equipments, ordnance rockets, and fireworks.

On the *second floor* is the Museum of small arms, in which can be traced their history from the beginning, and practically illustrating the stages of advancement, embracing *breech* and *muzzle-loaders*, *muskets*, *rifles*, and *carbines*, *armor 1610*, *cuirass*, and *helmet*, and other *relics* from the battle-field of Sedan, 1870, *foreign arms* and *cavalry equipments*, *Indian war clubs*, and ancient *weapons* and *wall pieces*, Japanese *two-handed sword*, worn by Kondo, a provincial officer, visiting the U. S. in 1871, presented by Arinori Mori, Charge d'Affairs, and captured Confederate arms.



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DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE, (FORMERLY CITY HALL.)

DISTRICT COURT HOUSE.

The City Hall, until 1871, occupied jointly by the municipal government of Washington and the United States Courts

for the District of Columbia, in 1873, by purchase, became the sole property of the United States, and is now entirely devoted to judicial purposes. The structure stands on the S. line of Judiciary Square, fronting $4\frac{1}{2}$ st. W., and at the intersection of Louisiana and Indiana avs. In the open space in front is a marble column surmounted by a statue of Lincoln by Lot Flannery, a self-taught sculptor. It was erected out of the contributions of a number of patriotic citizens. The building was commenced in 1820, from plans by George Hadfield, the architect of the Capitol. The E. wing was finished in 1826, and the W. in 1849. It is two stories, 47 ft. high, and consists of a recessed centre 150 ft. long, with two projecting wings, each 50 ft. front and 166 ft. deep. The entire frontage is 250 ft. The structure is of brick stuccoed painted white. In the centre of the main building, and in each wing, are recessed porticos, formed of Doric columns. Between the wings is a paved space.

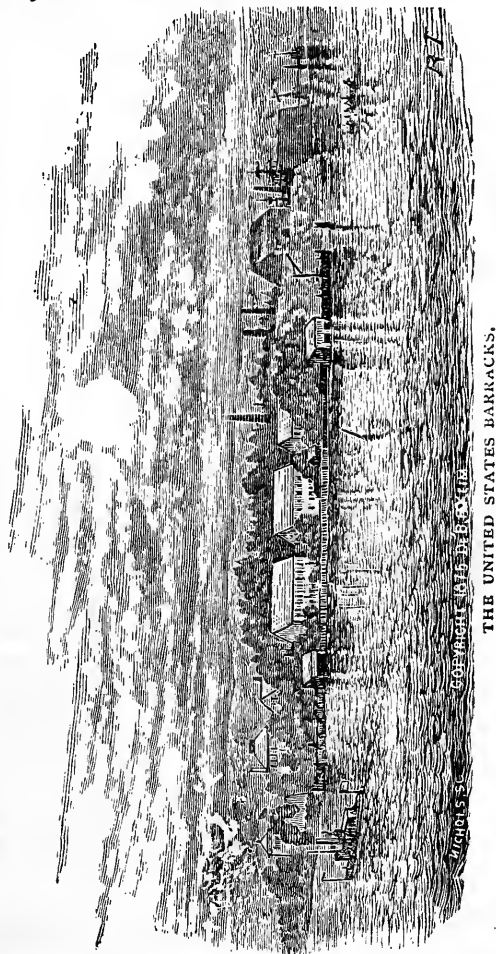
THE UNITED STATES BARRACKS.

The U. S. Barracks, formerly the U. S. Arsenal, changed 1881 (*open from sunrise to sunset*), occupies a tract of 69 a., 12 ft. above high water, at the extreme S. point of the city, *accessible* by the 7th and 9th st. lines of *Horse Railways*; the termini of which are near the gate, at the foot of $4\frac{1}{2}$ st. W. The tract, Reservation No. 5 (page 22) originally comprised $28\frac{1}{2}$ a., at the confluence of the Potomac and Anacostia rivers, to the mouth of James Creek, and northward to T st. S. In 1857 it was extended to its present area by the purchase of the adjoining land on the N., between the Potomac and the James Creek Canal to P st. S., and where stood the U. S. Penitentiary 1826-69. The *grounds* are beautifully laid out and entered through massive gates swung on heavy guns. The *garrison* consists of Foot and Flying Batteries, *drill every morning*. Here may be seen the various styles of *guns and mortars* used in active service. The *commanding officer's quarters* are in the large building on the r., entering. The *officers' quarters* are in the quadrangle at the foot of the Peninsula, and for men and stables on the left. Total quarters for 5 batteries. The principal *magazines* are on the Anacostia.

The body of Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, was landed at the small wharf at the S. W. end of the peninsula. It was, with the bodies of the other conspirators, buried in one of the lower cells of the *United States Penitentiary*, erected on the north end of the arsenal grounds, 1826-29. In 1865 the body of Wirz, the Anderson rebel prison-keeper, executed at the old Capitol 1865, was also buried here. When the Penitentiary was torn down, 1869, these bodies were removed, Wirz to Mt. Olivet Cemetery, D. C., and Booth to Baltimore. The grounds afford a delightful stroll or drive, with the broad Potomac on the W. and the James Creek Canal on the E.

Objects of Interest.—In front of the old quarters are a number of *captured cannon and mortars*, among which are two Blakely guns, one inscribed, "Presented to the sovereign State of South Carolina, by one of her citizens residing abroad, in commemoration of the 20 of December, 1860;" a brass gun with a ball in the muzzle, shot there in the battle of Gettysburg; guns surrendered by the British by the Convention of Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777; French guns taken at the battle of Niagara, July 25, 1814; a 64 pounder, captured at Vera Cruz, March 29, 1847; and guns captured from Cornwallis at Yorktown Oct. 19, 1781; also a number of small guns and mortars, some of date 1756.

History.—In 1803 a military station was established on the Arsenal grounds. In 1807 shops were erected. In 1812 powder was stored here. In 1813 it became a regular depot of supplies. In 1814 it was destroyed by the British. A number of the latter were killed by the explosion of powder secreted in a well near the quarters. In 1815 it was rebuilt under Col. George Bomford. In 1816 buildings were erected by the Ordnance Department. During the rebellion, 1861-'65, it was the depot of ordnance supplies for the Army of the Potomac. Large quantities of ammunition and gun carriages were made here. In 1864 twenty-one girls were killed in an explosion of one of the laboratories. Since the war the grounds have been beautified.



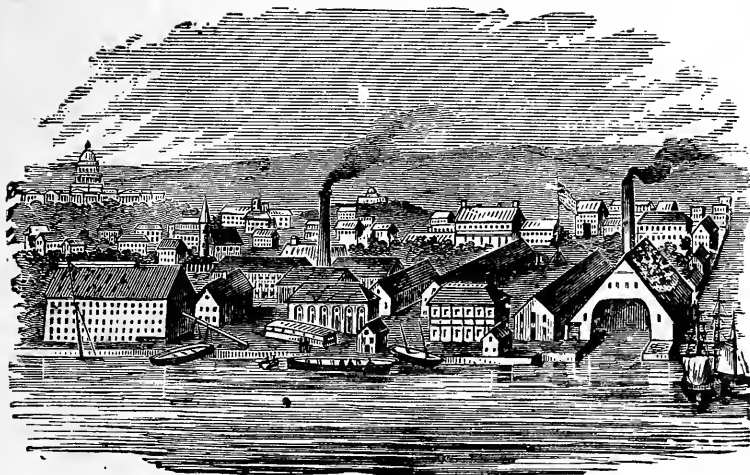
THE UNITED STATES BARRACKS.

NAVY-YARD.

The Navy-Yard (*open every day, except Sunday, from 7 a. m. to sunset,*) is situated on the Anacostia, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SE. of the Capitol, 8th st. E. terminating at the entrance. It may be reached from the W. portions of the city in the *red cars* of the Pennsylvania av. st. railway. The officer of the marine guard at the gate will pass visitors. The present grounds comprise about 27 a., and are entered by a stone gateway, in Doric style, over which are small cannon-and-ball embellishments, and in the centre a well-executed eagle, resting on an anchor. Inside, on the r., is the guard-room, and opposite the officers' room. An avenue runs S. from the entrance to the building occupied by the Commandant's and other offices of the yard. The Executive officer's room is on the second floor, and from whom a *permit* may be obtained, which will admit the bearer to any part of the yard, in the workshops, and on board any monitors in the stream.

Immediately within the entrance, on either side of the avenue, are two large guns, captured in 1804, by Commodore Decatur from two Tripolitan gunboats. The buildings on the l. and r. are the officers' quarters: those of the Commandant being on the l. On the l. of the main avenue are the storehouses, copper-works, &c.; and on the r. the foundry, machine, and other shops. S. of the Commandant's building are a number of cannon and projectiles: among the former two of 1686 and 1767 date, captured at Norfolk, Va., 1862; several Austrian and French guns, and two Austrian howitzers, rifled, captured on the steamer Columbia in 1862.

On the river bank are two ship-houses E. and W. Near the E. is the boat-house, from which a boat may be taken to the monitors, if any, in the stream. More to the W. lies the receiving-ship, the W. ship-house, and a water battery. The large building crowning the hill on the opposite side of the river is the National Asylum for the Insane. The view down the river is very fine. In the W. part of the yard is the Ordnance-shop and Laboratory. The avenue leading back towards the main entrance passes near the Museum, (*open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.*) On either side of the door are a number of projectiles of the largest size. Among these a 20-in. shot, weighing 1,048 lbs. The gun is on the Rip-raps, Hampton Roads. Here may be seen a number of relics and other objects of interest: among which, on the *first floor*, are a Spanish gun, cast about 1490, brought to America by Cortez, and used in the conquest of Mexico; a Spanish gun captured by Commodore Stockton in California in 1847; an old-style re-



NAVY-YARD.

peater; a small mortar, captured from Lord Cornwallis; a section of the sternpost of the Kearsarge, showing a shell, which did not explode, fired into it by the Alabama; confederate torpedoes, taken out of southern harbors; submarine rockets; models of projectiles, and a very interesting collection of those which had been fired. On the *second floor* are principally small arms; models of cannon; a model of the ordnance dock, Brooklyn; brass swivels, one very old, said to have belonged to Cortez; a telescope rifle; two blunderbusses, and cases of rifles and pistols. The walls and ceilings are artistically decorated with pikes, cutlasses, sabres, and pistols.

History.—On Oct. 30, 1799, the selection of a site for the Navy-Yard was brought to the attention of the commissioners, and led to considerable correspondence with Naval Agent William Marbury. The ground best suited for that purpose lay on the Anacostia, a short distance above its confluence with the Potomac, on land owned by Messrs. Carroll and Prout. On Dec. 3, 1799, the Secretary of the Navy gave orders to lay the ground out. The yard, however, was not formally established till the passage of the act of March, 1804. In those early days it was unrivalled. Such famous vessels as the *Wasp*, *Argus*, the brig *Viper*, the *Essex*, the schooners *Shark* and *Grampus*, the sloop of war *St. Louis*, 24 guns, and frigates *Columbia*, *Potomac*, and *Brandywine*, 44 guns each, were built here. In 1837 it was proposed to establish a

naval school at the yard. Of late years the yard has lost its prominence for naval construction, owing to the greater facilities presented by more recently-established stations, and the filling up of the channel. In 1816 a ship of the line could anchor here. The yard is now one of the most important for the manufacture of naval supplies.

MARINE BARRACKS.

A short distance N. of the Navy-Yard gate, on the E. side of 8th st. E., between G and I sts. S., are the Marine Barracks. The Pennsylvania av. cars (red) for the Navy-Yard pass the iron gate, which is the general entrance. Visitors are admitted from 9 a. m. till sundown, but can be passed before that time by the officer of the day. The barracks have a frontage of 700 feet. The centre building, used for officers' quarters, is two stories high, and the wings are one story, with accommodations for 200 men. The offices of the general staff are opposite, on 9th st. E. On the N. of the square are the quarters of the Brigadier General and Commandant of the Marine Corps. and opposite, on the S., is the armory and hospital. In the former are some interesting Marine Corps flags. One bears the inscription "From Tripoli to the Halls of the Montezumas" by land and sea; also, a Corean flag captured in battle.

The most interesting occasion for a visit would be at the time of *general inspection* on any Monday, weather permitting, at 10 a. m., when the Marines and their excellent band may be seen in full parade. Every day at 8 a. m. in summer and 9 a. m. in winter, there is *guard mount*, the band performing. The barracks were burnt by the British in 1814, but were immediately rebuilt. Recruits are sent here for instruction before being detailed for service on the vessels of the Navy.

The *Marine Corps* was organized in 1798 as an adjunct to the naval establishment, then placed under an independent administration. The corps has participated, with glory to its officers and men, in all the brilliant achievements which have characterized the operations of the Navy of the United States whenever called upon to vindicate the honor of the nation. On land the corps has borne itself nobly; and against greatly superior numbers and overcoming grave obstacles, has invariably returned with fresh laurels. In the Tripolitan and Mexican wars, in their participation in the attack on Fort

Fisher, in their desperate conflict on the coast of Corea against overwhelming numbers of the barbarous enemy, and in repeated retaliatory landings on the shores of Asiatic countries and islands of the Pacific, their discipline and bravery have won for them a bright page in the nation's history. The headquarters of the corps are appropriately at the National Capital, being established at the Marine Barracks. The commandant or superior officer holds the rank of brigadier general; there are also 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant colonels, 4 majors, 20 captains, and an increased number of lieutenants. The numerical strength of the corps by law is 2,500 men.

MAGAZINES.

The Army and Navy Magazines, to which there is no admittance, occupy about 6 a. in the S. part of reservation No. 13, or Hospital Square, situated in the extreme E. part of the city on the Anacostia. They consist of four brick buildings, the two for the Army on the N., and those for the Navy on the S., with a capacity of 2,000 bbls. each. The grounds are tastefully laid out. A sergeant and private and a small detachment of marines are on duty. The wharf at the foot of the grounds is used exclusively for the discharge or shipment of powder. In 1873 the Bellville farm, of 90 a., on Oxen creek, with a frontage on the Potomac nearly opposite Alexandria, was purchased for the Naval Magazine, which will be removed from its present location.

The large quantities of powder usually stored in these magazines occasions great uneasiness to the inhabitants of the adjacent parts of the city. Frequent measures have been taken to have the magazines removed. That of the Navy will be transferred to its new site as soon as the buildings are ready for use. The Army magazines will doubtless speedily follow.

SECTION IV.

PLACES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.



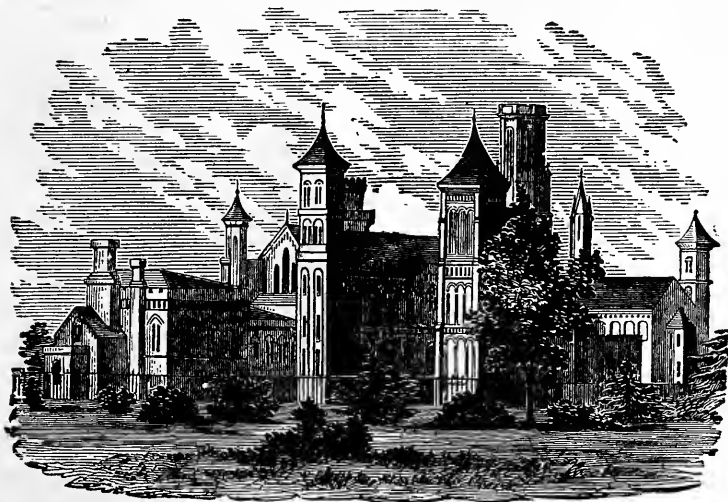
THE Smithsonian Institution (*open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.*) occupies a fine site S. of Pennsylvania av., and may be conveniently reached by 10th st. W.. the centre of the N. front of the building facing that street.

Grounds.—The whole area of what are now designated the *Smithsonian Grounds*—that is, from 7th to 12th st. and between B sts. N. and S., covers 52½ acres. The Smithsonian grounds proper, and which were set apart for the Institution in 1846, consist of 20 a., situated in the SW. corner of the larger reservation. At first the charge of the Smithsonian grounds proper was under the Institution. About 15 years ago, however, Congress resumed their supervision. They were then thrown into the extensive and beautiful reservation which now surrounds the Institution building.

The grounds were designed and partially laid out by the distinguished horticulturist and landscape gardener, Andrew Jackson Downing, whose death occurred while in the prosecution of his plans. They are arranged with lawns, groves, drives, and footways, and are planted with 150 species of trees and shrubs, chiefly American. In the E. portion of the grounds, N. of the E. wing of the building, is a *vase* of exquisite beauty, designed by Calvert Vaux, of Newburg, N. Y., executed by Robert Launitz, sculptor, of New York, and erected by the American Pomological Society to the *memory of Downing*. The funds were supplied by friends of the deceased. The principal design of the monument consists of a large vase of antique pattern, worked in Italian marble, and resting on a pedestal of the same material. The vase is 4 ft. high and 3 ft. in diameter at the upper rim. The body is ornamented with arabesque. Acanthus leaves surround the lower part. The handles rest on the heads of satyrs, gods of groves and woods, and the pedestal on a carved base

surrounded with a cornice. On each side is a deep panel, relieved by carved mouldings. In each is an appropriate inscription. That facing the N. reads, "This vase was erected by his friends in memory of Andrew Jackson Downing, who died July 28, 1852, aged thirty-seven years. He was born and lived and died on the Hudson river." On the base of the pedestal are the words, "This memorial was erected under a resolution passed at Philadelphia, in September, 1852, by the American Pomological Society, of which Mr. Downing was one of the original founders. Marshall P. Wilder, President." The whole monument, with the granite plinth, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, and cost \$1,600.

Description.—The style of architecture of the Smithsonian Building, designed by James Renwick, Jr., of N. Y., is Norman, and chronologically belongs to the end of the 12th century, representing the rounded at the time of merging into the Gothic. It is the first uneccelesiastical structure of that period ever built in the United States. The building compares favor-



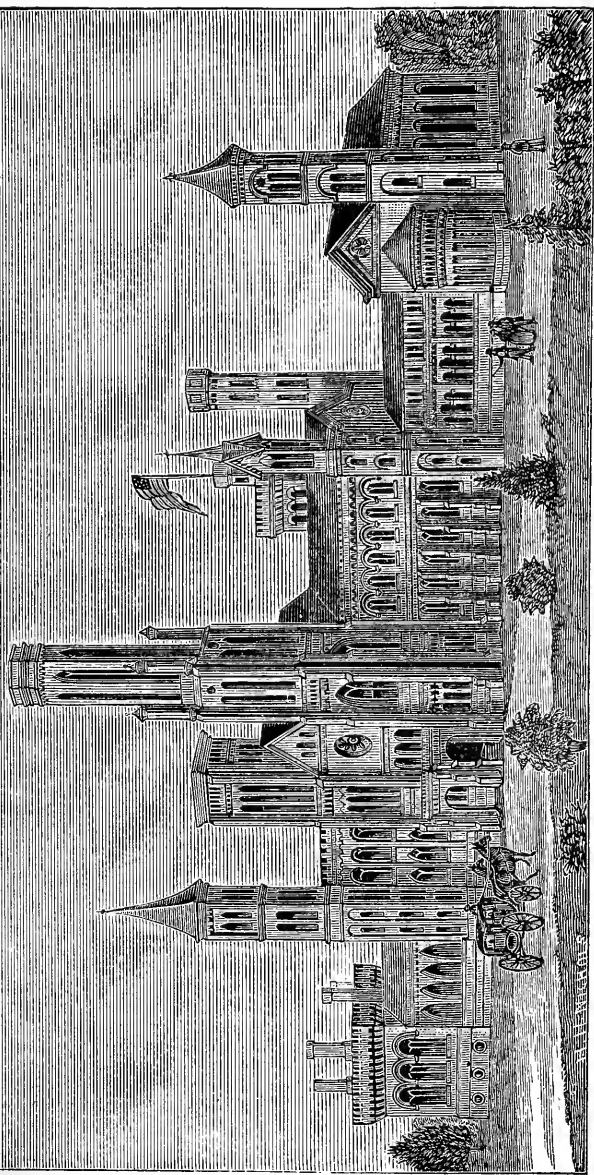
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

ably with the best examples of the styles, variously called the Norman, the Lombard, the Romanesque, and the Byzantine. The semi-circular arch still is used throughout in doors, windows, and other openings. The windows are without elaborately traceried heads. The weather mouldings consist of corbel courses with bold projections. It has towers of various

sizes and shapes. The main entrance from the N., sheltered by a carriage porch, is between two towers of beautifully symmetrical proportions and unequal height. The general design consists of a main centre building, two stories high and two wings of a single story, connected by intervening ranges, each having a cloister on the N. with open stone screen. In the centre of the N. side of the main building are two towers, the higher one 145 ft. On the S. is a single massive tower 37 ft. square, including the buttress, and 91 ft. high. On the NE. corner is a double campanile 17 ft. square and 117 ft. to the top of its finial. At the SW. corner is an octagonal tower finished with open work in the upper portions. At the SW. and NW. corners are two smaller towers. There are 9 towers in all, including the small ones at each wing.

The extreme length of the building from E. to W., including the porch of the E. wing, is 447 ft. The breadth of the centre of the main building and towers, including carriage porch, is 160 ft. The E. wing is 82 by 52 ft., and 42½ ft. high to the top of its battlement. The W. wing, inclusive of its projecting apsis, is 84 by 40 ft., and 38 ft. high. Each connecting range, inclusive of cloister, is 60 by 49 ft. The main building is 205 by 57 ft. and to the top of the corbel courses 58 ft. high.

The material used is a variety of freestone found in the new red sandstone formation, about 23 m. distant from Washington, in the vicinity of the point where Seneca creek empties into the Potomac river. It is the same, though brought from a different locality, as that used in the construction of Trinity church of New York city. The building throughout is constructed in the most durable manner. The foundation walls vary from 12 to 8 ft. at the base to 5 ft. at the top. The walls of the main building, above the water table, are 2½ ft. for the first story, and 2 ft. for the second, exclusive of buttresses, corbel courses, and other exterior projections, and exclusive of the interior lining of brick. The walls of the wings are 2 ft. thick. Groined arches are turned under the central, the campanile, and octagonal towers, and towers of the W. wing. The copings, cornices, battlements, window jambs, mullions, sills, and all stone work, is held by iron clamps leaded. The face of the building is finished in ashlar, laid in courses 10 to 15 in. in height, and with an average bed of 9 in. The whole of the centre building is fireproof, and the two wings and ranges practically so. The roofs are of slate laid on iron.



THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. (101.)

Secretaries of the Smithsonian Institution.—1846, Joseph Henry, of N. Y.; 1878, Spencer F. Baird, of Pa.

History.—James Smithson, the *founder of the Smithsonian Institution* was born in London, and took a degree at Oxford in 1786. He was son of Hugh, first Duke of Northumberland, and Elizabeth, heiress of Hungerfords



JAMES SMITHSON.

of Audley, and niece of Charles the Proud, Duke of Somerset. Having never married, he devoted his life to science, and died at Genoa, in 1828 leaving his money to his nephew Henry James Hungerford, for life, after which it was to go to the United States "to found, at Washington under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." By act of Congress, July 1, 1836, the government of the United States accepted the bequest, and, in the same year, Richard Rush, of Pa., was designated to prosecute the claim. The original fund, \$515,169, thus obtained, was placed in the Treasury of the United States, and invested. By act of Congress, Aug. 10, 1846, the Smithsonian Institution was given *organization*; its affairs being entrusted to a Board of Regents composed of certain high officers of the government and a designated number of private citizens, who elected a secretary charged, under

their direction, with the active management. On May 1, 1847, the *corner-stone* of the building was laid with Masonic ceremonies, in the presence of President Polk and Cabinet, and a large gathering of officials and citizens, George M. Dallas, of Pa., orator of the day. The building was *completed* in 1856, at a cost of \$450,000, paid out of the accretions of interest, etc., of the original fund, and still leaving a permanent fund of \$650,000 in the Treasury of the United States, from the income of which the *expenses* of the Institution are paid. The expenses of the *National Museum*, under the direction of the Institution, are paid by appropriations by Congress. In 1857 the *government collections* in the Patent Office were removed to the Institution building. On Jan. 24, 1865, the upper part of the main building and the papers and reports of the Institution and personal effects of Smithson, were destroyed by fire. In 1866, by act of Congress, the *Library* of the Institution, comprising a large and valuable collection of scientific works and transactions of foreign societies, was transferred to the Library of Congress, and works now received through exchanges are immediately sent there. The Institution is now devoted to "the increase and diffusion of knowledge," the care of the National Museum; and conducting exchanges between the government and scientific bodies of the U. S. and foreign countries.

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM BUILDING.

THIS attractive *structure*, of the modernized Romanesque style, *open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.*, stands 50 feet E of the Smithsonian Institution, and *may be reached* within convenient distance by the Pa. ave. street cars, changing at 7 st. W, and go S; or by pedestrians from Pa. av., by 10 st. W., also going S. The building was *designed* by Aldolph Cluss and Paul Schulze, of Washington, from plans suggested by Prof. Baird, Gen. Sherman and Peter Parker, after a careful examination of the most approved structures of the kind in the Old and New World. It is 327 feet square, and covers 2.35 acres, or 102,200 square feet. There are 4 *entrances*: one in the centre of each facade between 2 lofty *towers* 86 feet high, acting as buttresses for the naves. The *approach to the principal entrance* is from the north by 4 granite *steps* 37 feet wide, with moulded side-blocks, to a richly-tiled *platform* with granite base-blocks, surmounted by two stately *candelabra*. On the *inscription-plate* on the globe of the nave is "NATIONAL MUSEUM, 1879," and crowning it an *allegorical group*, by C. Bierbel, of N. Y., semi-heroic, in Ohio grey free stone, representing Columbia as the protectress of Science and Industry.

The four symmetrical *exterior walls*, 27 feet high, are broken by projections in the centre and angles utilized for rooms. Between these are large arched windows set with ornamented glass. The pavilions at the corners relieve the effect of low walls. In the rear of the curtain walls the *clerestory* rises to the height of the nave roofs, which terminate against the side walls of the dome. The *dome* in the centre at the base is octagonal, surmounted by a 16-sided polygon 67 feet in diameter, 77 feet high, and covered by a slate roof and lantern crowned by a decorated finial (total height, 108 feet). In the clerestory are large windows. Lofty lanterns, square and oblong, have also been added above the naves and square halls, affording light without flat skylights.

The building is *constructed* of brick, 5,250,000 having been used, laid in black mortar, with air spaces. In the *cornices* buff and blue brick add to the effect. The *base course* is of granite and *main entrance*. window sills, inscription plates, coping, etc., of grey Ohio free-stone. The 37 roofs are constructed of iron truss and girders and slated, the blue from Ore Banks, Virginia, and red and green from Vermont, the total 60,000 plates. The *general features of the interior* are a *central rotunda* with 4 *naves* 65 ft. wide, 117 ft. long, and 42 ft. high, radiating from it and forming a Greek cross, over the centre of which the dome rises. In the exterior angles of the cross are *halls* 65 ft. square, and the same height as the naves, the whole constituting 17 large exhibition halls, 80,300 ft. space connecting under high archways resting on brick piers, with bond stones at intervals of 5 ft., of North River greywacke blue stone introduced to give strength and durability. There are in addition on the main floor and 2 upper stories, 27,400 sq. ft. divided into 135 *rooms* for administrative functions, offices and working rooms of the museum. The *galleries*, 4,000 sq. ft., are on a line with the second floor and for special exhibits. The height of rooms on the main floor to the roofs is 56 ft. The roofs are double. Those over the halls, between the Greek cross and the exterior walls are covered with metal, 32 ft. high, admitting of a clerestory with windows lighting the square hall and naves. The glass, 31,000 sq. ft., was imported from Belgium. The sashes are set with double glass. The whole interior is in

sand *finish* washed in tints, with but slight decoration in the arches. The main *floors* are tiled in artistic designs, and the office floors of Florida pine resting on concrete. The *cellar*, 3,200 sq. ft., also contains an *underground communication* with the Smithsonian Institution. The *basement*, 160 sq. ft., contains boiler room and heating apparatus, with low pressure engine fed by 4 boilers 256 H. P., 28 in. mains and 200 steam heaters 13,680 sq. ft. direct radiating surface.

All the heating, water, sewer and gas pipes are conducted about the building through subterranean ducts. By the same mains the *electric wires* are conveyed into the watchman's headquarters. These are of the most elaborate character, 300 wires connecting with every window, case and door, promptly recording whether being tampered with or open or shut. Also call wires into the different halls for convenience of finding the superintendent or attendants.

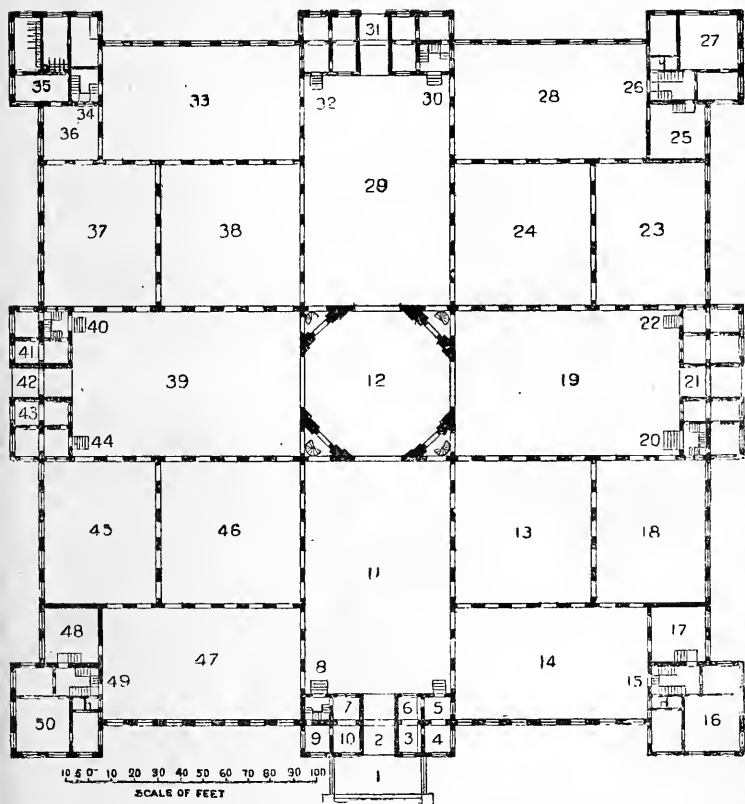
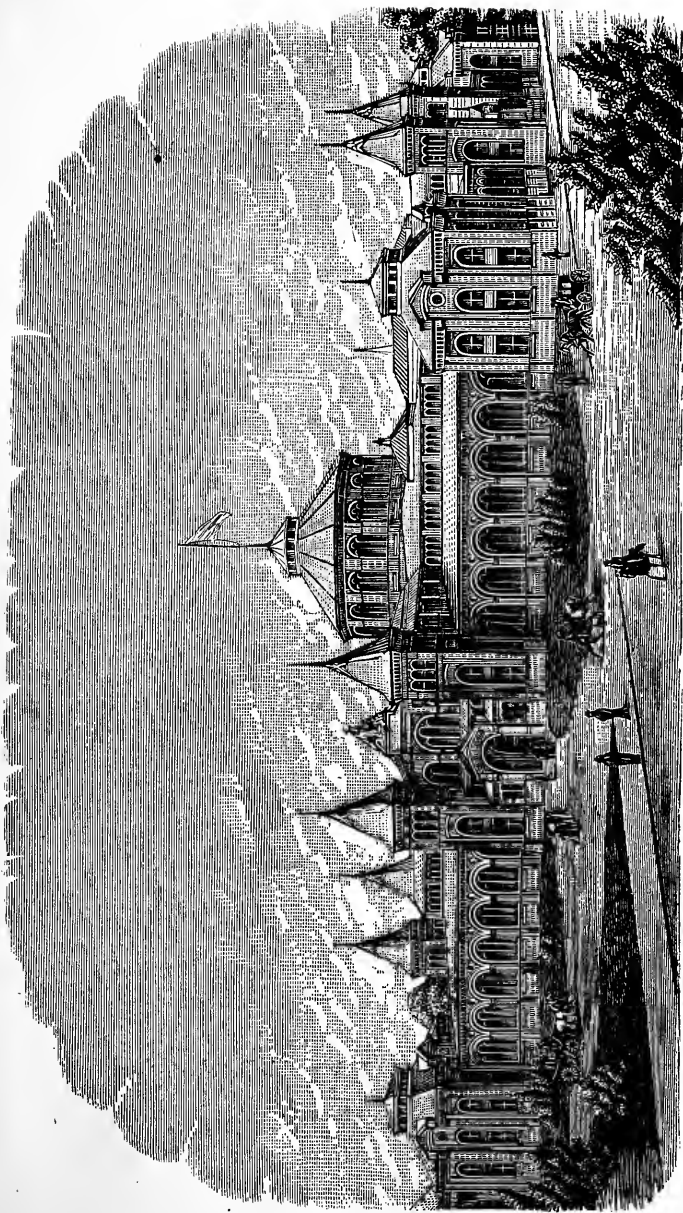


DIAGRAM OF THE HALLS OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is now engaged in perfecting the arrangement of the large *collections* of the *National Museum*. These will be so divided as to keep in the Smithsonian building all objects of purely natural history, and on the second floor archæology, the latter including antiquities of the Stone Age.

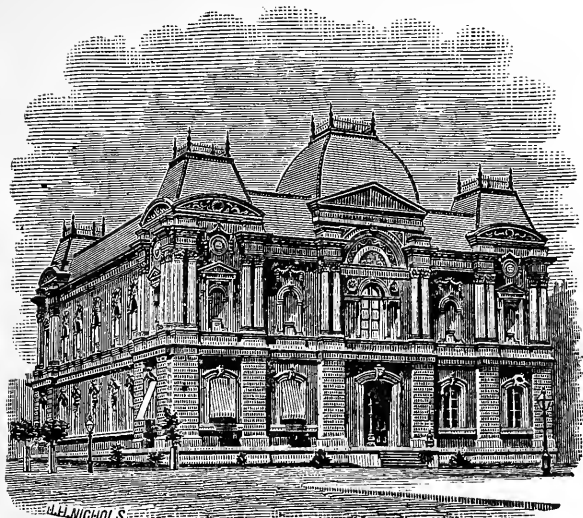
The Collection.—In the new National Museum Building, one-fourth of the collection will consist of minerals, rocks, ores, building stone, combustibles and clays, and the economic minerals generally; the foods of the world; medicines chemically produced; aniline dyes, petroleum and coal tar; fabrics of silk, wool and cotton; collections in general ethnology; illustrations of the industries of the animal kingdom; specimens of timber, showing the economic properties, and illustrations in fisheries and fish culture.

The collections in the new building will be essentially industrial and technical, showing everything derived from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms useful to man.



THE NATIONAL MUSEUM (Smilie) (187).





THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART.

The Gallery is open *Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, admission 25 c.; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, free; hours, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. from October to May. and 9. a. m. to 4 p. m. from May. to October.* The building stands on the NE. corner of Pennsylvania av. and 17th st., and was commenced in 1859. From 1861 to 1869 it was occupied by the Quartermaster General of the United States Army.

It is in the renaissance style, and has a frontage of 106 ft., on Pennsylvania av., and 124½ ft. on 17th st. The exterior is constructed of brick, with facings, trimmings, and ornaments of Belleville freestone. The front on Pennsylvania av. is divided into a central pavilion, with a curtain on either side, and flanked by two other pavilions, one on either corner, and divided into two stories. The central pavilion has vermiculated quoins in the corner, and these inclose the grand entrance door with a carved jamb and arch, overtopped with fierce tigers' heads, in *relievo*. The anticom of the first story is simple in design and detail, and at the same time corresponds with the massiveness of the quoins at the corners of the building.

The second story of the central pavilion consists of an arched recess. The span between the import and the suffit of the arch is filled with decorations, and contains the monogram of the founder, surrounded with carved wreaths and enscrollments. Just beneath this there is a palladium win-

dow, with fluted pilasters and columns and capitals, expressing American foliage, exquisitely carved. In the arch are two wreaths, encircling various implements of painting and sculpture.

The central pavilion is flanked on either side by two fluted columns, with capitals representing the broad leaves and fruit of the cornstalk. These support an entablature, on which are trophies, representing the Arts, on the frieze of the central pavilion; and on this are inscribed the words, "Dedicated to Art." The cornice over this has a pediment, in the tympanum of which is a bass relief, representing the Genius of Painting, surrounded by figures emblematical of the sister arts.

In the four *niches* on the avenue front are *statues* in Carrara marble, 7 ft. high, by M. Ezekiel, an American sculptor, executed 1879-80 in Rome, representing Phidias (sculpture), Raphael (painting), Michael Angelo (architecture), Albert Dürer (engraving). The same sculptor is now engaged on statues for the seven niches on the 17th street side of the building.

The entire structure is surmounted by an imposing *mansard roof*, slated. The *architect* was James Renwick, N. Y. The *cost* of building and ground, \$250,000. Mr. Corcoran's private collection of pictures and statuary contributed to the gallery, \$100,000. The *endowment fund*, \$900,000.

History.—The *Corcoran Gallery of Art* was the free gift of William W. Corcoran to the public, and was deeded to the Trustees May 10, 1869, "for the encouragement of Painting, Sculpture and the Fine Arts," certain days being set apart for artists to copy works, and requiring it to be open to visitors two days in the week without charge, and on other days at a reasonable charge for the current expenses of keeping the building in order. The institution was *chartered* by Congress May 24, 1875. Mr. Corcoran was born in Georgetown in 1798, began life as an auctioneer and commission merchant; in 1837 became a banker; in 1840 was associated with George W. Riggs, and in 1854 retired a millionaire.

FIRST FLOOR.

I. Vestibule.—Casts of ancient Bas Reliefs and Antique Busts in marble. The *stairway* leads to the picture galleries.

Right Corridor.—Busts of *Roman and Mythological* characters. 11 subjects.

Left Corridor.—Cast of fragment of frieze of Trajan's Forum, the "Crowned Augustus," and other Roman and Greek celebrities. 11 subjects.

Vestibule of Sculpture Hall.—The *Last Days of Napoleon*, marble, Vincenzo Vela, 1871; a replica of that bought by Napoleon III., now at Versailles.

II. Trustees' Room.

III. Hall of Bronzes.—61½ x 19 ft. Bronzes by Antoine Louis Barge, of Paris, the largest collection of his works extant; the Hildesheim Treasures, Ceramic Ware, Armor, Japanese and Chinese Ware, etc. This large collection is exceedingly interesting. Over 300 articles.

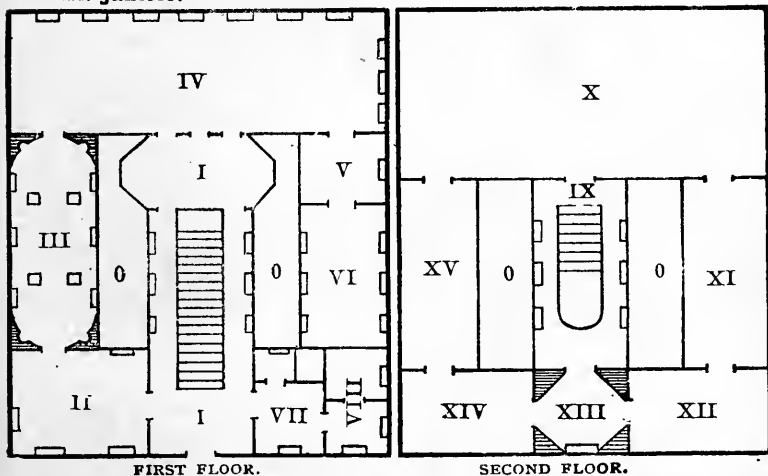
IV. Hall of Antique Sculpture.— $95\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$ ft. This large collection of casts of the statuary of the classic masters of the chisel, represents the most celebrated specimens of the sculpture of ancient times. 78 subjects.

V. Side Gallery.— $19' 1'' \times 18' 7''$. Contains fine specimens of modern sculpture.

VI. Gallery of the Renaissance.— $43\frac{1}{4} \times 19$ ft. Contains a fine cast of the West Bronze Gate of the Baptistery at Florence, by Lorenzo Ghiberti, 1381-1455, and other fine specimens of this age. 24 Subjects.

VII. Ladies' Retiring Room.

VIII. Janitor.



SECOND FLOOR.

IX. Hall and Stairway.—Statuary.

X. Main Picture Gallery.— $96 \times 44\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The collection of paintings ranks among the first in the United States. In the centre of the north wall is a fine portrait of W. W. Corcoran, the founder of this gallery of art, by Charles L. Elliott, 1865. The paintings most valued and admired are the *Departure* and the *Return*, by Thomas Cole, 1837; the *Vestal Tuccia*, by Hector Leroux, 1874; *Scenery of the Magdalena River*, Granada, by Frederick E. Church, 1854; *Cæsar Dead*, by Jean Leon Gerome; *Adoration of the Shepherds*, by Raphael Mengs; *Procession of the Sacred Bull*, Apis Osiris, by Frederick A. Bridgman, 1879; *Autumn Afternoon on Lake George*, by John F. Kensett, 1864; *Count Eberhard of Wirtemberg*, by Ary Scheffer; *Death of Moses*, by Alexander Cabanel, 1851; the *Farm House*, by George Moreland; *Niagara Falls*, by Frederick E. Church, 1857; *Mt. Corcoran*, by A. Bierstadt, 1877; *Chief Justice Shippen*, of Pa., by Gilbert Stuart; the *Talking Well*, by A. Vely, 1873. Over 115 paintings.

XI. East Gallery.— $43\frac{1}{4} \times 19$. Containing a fine collection of portraits of eminent Americans, by G. P. A. Healy, Charles B. King, and others.

XII. South East Gallery.—*Endymion*, by W. H. Rinehart, etc., and painting of Washington, by Miss Stuart, after Gilbert Stuart, her father.

XIII. Octagon Room.—The statue of the Greek Slave, by Hiram Powers (original), 1846, etc.

XIV. Southwest Gallery.—*The Drought in Egypt*, by F. Portaels, 1873, etc.

XV. West Gallery.—*The Trojan Horse*, by Henri Motte; *Great Falls of the Potomac*, by Wm. MacLeod, etc. Over 68 paintings.

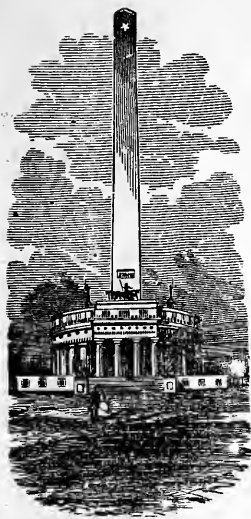
The *Official Catalogue* of the Gallery, prepared by William MacLeod, curator, gives a complete and instructive account of this fine collection of works of art.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

This long-neglected tribute to the life and character of George Washington, occupies a conspicuous site on a small plateau near the banks of the Potomac, W. of the Mall, where the Tiber formerly emptied into the main stream, and S. of the President's House.

The *Monument Grounds, or Park*, as originally designated, have an area of 45 a. An avenue 69 ft wide connects *Executive* av. with the *Drive* which, leaving the lake on the l., follows the line of the river bank, winds around the Monument, and communicates with the grounds of the Department of Agriculture at 14th st. W. A short distance W. of the Monument may be seen the stone which marks the *centre of the District of Columbia*. On the hillside to the S. are the Government Propagating Garden and Nursery.

The Design.—The design of the Monument, prepared by Robert Mills, comprehends an appropriate National testimonial to the services of the great citizen in whose honor it was founded, and at the same time symbolizes the Republic established by his patriotism and discretion. It embraces the idea of a grand circular colonnaded building, 250 ft. in diameter.



WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

and 100 ft. high, from which springs an obelisk shaft 70 ft. at the base and 500 ft. high.

The vast rotunda, forming the grand base of the monument, is surrounded by 30 columns of massive proportions, being 12 ft. in diameter and 45 ft. high, elevated upon a lofty base or stylobate of 20 ft. elevation and 300 ft. square, surmounted by an entablature 20 ft. high, and crowned by a massive balustrade 15 ft. in height.

The terrace outside of the colonnade is 25 ft. wide, and the pronaos or walk within the colonnade, including the column space, 25 ft. The walks inclosing the cella, or gallery within, are fretted with 30 massive pilasters 10 ft. wide, 45 ft. high, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. projection, answering to the columns in front, surmounted by their appropriate architrave. The deep recesses formed by the projection of the pilasters provide suitable niches for the reception of statues.

A tetrastyle portico, (four columns in front.) in triple rows of the same proportions and order with the columns of the colonnade, distinguishes the entrance to the monument, and serves as a pedestal for the triumphal car and statue of the illustrious chief. The steps to this portico are flanked by massive blockings, surmounted by appropriate figures and trophies.

Over each column, in the great frieze of the entablatures, around the entire building, are sculptured escutcheons, (coats of arms of each State in the Union,) surrounded by bronze civic wreaths, banded together by festoons of oak leaves, &c., all of which spring (each way) from the centre of the portico, where the coat of arms of the United States is emblazoned.

The statues surrounding the rotunda outside, under the colonnade, are all elevated upon pedestals, and will be those of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Ascending the portico outside to the terrace level a lofty vomitoria, (doorway,) 30 ft. high, leads into the cella, (rotunda gallery,) 50 ft. wide, 500 ft. in circumference, and 68 ft. high, with a colossal pillar in the centre 70 ft. in diameter, around which the gallery sweeps. This pillar forms the foundation of the obelisk column above.

Both sides of the gallery are divided into spaces by pilas-

ters, elevated on a continued zocle or base 5 ft. high, forming an order, with its entablature, 40 ft., crowned by a vaulted ceiling 20 ft., divided by radiating archvaults corresponding with the relative positions of the opposing pilasters, and inclosing deep sunken coffers enriched with paintings.

The spaces between the pilasters are sunk into niches for the reception of the statues of the fathers of the Revolution, contemporary with Washington; over which are large tablets to receive the national paintings commemorative of the battles and other scenes of that memorable period. Opposite to the entrance of this gallery, at the extremity of the great circular wall, is the grand niche for the reception of the statue of the "Father of his Country," elevated on its appropriate pedestal, and designated as principal in the group by its colossal proportions.

This spacious gallery and rotunda, which properly may be denominated the "national Pantheon," is lighted in 4 grand divisions from above.

Entering the centre pier through an arched way, you pass into a spacious circular area, and ascend with an easy grade, by a railway, to the grand terrace, 75 ft. above the base of the monument. This terrace is 700 ft. in circumference, 180 ft. wide, inclosed by a colonnade balustrade 15 ft. high, with its base and capping. The circuit of this grand terrace is studded with small temple-formed structures, constituting the cupolas of the lanterns, lighting the pantheon gallery below.

Through the base of the great circle of the balustrade are 4 apertures at the 4 cardinal points, leading outside of the balustrade upon the top of the main cornice, where a gallery 6 ft. wide and 750 ft. in circumference encircles the whole, inclosed by an ornamental guard, forming the crowning member on the top of the tholus of the main cornice of the grand colonnade. Within the thickness of this wall staircases descend to a lower gallery over the plafond of the pronaos of the colonnade, lighted from above. This gallery, which extends around the colonnade, is 20 ft. wide, divided into rooms for the records of the monument, works of art, or studios for artists engaged in the service of the monument. Two other ways communicate with this gallery from below.

In the centre of the grand terrace above described rises the lofty obelisk shaft of the monument, 70 ft. square at the base, and 500 ft. high, diminishing as it rises to its apex, where it is 40 ft. square; at the foot of this shaft, and on each face, project 4 massive zocles 25 ft. high, supporting so many colossal symbolic tripods of victory 20 ft. high, surmounted by facial columns with their symbols of authority. These zocle faces are embellished with inscriptions, which are continued

around the entire base of the shaft, and occupy the surface of that part of the shaft between the tripods. On each face of the shaft, above this, is sculptured the four leading events in Washington's career in *basso relievo*, and above this the shaft is perfectly plain to within 50 ft. of its summit, where a simple star is placed, emblematic of the glory which the name of Washington has attained.

To ascend to the summit of the column, the same facilities as below are provided within the shaft by an easy-graded gallery, which may be traversed by a railway terminating in a circular observatory 20 ft. in diameter; around which, at the top, is a lookout gallery which opens a prospect all around the horizon.

The inner space, or that under the grand gallery or rotunda, may be appropriated to catacombs for the reception of the remains of such distinguished men as the nation may honor with interment here.

In the centre of the monument is placed the tomb of Washington, to receive his remains, should they be removed thither, the descent to which is by a broad flight of steps, lighted by the same light which illumines his statue.

Description.—In its present state the Monument is 174 ft. high. It rests on a solid foundation of Potomac gneiss rock, 81 ft. square at the base, 8 feet below the surface, and 18 ft. above, narrowing to 60 ft. square. The base of the obelisk is 55 ft. square outside, the walls being 15 ft. thick, and 25 ft. square inside. The outer surface consists of heavy blocks of crystal marble, from Maryland, laid in regular courses of about 2 ft., and backed to the required thickness by gneiss rock, as used in the foundation. The inside of the wall is perpendicular, while the outer surface gradually recedes. At the summit, when completed, the walls will have a thickness of but 2 ft. The interior will be provided with an iron staircase. The tablets already built in the interior walls are arranged to correspond with the galleries of the proposed stairway.

The Monument, as it now stands, cost \$230,000, and was six years in building, when the funds ran out. The estimated cost of the obelisk is \$550,000, and pantheon \$570,000 additional. Total, \$1,120,000.

The Monument completed would rank with the loftiest works of ancient or modern times, viz: Tower of Babel, 680 ft.; Washington Monument completed, 600 ft.; Cologne Cathedral completed, 511 ft.; Balbec, 500 ft.; Pyramid of Cheops, 480 ft.; Cathedral, Strasbourg, 474 ft.; St. Peter's, Rome, 458 ft.; St. Stephen, Vienna, 445 ft.; Cathedral, Salis-

bury, England, 406 ft.; Cathedral, Antwerp, 405 ft.; St Paul's Cathedral, London, 404 ft.; Cathedral, Milan, 400 ft.

The Lapidarium.—In the low wooden building NE. of the Monument may be seen the tablets intended for the interior of the Monument, to be placed the same as those already used. A keeper, who has charge of the keys, resides on the ground, and will exhibit the Monument and tablets, 81 in number, to visitors.

Among the American contributions are a block of native copper, weighing 2,100 pounds, from Michigan, and 12 bricks from the birthplace of Washington. The contributions from abroad are from Mount Vesuvius; Swiss Republic; a block of granite from the Alexandrian Library, Egypt; China; Bremen; Sultan of Turkey; the Temple of Carthage, Africa; ancient Egyptian head; Governor and Commune of the Islands of Paros and Naxos; Temple of Esculapius, island of Paros; Greek Government; and Japan.

History.—Repeated attempts have been made to erect a suitable tribute to the memory of Washington. In 1783 the Continental Congress passed a resolution for a National Monument. The site for the Monument, near the present undertaking, was approved by Washington himself in the first plan of the city. In 1800 a bill passed in one House of Congress to erect a "mausoleum of American granite and marble in pyramidal form, 100 ft. square at the base, and of proportionate height."

The *Washington National Monument Association*, the name by which the association of distinguished gentlemen who projected the monument was known, was organized in 1835. The amount collected to 1848 was \$230,000. The cornerstone was laid July 4, 1848, with Masonic ceremonies, and in the presence of 4,000 people.

ARMORY.

This building stands on the SE. portion of the Mall, E. of the Smithsonian Institution, and fronts on 6th st. W. The main entrance is on the E., where a flight of steps leads to the drill-rooms on the second and third floors.

The first floor is paved and arranged for artillery, there being three suitable entrances on the N. and S. sides of the

building. Each floor is supported by 12 iron pillars, and is provided with gun racks and cases for accoutrements. The building is about 103 by 57 ft. In 1853 Congress authorized the erection of the building, to be used for the care of ordnance arms, accommodation of volunteers and military of the District of Columbia, and for the preservation of military trophies of the revolution and other wars. It was finished in 1857. The building has long been out of use. It is proposed to place it in repair for the purposes for which it was originally intended.

CHURCHES.

The capital possesses many church edifices which, in architectural display and dimensions, have kept pace with the growth of the population in numbers and affluence. The finest are the *Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal*, in which are also an interesting collection of relics from the Holy Land and memorial windows, *First Congregational*, *New-York Av. Presbyterian*, *Epiphany Protestant Episcopal*, *Foundry Methodist*, *Calvary Baptist*, and *St. Aloysius*, Roman Catholic. Of the colored churches, the *Fifteenth St. Presbyterian* and *Nineteenth St. Baptist* are very fine structures.

A list of leading churches and locations will be found in General Information.

In 1794 the Washington Parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to include the cities of Washington and Georgetown, was formed out of St. John's and St. Paul's Parishes. The parish of Christ Church was next created, and the church edifice near the Navy Yard was erected about 1800. For sixteen years it was the only Episcopal place of worship in the city. It was attended by Jefferson and Madison. Services are still held in the same structure. The first Presbyterian church services were held in 1793, in the carpenter shop used by the joiners at work on the President's House. The first Baptist church began worship in 1802, and commenced a building on the corner of I and 19th sts. NW. in 1803. The first Presbyterian church on F st. was established in 1803, services being first held in the hall of the Treasury building. In 1826 their new building was completed. St. Patrick's, Roman Catholic, was established in 1810. A Methodist church was erected near the Navy Yard in 1805, but meetings had been held in the city before. St. John's Episcopal Church, on the NE. corner of 16th and H sts.

NW., opposite Lafayette Square, was erected in 1816, from designs by Latrobe, the architect of the Capitol. In 1820 it was enlarged, and its original form, a Greek cross, was changed to a Latin, and a portico and steeple added. Among those who attended services here were Presidents Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, and the diplomatic representatives of England. The first Unitarian church, on 6th and D sts. NW., fronting on Louisiana av., was erected in 1824.

HALLS.

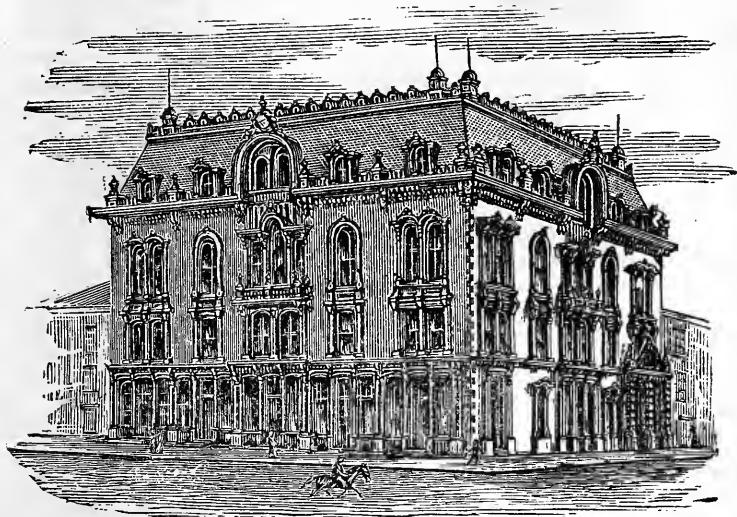
There are a number of halls in various parts of the city.

Masonic Temple is on the NW. corner of F and 9th sts. NW., entrance on F st., and was erected by the Masonic Hall Association. The corner-stone was laid in 1868. The building is of granite and Connecticut and Nova Scotia freestone, and cost \$200,000. The two exposed faces are tastefully enriched with an appropriate introduction of Masonic symbols. The ground-floor is occupied by stores, and the second by a public hall, 100 by 48 ft. and 25 ft. high, and retiring rooms. The hall has been the scene of some of the most brilliant balls and State sociables given at the capital. In the third story are the Blue Lodges of Masonry, and in the fourth the Royal Arch Chapters and Commanderies. The furniture and fittings of the lodges are of superior quality, and are unsurpassed in any similar place in the country. A lodge of Masons was established in the earliest days of the capital. Prior to 1816 there were two which assembled in a building on the borders of the river. Under the pavement of the Temple, on the S. front, is what was formerly known as the *City Spring*.

Odd Fellows' Hall, situated on 7th st. W., bet. D and E sts. The earlier building was dedicated in 1846, and erected out of funds subscribed by the lodges and members meeting in the central part of the city. It was remodeled in 1873. It has a granite base and pressed-brick superstructure, with galvanized-iron pilasters, jambs, caps, and cornice, and is surmounted by three domes, that in the centre raised above the others. The ground-floor is occupied by stores. The stairway at the main entrance leads to the main hall, on the second floor. The hall is 100 by 40 ft. and 22 ft. high, and fitted with a stage of 21 ft. additional, at the E. end. It is principally designed for balls, concerts, and lectures. Adjoining

are ladies' retiring and gentlemen's cloak-rooms. The third floor contains two lodge and one Encampment rooms. The *Library*, on the same floor, for the use of members of the Order and their families, contains a fine collection of books. The first Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was established in the District of Columbia in 1827; the Grand Lodge followed in 1828.

Lincoln Hall.—This fine structure stands on the NE. corner of 9th and D sts. NW. It is built of Seneca brownstone, with iron trimmings, is three stories high, surmounted by a Mansard roof. The corner-stone on the SW. bears the inscription, "Y. M. C. A., NOV. XXVII, MDCCCLXVII. JEHOVAH JIREH." The building was erected by a joint stock company chartered by act of Congress in 1867, and was completed in 1869, at a cost of \$200,000. On the ground floor are stores. There are two *entrances* to the upper floors: the main one to the Library and Reading Room and Lincoln Hall on D st.; the smaller, on 9th st.

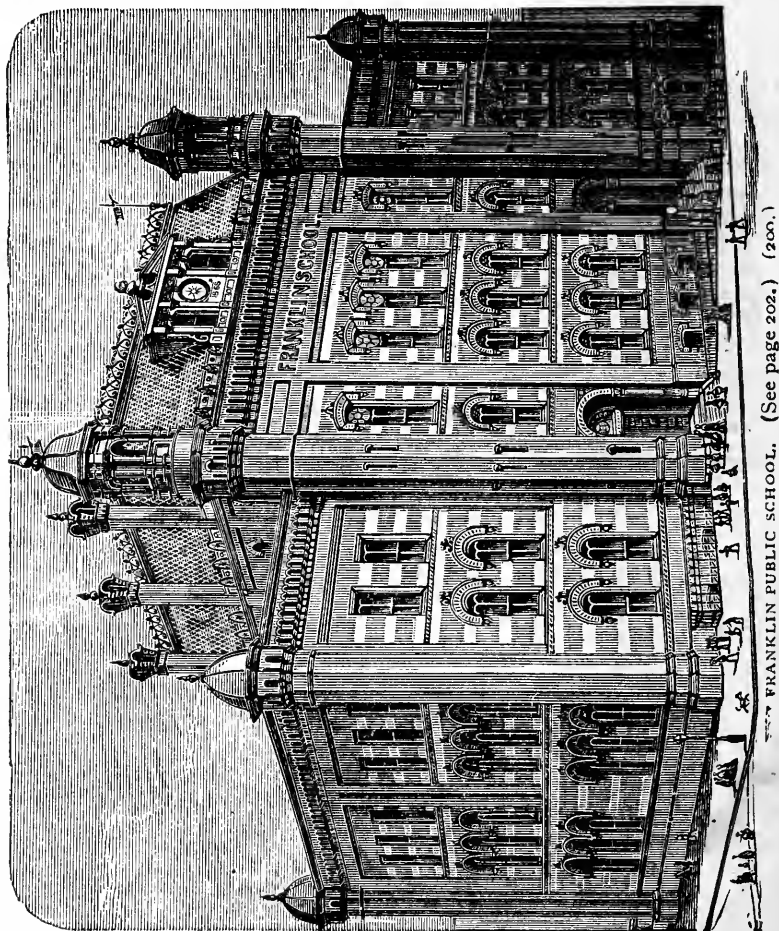


LINCOLN HALL.

The *Free Reading Room and Library* and the *Parlors* of the Association (open to the public every day except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.) are on the second floor, entrances on both streets. The *Library* contains about 25,000 vols., and the leading secular and religious newspapers of the country. The Washington City Library, founded in 1814, has been consolidated with it. On the same floor is *Lincoln Hall*, the finest lecture or concert hall in the city, which will seat about 1,300 people. There is also a smaller hall, used for religious and social gatherings of the Young Men's Christian Association. Open to all.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

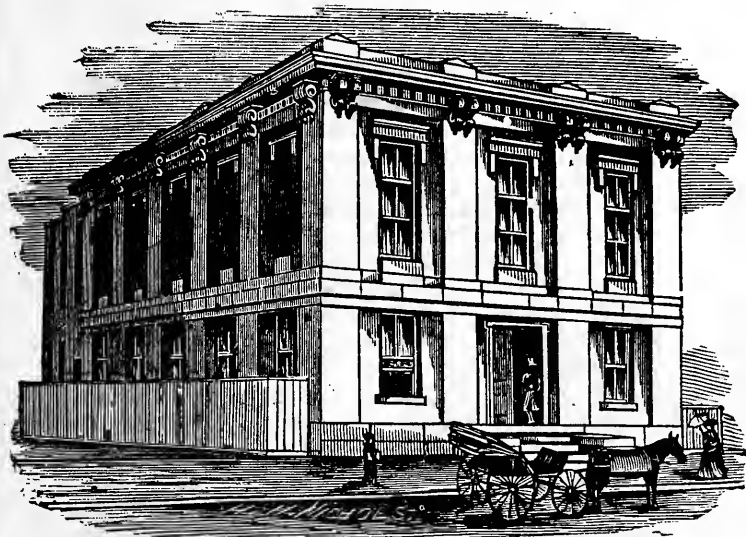
The *buildings* occupied by two of the principal newspapers of the city will compare favorably in completeness, if not in size, with the best structures of the kind in the country.



FRANKLIN PUBLIC SCHOOL. (See page 202.) (200.)

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

The public institutions of the national Capital afford unrivaled facilities for professional and collegiate education.



NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The *National Medical College of the Columbian University*, on H st., between 13th and 14th sts. N. W., was founded in 1924. The building was the gift of W. W. Corcoran, 1864, cost \$40,000, was originally intended for a mechanics' library and lectures, contains two *lecture rooms*, with *arte rooms*, *chemical laboratory*, and *dissecting room*. In winter the janitor will admit visitors. The *Dispensary* is open daily, except Sunday, from 1 to 3 p. m., to the poor. The *Law Department, Columbian University*, established 1826, occupies a building on 5th st., between D and E sts. N. W.

The *Medical and Law Departments of Georgetown College*, respectively established in 1851 and 1870, occupy buildings on the corner of 10th and E sts. and F between 9th and 10th sts. N. W. In the former is the *Central Dispensary*, open daily, except Sunday, from 1 to 3 p. m.

The *Gonzaga College*, on I, between North Capitol and 1st sts. N. W., was founded in 1848 as the Washington Seminary, and incorporated as a university in 1858. It is conducted by the fathers of the Society of Jesus, for day scholars only.

SCHOOLS.

The Public Schools are among the prominent features of the National Capital. Of the buildings are the *Franklin*, 1st district, cor. 13th and K sts. NW., brick, 148 \times 79 ft., basement and three stories, erected in 1869, and contains 14 school-rooms. This is said to be one of the finest school buildings in the United States. The *Seaton*, 2d district, on I, bet. 2d and 3d sts. NW., brick, 94 \times 67 feet, basement and 3 stories, erected in 1871. The *Wallach*, 3d district, Pennsylvania av., bet. 7th and 8th sts. SE., brick, 99 \times 76 ft., basement and three stories, erected in 1864. The *Jefferson*, 4th district, cor. of 6th and D sts. SW., brick, 172 \times 88 ft, basement and 3 stories, with 20 school-rooms, erected in 1872. This is the largest school building in the city. It will accommodate 1,200 pupils. It is named after Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools of Washington, and president of the same 1805-'08. There are also fine grounds.

In the four school districts there are 43 school buildings, owned or rented by the city. The oldest still standing was erected in 1800 for a stable, cor. 14th and G sts. NW.

The *Colored Schools* are distinct from those attended by white children. Prior to 1862 there were no colored public schools. Subsequently the schools were under charitable associations of the North.

The first building was erected in 1866, on the square now occupied by the Sumner building.

The *Sumner Building*, on the NE. corner of M and 17th sts. NW., was completed in 1872, at a cost of \$70,000. It is 94 ft. long, by 69 ft. wide, and has a basement, 3 stories, and a trussed roof. In it are 10 school-rooms. There are 13 public schools for colored children.

The annual expenditures are about \$318,000, One third of this sum is set apart for colored schools. The total school population is 17,403. In 1805 the revenues for the support of schools were derived from the net proceeds of taxes on slaves, dogs, licenses for carriages and hacks, ordinaries and taverns, selling wines and spirits, billiard tables, hawkers and peddlers, theatres and other public amusements. In 1806 there were the E. and W. academies. In 1826 the schools were supported by lottery. There is now a school tax. The public schools were quartered in rented rooms, prior to the dedication of the Wallach building, in 1864.

ASYLUMS.

There are a number of public and private institutions for the destitute and sick.

Naval Hospital (*open after 12 noon, during the week, if no severe cases*) occupies the square between 9th and 10th sts. E. and E st. S. and Pennsylvania av. It is accessible from the Pennsylvania av. *street cars* (red) for the Navy Yard, at E st. The hospital is under the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy department, and is open to officers and men of the navy and marine corps. The building consists of a three-story brick edifice, with mansard, and possesses accommodations for 50 patients. There is a reading-room for convalescents. A medical director in the navy is in charge. Naval discipline is observed.

National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, on G st. between 17th and 18th sts. NW., (*open to visitors every day, except Sunday, after 9 a. m.,*) was incorporated by Congress in 1866, and is supported by Government appropriations. It is under the direction of a Board of Lady Managers, and is for the support and education of the orphans of the national soldiers or sailors who were killed or died of wounds in the rebellion of 1861-'65. No applicants are received younger than 6 years, nor retained after 16 years.

Columbia Hospital for Women, and Lying-in Asylum, incorporated 1866, (*visiting days Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.,*) is on the corner of L and 25th sts. NW. The general wards for 50 patients are free to the wives of soldiers, on the permit of the Surgeon General; to women of other States, on permit of the Secretary of the Interior; and to women of the District, on permit of the Governor. There are also private rooms and special wards for 30 patients, for the use of which a small compensation is required. Connected with the hospital is an *operating room*, used for free patients only, and open every Saturday at 3.30 p. m., to students of medicine in the District. In the W. wing is a *dispensary*, open every day, where the poor receive medicines and treatment free. The institution is principally supported by the National Government.

Washington Asylum (*open every day, except Sunday*) is situated in the extreme E. portion of the city, on the public reservation, No. 17, laid out for the purpose. It may be reached in 15 min. along C st. S., leaving the Pennsylvania

av. street cars (red) at that point. The institution combines an asylum for the poor of the District, and a work-house for persons convicted in the police courts of minor crimes except theft. There are accommodations in the brick buildings for 180 persons. The first building was erected in 1815, but the present one in 1859. On the N. is the District jail, and S. the District nurseries, and beyond, the Army and Navy magazines. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, SW., is the "Congressional" Cemetery.

Louise Home, (*open to visitors every day, except Sunday, after 12 noon.*) erected in 1871, was the gift of Mr. Corcoran. It is situated on Massachusetts av., bet. 15th and 16th sts. W. Its design is for gentlewomen of education and refinement, but reduced to poverty. It is named after the wife and daughter of Mr. Corcoran, both deceased. The building, a commodious structure, was erected and furnished under the personal supervision of Mr. Corcoran, and, with the grounds, cost \$200,000, and has accommodations for 55 persons. The institution is under the direction of a board of trustees, and has an endowment of \$250,000. The inmates are invited by the board of directresses.

Providence General Hospital, cor. 2d and D sts. SE., (*open every day, from 10 to 12 a m. and 2 to 4 p. m.*) The hospital is owned and under the care of the Sisters of Charity. It was founded in 1862, incorporated in 1864, and the present building commenced in 1867. It is about 280 ft. long, of brick, and will accommodate 250 patients. Towards the erection of the building, through Thaddens Stevens, of Penn., Congress appropriated \$30,000. There is now an annual appropriation for 75 non-resident paupers. Indigent persons receive permits from the Surgeon General of the Army, but any one applying is taken in. The accommodations for pay patients are very superior. There is a medical staff of 12 physicians; also, a reading-room, library, chapel, and operating-room.

The Washington City Orphan Asylum, on I, bet. 2d and 3d sts. NW., was founded in 1815, Dolly P. Madison, wife of the President of the United States, being first directress and Mrs. Van Ness second. It was incorporated in 1828, and the corner-stone of the first building was laid by Mrs. Van Ness on Mausoleum square, on H, bet. 9th and 10th sts. NW., the burial-ground of the Burns family. The building is now occupied by the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. It is under the direction of the benevolent ladies of the city. The present

building is but temporarily occupied, that erected for the permanent use of the Asylum being now rented by the Department of State.

Children's Hospital, on E, bet. 8th and 9th sts. NW., (*visiting days Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, from 3 to 5 p. m.*), incorporated in 1871. It is under the patronage of benevolent ladies and gentlemen, of the city, and has for its object the free provision of surgical and medical treatment for the helpless children of the District between the ages of 15 mos. and 15 yrs. Admissions through the Board Physicians. The sick of the City Orphan Asylum are also treated here. There is a free *dispensary* connected with the hospital, open to all every day except Sunday, from 12 m. to 3 p. m.

St. John's Hospital, for children, (*visiting days Mondays and Thursdays, from 2 to 5 p. m.*) on I, bet. 20th and 21st sts. NW., is under the St. John's Sisterhood of the Episcopal Church. The Hospital will shortly occupy its new premises, on H, bet. 19th and 20th sts. NW.

St. Ann's Infant Asylum, founded in 1863, is on the corner of K and 24th sts. NW., (*visiting days Thursdays, from 2 to 5 p. m.*) It is under the management of the Sisters of Charity, and for the children, under 5 years, of the poor. There is a lying-in hospital attached.

St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, founded in 1855, (*visiting days Saturdays, from 2 to 5 p. m.*) on H, bet. 9th and 10th sts. NW., is under the care of the Sisters of the Holy Cross. The male children at St. Ann's, arriving at 5 years of age, are sent here. The building previously belonged to the Washington City Orphan Asylum, and was purchased in 1866.

St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, founded in 1831, (*visiting every day, except Saturday and Sunday, bet. 9 and 11 a. m.*), is on the SW. cor. of H and 10th sts. NW. It is under the care of the Sisters of Charity. To this are transferred the female children at St. Ann's arriving at 5 years of age.

A branch of this asylum, *St. Rose's Orphan Home*, established in 1871, and owned and cared for by the Sisters of Charity, is situated on G, bet. 20th and 21st sts. NW. Here the children, 13 years of age, are sent and taught a trade. It is open at any time, and sewing of all kinds for ladies and children is taken.

The Epiphany Church Home is on H, bet. 14th and 15th sts. W.

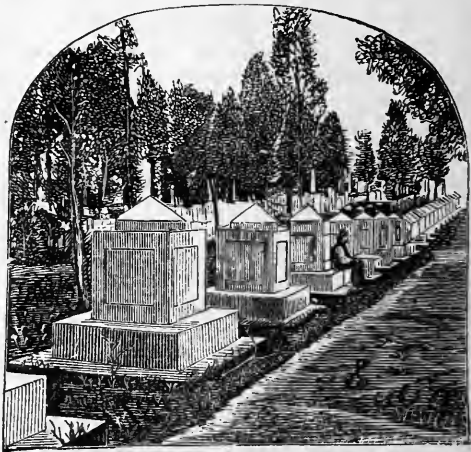
CEMETERIES.

The Home for the Aged, under the Little Sisters of the Poor, is on the NW. cor. of 3d and H sts. NE.

CEMETERIES.

Two squares known as the Eastern and Western Burial-grounds, were allotted by the Government, in the beginning of the present century, for the interment of the dead. The *Eastern*, which stood in the eastern part of the city, was removed a few years since. The *Western*, later known as *Holmead Cemetery*, on 19th st., bet. S and T sts. NW., is being removed. Here, for 40 years, rested the remains of Lorenzo Dow, removed to Oak Hill Cemetery in 1874.

Congressional (or Washington Parish) Cemetery, (*open every day, except Sunday,*) is situated on the banks of the Anacostia, and is accessible from the Washington and Georgetown Street Railway East, along E. st. S., distant $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The Cemetery, laid out in 1807, originally comprised about 10 a., but now embraces 30 a. The name Congressional originated from the fact that a number of sites are set apart for the interment of members of Congress, in return for Government donations of land and money. The small freestone cenotaphs, to the memory of deceased members of Congress, form a conspicuous feature. The grounds are adorned with drives, walks, trees, shrubs, evergreens, and a large fountain.



CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY, CENOTAPHS.

The oldest graves lie N. of the lodge, and are of date 1804-5. Near the superintendent's lodge is the grave of Commodore Tingey, second in command in the Algerine war. In the NE. portion lies George Clinton, of New York, Vice President of the United States, died in 1811, and Elbridge Gerry, of Mass-

achusetts, signer of the Declaration of Independence and Vice President of the United States, died in 1814. This monument was erected by act of Congress. Not far off is the grave of Tobias Lear, private secretary and friend of George Washington, died in 1816. Near by are the graves of John Forsyth, Secretary of State, and Commodore Montgomery. On the l. of the walk is the monument of Pus-mata-ha, a Choctaw chief, the white man's friend, who died at Washington in 1824. Further on is the monument to William Wirt, Attorney General of the United States 1817-1829, died 1834. On the l. of the carriage road, near the fountain, is the grave of General Alexander Macomb, Commander-in-chief of the United States Army, who died 1841. This monument is a handsome piece of workmanship, appropriately embellished and inscribed. A few feet off stands a broken shaft over the remains of Major General Jacob Brown, Commander-in-chief of the United States Army, died 1828.

In the same vicinity is a monument to Abel Parker Upshur, Secretary of the Navy 1841, Secretary of State 1843, died 1844, and Captain Kennon, killed by the explosion of the great gun on board the United States frigate Princeton. A few paces off stands the colossal monument to Joseph Lovel, Surgeon General of the United States Army, died 1836. Near by is the monument erected to Major General George Gibson, U. S. A., Commissary General of Subsistence, 1861, and to Frederick Rogers, midshipman in the United States Navy, drowned at Norfolk, Va., 1828, while making efforts to save Midshipmen Slidell and Harrison, his friends and companions in life and death.

Among others are the Wainwright family, consisting of Commodore Richard Wainwright, Bvt. Lt. Col. R. Auchmatty Wainwright, Bvt. Lt. Col. Robert DeWar, of the United States Navy. All of these lie in the Wainwright vault, in the southern extremity of the grounds. In the S. portion is the tomb of Alexander Dallas Bache, Superintendent of United States Coast Survey service. Also a marble monument, representing a broken ship's mast, to George Mifflin Bache, of the brig Washington, and his associates, who perished at sea on September 3, 1846, in a hurricane. Not far distant is the monument erected to the young ladies killed by the arsenal explosion.

The vaults and lots of some of the oldest citizens of the District are also in this cemetery.

The public vault, erected by Congress, lies SE. of the entrance, about the centre of the cemetery. It is a massive structure, entered by an iron door, which leads through a passage to a second iron door.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

The provisional government of the District of Columbia occupies a building on 4½ st. W., near Pennsylvania av. It is proposed to erect a suitable edifice on the space immediately N. of the Centre Market.

Fire Department.—The force consists of 8 Steam Fire Engines, 3 Hook and Ladder Companies with officers and 4 horses and 10 men to each Engine. The service is under a Board of Fire Commissioners. There is also a *Fire Alarm Telegraph*, with the Central Station at Police Headquarters. The buildings were erected by the city, and have every convenience. The foreman will show visitors everything of interest.

In the early days housekeepers were required to have a certain number of buckets, with their names, for each story. In 1835 there were two fire engines, and in 1846 seven. In 1861 the National Government engaged the services of the Hibernia Steam Fire Engine, of Philadelphia, and brought the first steamer to Washington, as a means of protection for the immense quantities of Government stores. In 1864 the paid system went into operation. The Government then owned three steam fire engines, and the corporation three, and one Hook and Ladder Company. In 1869 the government steamers were withdrawn, and the present organization inaugurated.

Metropolitan Police.—This was established in 1861. In 1866 a police telegraph was constructed. The police force consists of 238 officers and men, with duties extending throughout the entire District. There are 8 precincts.

District Jail.—The present jail of the District of Columbia completed in 1875, stands on Reservation No. 13, on the banks of the Anacostia and N. of the Washington Asylum.

The plan has an outer range of one-storied buildings of solid masonry, forming the enclosure of the jail proper. The latter is built of Maryland (Seneca) stone, brick, and iron, four stories high, with ranges of cells on each floor, 300 in all. Between the inner building and the outer walls there is a space of 16 ft. under the surveillance of the guards.

The building is 310 by 193 ft., and from the stone base to the main cornice 50 ft. high, to the ridge 68 ft., and to the top of the cupola 90 ft. On either end of the building are ventilating shafts 86 ft. high, and, in conjunction with steam pipes under each tier of cells, preserve a regular temperature. The centre of the building forms a guard room 77 x 61 ft., from the floor of which springs the staircases to each tier of cells. The W. projection contains the warden's office, guard and witness rooms; the E., a chapel and kitchen; the basement, the laundry and bath rooms. The structure was designed by A. B. Mullett, commenced in 1872, and cost \$400,000. It can be easily converted into a penitentiary.

THE MARKETS.

The country around the National Capital produces fine vegetables of all descriptions, and the Potomac river and Chesapeake Bay afford not only fish and oysters unexcelled and in great quantities, but admirable facilities for supplying the Markets with the earlier produce of more southern latitudes. The best qualities of meats and the finest game, aquatic and field, are also offered for sale at cheaper rates than other large cities. There are four principal markets in the city, two already accommodated with very fine permanent buildings. Strangers would find the markets a most interesting place for a visit.

The largest is the *Centre Market*, erected by the Washington Market Company in 1870, comprising three commodious brick structures—a central building and two wings—length from E. to W., 410 ft., and which occupy the S. half of the square between 7th and 9th sts. W., on the S. side of Pennsylvania av., and accessible by *horse cars* on that av. and 7th and 9th sts. Market every day.

The *Eastern Market*, on Capitol Hill, at the junction of 7th st. E. and North Carolina av., completed in 1873, is also a fine large brick structure.

The *Western Market*, on K between 20th and 21st sts. NW., and the *Northern Market*, between 6th and 7th and O and P sts. NW., at present temporarily occupy sheds. Brick structures of large dimensions are now in course of erection for their accommodation. In the original plan of the city, 1791, there were three reservations for the E., W., and Centre Markets; the latter, however, is the only one erected on the site originally set apart.

The *Northern Liberty Market*, on 5th, bet. K and L sts. NW., J. H. McGill, architect, erected 1874-'5 by the Northern Liberty Market Company, is one of the finest market structures in the United States. It is of brick, 324 ft. long, 126 ft. wide, and 105 ft. total height. The roof rests upon massive iron girders, the largest of the kind in the world, which form an imposing arch the entire width of the building. In the butchers' portion there are 28 sections, 17 x 19 ft., each containing 4 stalls. Cost, \$140,000. On the E. is a paved space for the accommodation of market wagons.

PLACES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST.

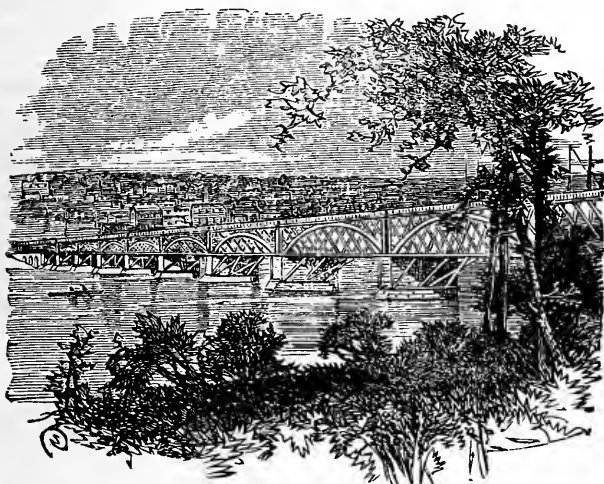
The residence of Gen. J. P. Van Ness still stands on what was known as Mansion Square, about 6 a., at the foot of 17th st. W., between B and C sts. N., and where the Tiber then emptied its waters into the Potomac. It was previously the residence of David Burns, one of the original proprietors of the site of Washington, who owned, by inheritance through several generations of Scottish ancestors, what now constitute the finest portions of the city. Gen. Van Ness, a representative from New York, by his marriage, about 1802, with Marcia Burns, sole heiress of the Burns estate, enlarged the buildings, erected green houses, planted trees and fruits, and made other improvements, then considered very superior. The place was then one of the finest in the country. The square is enclosed by a brick wall, with a fine gateway and two lodges. Many of the venerable trees are still growing. The Van Ness warehouse, on the line of 17th st., is still standing, though very dilapidated. The Washington canal ran just S. of it. Attorney General William Wirt occupied the fine old mansion, now the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Asylum, on G st., between 17th and 18th sts. W. The Old Capitol, now converted into private residences, stands on the NW. corner of A and 1st sts. NE. Congress met here after the burning of the Capitol in 1814. During the war it was used as a political prison. Wirz, the prison keeper of Andersonville, was executed here.

On North Carolina av., between 1st and 2d sts. SE., stands the venerable mansion of Duddington, owned by Daniel Carroll, one of the original proprietors of the site of Washington,

SECTION V.

ENVIRONS OF WASHINGTON.

GEORGETOWN, the *port of entry* of the District of Columbia, *population* 15,000, lies N. W. of Washington, separated by Rock creek, and is at the *head of navigation* of the Potomac river. It was *laid out* by George Gordon and George Beall, and incorporated in 1789. The site is peculiarly picturesque. The "*heights*," dotted with villas, overlook a vast sweep of country, the Potomac and adjacent Capital. Georgetown before 1800 enjoyed considerable *local importance*, and a brisk river, coast, and foreign *commerce*.



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GEORGETOWN AND AQUEDUCT.

Georgetown may be reached from Washington by the *Metropolitan*, F st., (Georgetown cars.) and the *Washington and Georgetown*, Pennsylvania av. horse cars. Arriving by the former at Washington st., a short walk leads to *Oak Hill Cemetery*, (*open every day except Sundays and holidays, from sunrise to sunset.*) The original grounds, 10 a., incorporated by Congress, 1849, was the gift of W. W. Corcoran,

from whom it has an endowment of \$120,000. The present area is 30 a. It occupies a romantic spot, formerly Parrott's woods, on the northern slope of Georgetown Heights, at the base of which winds Rock creek, and has a fine chapel and public vault of the time of Henry VIII.

Here is the Van Ness Mausoleum, designed by Hadfield, after the Temple of Vesta at Rome, erected by Gen. Van Ness, and containing the remains of the General and his wife, Marcia Van Ness, *nee* Burns, of the family of David Burns, one of the original proprietors of Washington. It

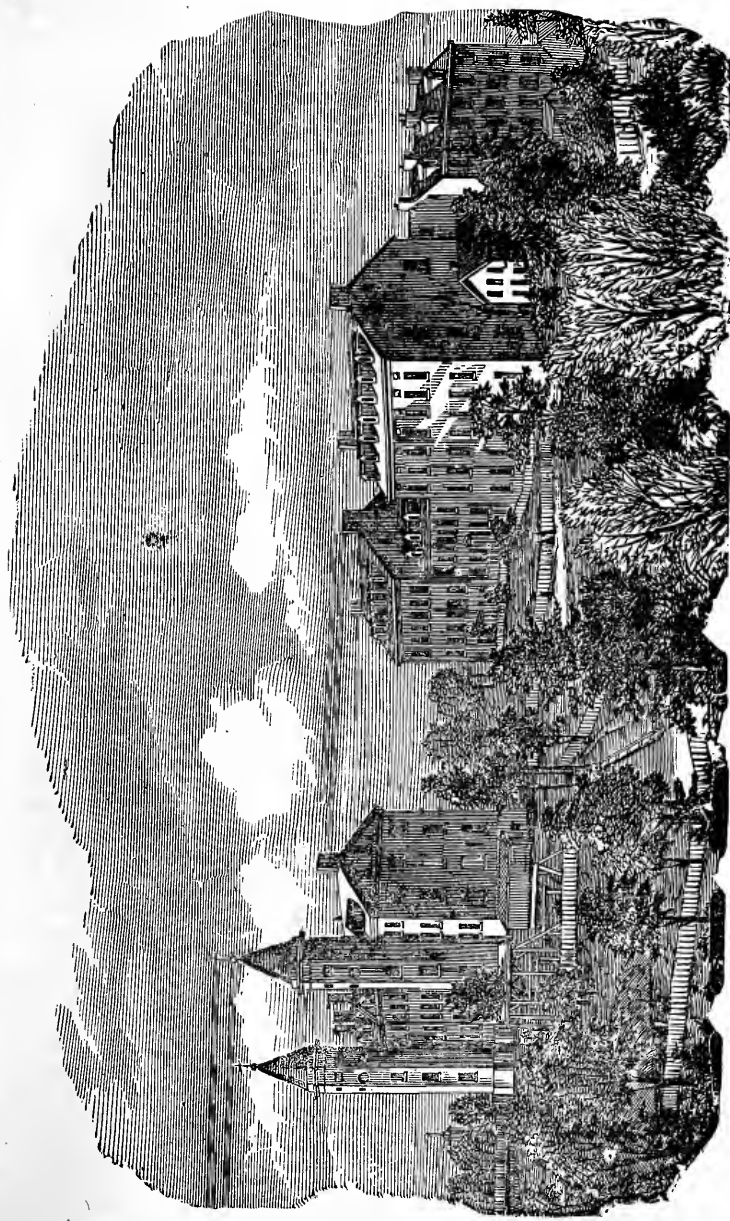


VAN NESS MAUSOLEUM.

formerly stood on H, bet. 9th and 10th sts. NW., Washington. In this Cemetery are the Corcoran Mausoleum, in white marble, Linthicum Memorial Chapel, the graves of Chief Justice Chase, Secretary Stanton, Generals Towson, of the war of 1812, Plummer and Reno, killed in 1861-'65, Commodore Morris, distinguished in the Algerine war, and Lorenzo Dow, the religious enthusiast, removed from Holmead Cemetery in 1874.

Returning to the same line of street-cars, and alighting on the r. side, at Market st., at the head of the street is the *Georgetown High-Service Reservoir*. The same point may be reached by turning to the r. outside the cemetery gate, and following Road st. to the corner of High. It consists of a domical reservoir, of brick, 120 ft. in diameter, with a capacity of 1,000,000 galls., and is fed from the Aqueduct mains at the bridge over Rock creek by 2 pumps. The surface-water is 215 ft. above tide and 70 ft. above the Distributing Reservoir. It supplies all that part of Georgetown over 100 ft. above tide.

Descending the st. a short distance towards the city, and following the track to Fayette st., on the opposite corner is the *Convent of the Visitation*, founded in 1799, but not now open to visitors. The *Academy*, under the care of the Sisters of the Visitation, was founded at the same time, and occupies the building on the N., rebuilt in 1873, and is open to visitors on *Wednesdays and Saturdays after 12 noon*. The entrance is by the door of the new building, where visitors will be received and conducted through the school. There are two departments: primary for girls from 6 to 12 years, and senior, for young ladies of all school ages. There is a fine philosophical apparatus, chemical laboratory, and library. The Academy grounds comprise 40 a. Attached to the Convent is a vault containing the remains of Archbishop Neale, second Bishop of Baltimore, and founder of the institution, the daughter of Madame Yturvide, and the daughter of Gen. Winfield Scott.



GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

a religieuse of the order. It is the oldest in the country. At the W. end of 2d st., Georgetown, is *Georgetown College*, (*open every day except Sunday*), founded in 1789, raised to a University in 1815, and the oldest Roman Catholic College in the country. It is under the care of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

The original building, of imported brick, is still standing on the S., and is flanked by two of more modern construction. Boys of all ages are received and carried through an entire course of instruction. The library contains 30,000 volumes, amongst which are many rare and curious works. There are 100 volumes printed between 1460 and 1520, and three manuscripts anterior to 1400, and others later. In the *Museum* is a valuable collection of coins and medals and relics of Commodore Decatur. The *Observatory* is 400 yds. distant, on the W. (*For Medical and Law Departments* see page 201.)

There are also fine *Custom* and *Market Houses*, *Post Office*, and many beautiful *church edifices*. On 2d and Potomac sts. is the *Public School*, 79x97 ft., built 1874, of Potomac Seneca stone, brick, and iron; has 3 stories, basement, and Mansard, was designed by Adolf Cluss, and cost \$70,000.

The building contains 8 school-rooms, a room for the *Linthicum Institute* and the *Peabody Library*, and a *Hall* capable of seating 900 persons. The *Linthicum Institute* was founded in 1872 by Edward Linthicum, a retired hardware merchant of Georgetown, deceased 1872, who by will left \$50,000 for the education of poor white boys. The *Peabody Library fund*, \$22,000, was one of the numerous benefactions of the American philanthropist and millionaire George Peabody.

At the foot of the hill is the *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal*.

The Potomac Company, chartered by Maryland in 1784, completed a canal before 1800 around the Little and Great Falls. These efforts were followed by the charter, by Congress, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, of the present enterprise. Work was commenced in 1828. The object was the connection of tide-water on the Potomac with the head of navigation on the Ohio, a distance of 360 m. In 1841 the canal was opened to Cumberland, 182 m., at a cost of \$13,000,000, of which Maryland subscribed \$5,000,000, the United States \$1,000,000, Washington, 1,000,000, and Georgetown, Alexandria, and Virginia, each, \$250,000. Cumberland remains the terminus. The execution of the enterprise was a work of great difficulty. There are 75 locks of 100 ft. in length, 15 ft. in width, and averaging 8 ft. lift; 11 aqueducts crossing the Monocacy river, consisting of 7 arches of 54 ft. span; also 190 culverts of various dimensions, some sufficiently spacious to admit of the passage of wagons. The canal is fed by a number of dams across the Potomac, varying from 500 to 800 ft. in length, and from 4 to 20 ft. elevation. The breadth of the canal is 60 ft. for the first 60 m. above Georgetown, and for the remaining distance to Cumberland 50 ft., with a uniform depth of 6 ft. The entire lift is about 600 ft. The aqueducts, locks, and culverts are constructed of stone laid in hydraulic cement. The tunnel through the "Pawpaw Ridge" is 3,118 ft. in length and 24 ft. in diameter, with an elevation of 17 ft. clear of the surface of the water. The canal connects with Rock creek. From this point a canal, now out of use or filled, extended across Washington to the Anacostia. The canal to Cumberland opens the immensely valuable and rich coal sections of western Maryland and West Virginia. The unfinished portion of the canal from Cumberland to Pittsburg is 178 m.

The *Alexandria Canal*, incorporated by Congress in 1830, crosses the Potomac on a fine *Aqueduct* 1,400 ft. long and 36 ft. above high water. The piers are embedded 17 ft. in the bottom of the river, and are capable of resisting the immense weight of ice thrown against them by the current of the river in winter.

A very interesting feature of the city are the *coal wharves*,

where the coal is transhipped into schooners for transportation to the ports on the Atlantic seaboard. Georgetown is one of the largest shad and herring markets in the United States. The manufacturing interests of the city are small.

At the E. end of Bridge st. is *Rock-creek Bridge*, connecting the two cities.

It consists of a 200-ft. span, with 20 ft. rise, the arch formed by two lateral courses of cast-iron pipe, 4 ft. internal diameter, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness. The arch is supported on massive abutments of sandstone. The pipes convey the water of the Aqueduct across the stream, and at the same time carry a street road and horse railway. Here the Pennsylvania av. street cars may be taken back to Washington.

Analostan, or Mason's Island, the large tract in the Potomac river, opposite Georgetown, contains 70 a., and was the residence of Gen. John Mason, commissary general of prisoners in the war of 1812.

The *Mansion* still stands at the S. end, 50 ft. above the river. The now neglected grounds were also beautifully adorned. A causeway on the Virginia side and ferry-boat from Georgetown in former times afforded communication with the main land. James M. Mason, Confederate Commissioner to Europe, was born on the island.



ARLINGTON HOUSE.

Arlington House and National Cemetery.—(*Open to visitors every day.*) Arlington House, from 1802, was the resi-

dence of George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted son of Gen. Washington, and in late years of Gen. Robert E. Lee, till 1861. It is on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, on the summit of a hill, 200 ft. above the river. It is about 4 m. from the Capitol, and about 1 m. from Georgetown, across the Aqueduct bridge. The view of Washington is without a rival. The center building, 60 ft., and two wings, each 40 ft., gives a frontage of 140 ft. In front is a portico 60 ft. long and 25 ft. deep. The pediment rests on 8 doric columns (6 in front) 5 ft. in diameter and 26 ft. high, built of brick, stuccoed. The design was from drawings of the temple at Paestum, near Naples. On the S. are the gardens and conservatory. In the rear are the kitchens, slave quarters, and stables.

In the mansion, when occupied by its former possessors, were valuable pictures and other objects of historic interest.

Arlington House in its halcyon days was famed for its hospitality. The last proprietor, Gen. Lee, came in possession through his wife, who was the daughter of Mr. Custis. Having gone over to the rebellion against the National Government, and become its military chieftain, the estate, upwards of 1,000 a., was abandoned. In 1863 it was sold under the confiscation act, and in 1864 was taken possession of by the National Government. About 200 a. were set apart as a *National Cemetery* for the interment of deceased soldiers of the army. The Cemetery was formally established in 1867. In the rear and l. of the mansion is an *amphitheatre*, capable of accommodating 5,000 persons, erected in 1873, and designed for use in the annual ceremonies observed on decoration day.

The grounds were laid out with special reference to the purposes in view. The bodies of nearly 16,000 soldiers, from many a battle-field in Virginia and the hospitals at the capital, here find a fitting resting place. The W. Cemetery is devoted to white, and the N. to colored troops. A short distance S. of mansion is a granite *sarcophagus*, surmounted by cannon and balls, in 1866 placed over the grave of 2,111 unknown soldiers gathered after the war from the fields of Bull Run and the route to the Rappahannock. The *carriage entrance* is on the SE., through a freestone gateway of composite order, erected in 1873. On the frieze are suitable inscriptions, and over the arch "Here rest 15,585 of the 315,558 citizens who died in defence of our country from 1861 to 1865." On the l. of the road leading from the main gateway towards the river is the once-famous *Custis spring*. In 1850 it was visited from the capital by thousands of residents and strangers.

Fort Myer, reached by the road to the r. soon after crossing the Georgetown Aqueduct, lies a short distance NW. of Arlington House. It is now a station for the instruction

of officers and men in army signalling. It was built during the rebellion, and constituted portion of the defenses covering the Aqueduct and Long Bridge, and the intermediate Heights of Arlington. Then it mounted 6 12-lb. Napoleon guns and 4 12-lb. howitzers.

The Aqueduct and Great Falls of the Potomac.—One of the most interesting excursions out of Washington is the drive by the Aqueduct to the Great Falls of the Potomac.



THE GREAT FALLS OF THE POTOMAC.

Table of distances from the Navy-yard to the Great Falls :
 From the Navy-yard to the E. front of the Capitol, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m ; to Rock-Creek Bridge, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m ; College-Pond Bridge, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ m ; Foundry Branch, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m ; Pipe Vault Dist. Res., 7 m ; Waste Weir, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m ; Gate House Rec. Res., 9 m ; Wooden Bridge Rec. Res., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m ; Brooks's Road, $9\frac{3}{4}$ m ; Cabin John Bridge, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m ; Mountain-Spring Bridge, $13\frac{1}{2}$ m ; Culvert No. 12, $14\frac{1}{2}$ m ; Road at Radcliff's, $15\frac{1}{2}$ m ; Junction Road, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ m ; Bridge No. 2, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m ; Bridge No. 1, $17\frac{1}{2}$ m ; Overfall No. 1, 16 m ; Waste Weir No. 1, $18\frac{1}{4}$ m ; Great Falls Gate House, $18\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Entering Georgetown from Pennsylvania av. the Aque-

duct may be reached by Bridge and Fayette sts., and new road to the *Distributing Reservoir*, a distance of 2 m.

The water surface of the *reservoir* is 33 a ; capacity, 150,000,000 galls. at depth of 11 ft., and 300,000,000 galls. at 24 ft ; elevation, 144 ft. above mean tide at the Navy-yard.

From this point the water is carried by iron mains into the city. [See *Water Supply*, p. 46.] The Aqueduct terminates here, the influent gate-house standing on the NW. corner. A 7-ft. *Auxiliary Conduit* connects the influent and affluent gate-houses on the N. which may be used independently of the reservoir.

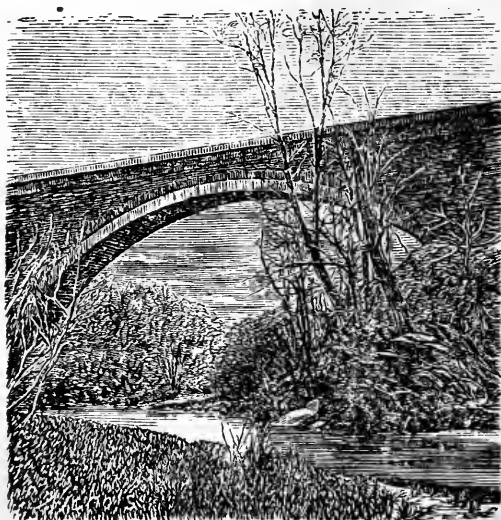
The *Aqueduct* consists of a cylindrical conduit, of 9 ft. internal diameter, constructed of stone and brick, laid in hydraulic cement, and covered by an embankment or tunneled through the hills, and is carried across the streams by means of magnificent bridges, and has a fall of $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the m. The capacity of the conduit, full, is 80 000,000 galls. every 24 hrs. The present mains carry off 30,000,000 galls. ; the consumption, however, is but 17,000,000.

From the *Distributing Reservoir* is a beautiful drive, 2 m. on the embankment of the Aqueduct, to *Receiving Reservoir*.

218 AQUEDUCT AND GREAT FALLS OF THE POTOMAC.

The scenery on all sides is romantic in the extreme. On the l. is the Potomac and the Little Falls. The *Receiving Reservoir*, a natural basin, formed by an embankment 65 ft. high, across Powder-Mill Creek, retains the water within the encircling arms of the surrounding hills. It has a surface area of 52 a., a greatest depth of 53 ft., and drains 40,000 a. of the adjacent country. The *Sluice Tower* is in the S. end. A conduit extends around the S. side, connecting the Aqueduct, without passing through the Receiving Reservoir. The capacity is 153,000,000 galls. The NW. boundary of the District crosses the Reservoir just beyond the Sluice Tower. The height of water in the Reservoir is controlled by a channel cut in the solid rock. The Aqueduct enters through a tunnel 800 ft. in length, and pierced through solid rock.

Resuming the embankment, *Cabin-John Bridge* is reached. 3 m. distant.



CABIN-JOHN BRIDGE.

This magnificent structure springs the chasm of Cabin-John Creek at a height of 104 ft. The bridge is erected of immense blocks of granite, with Seneca parapets and coping, and leaps the ravine in a single arch of 220 ft. with 57½ ft. rise from the springing line.

The bridge is 20 ft. wide, and its extreme length 420 ft. It cost \$237,000. This magnificent work of art is unequalled in the history of bridge building. It is the largest stone arch in the world; the second being that of the Grovesner Bridge, with a span of 200 ft. which crosses the river Dee. One mile above is *Mountain-Spring Brook*, crossed by a beautiful elliptical arch of masonry, 75 ft span. The bridge is 200 ft. long, and cost \$76,000. From this point

the Aqueduct is conducted by means of 2 tunnels.

About 3½ m. from the Great Falls a road leads around the hills. Before reaching the falls the scenery becomes exceedingly picturesque. The river is divided into two channels by Cupid's Bower and Bear Islands, the latter the upper. At the falls the river is again formed into two channels by Conn's and Great Falls islands, the former the upper, and forms the Maryland and Virginia channels. Across the former is a dam of solid masonry, with gate-house and gates. This dam, should there be occasion, will be extended to the Virginia side. The Government owns the water-right, having 5 a. of ground. The dam is faced with massive guards of stone. The total water supply of the river is 1,196,019,511 galls. in 24 hrs. At this point the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is carried over the Aqueduct.

At the *Great Falls* the Potomac breaks through the mountain in a channel narrowing to 100 yds. in width, and bounded on the Virginia side by perpendicular rocks 70 ft. high. The water falls over a series of cascades, making a descent of 80 ft. in 1½ m., the greatest single pitch being 40 ft. At a distance of 4 m. it widens, and its agitated waters quiet into an unbroken current. About 10 m. below, at the *Little Falls*, about 3 m. above Georgetown, the stream makes a descent of 37 ft. in a series of cascades. Released from the mountains, after passing Georgetown, the river widens into the lake-like stream which we have seen in front of Washington.

There is a fine view of the Falls from either side, the ledges and rugged boulders appearing to advantage. Mingling with the wild aspect of nature is the cedar, oak, willow, birch, and jessamine. Wild cherries and strawberries in season are found in great abundance. The most venomous reptiles abound. The scene in winter is enchanting, great masses of ice piled up on either side, and the rocks and trees frosted with spray, form a charming surrounding for the boiling torrent in the channel.

History.—Surveys for the supply of the city with water were made by Major L'Enfant, under the direction of Washington. In 1850 surveys were made by Col. Hughes from the Great Falls and Rock creek. The first ground on the Washington Aqueduct was broken by President Pierce on Nov. 8, 1853, in the presence of a large assemblage of officials and civilians. The length of pipe line is 18 m.; number of culverts, 26 m.; tunnels, 12, the longest 1,438 ft. Total, 6,653 ft. Bridges 6, viz, cut stone, 4, and iron truss, 2. In Georgetown is a high-service reservoir 120 ft. in diameter. The work was commenced by Capt. M. C. Meigs, U. S. Corps of Engineers, and cost 3,500,000. The Aqueduct is the third in rank in the United States.

Kalorama.—The residence of Joel Barlow, 1805-'11, author, poet, politician, and diplomat, who died in Poland, 1812, stands on the brow of a beautiful hill, NW. of Washington and near the Metropolitan *horse railway*, Georgetown branch, at the P st. bridge over Rock Creek.

About 5 min. walk from the W. end of the P street bridge, is a small brick *vault*, belonging to the Kalorama estate.

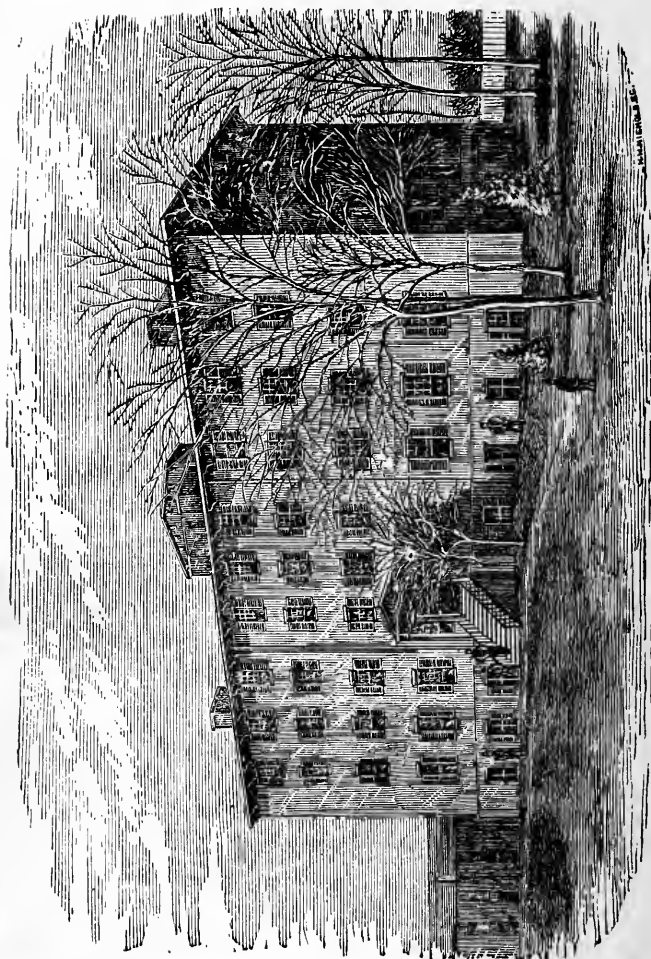
In the vault are the remains of Judith Baldwin, wife of Joel Barlow, died 1818, Henry Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died 1844; Abraham Baldwin, a Senator from Georgia, died 1807; and George Bomford, Colonel of U. S. Ordnance Corps, died 1848. The body of Commodore Decatur was also placed here, Mar. 24, 1820, two days after his fatal duel. In 1846 Decatur's remains were removed to St. Peter's church burial ground, Philadelphia.

Meridian Hill.—N. of the city, at the terminus of 16th st. W., so named as being on the meridian of the District of Columbia, indicated by the meridian stone, established immediately W. of the National Washington Monument. It was formerly the residence of Commodore Porter. A village is now growing upon its commanding site.

Columbian University.—(*Open to visitors.*) Occupies a fine site N. of the city; 5 min. walk from the N. terminus of the 14th st. horse railway; was incorporated as a college in 1821, began 1822, a university 1873. (For *Medical and Law Departments*, see page 201.)

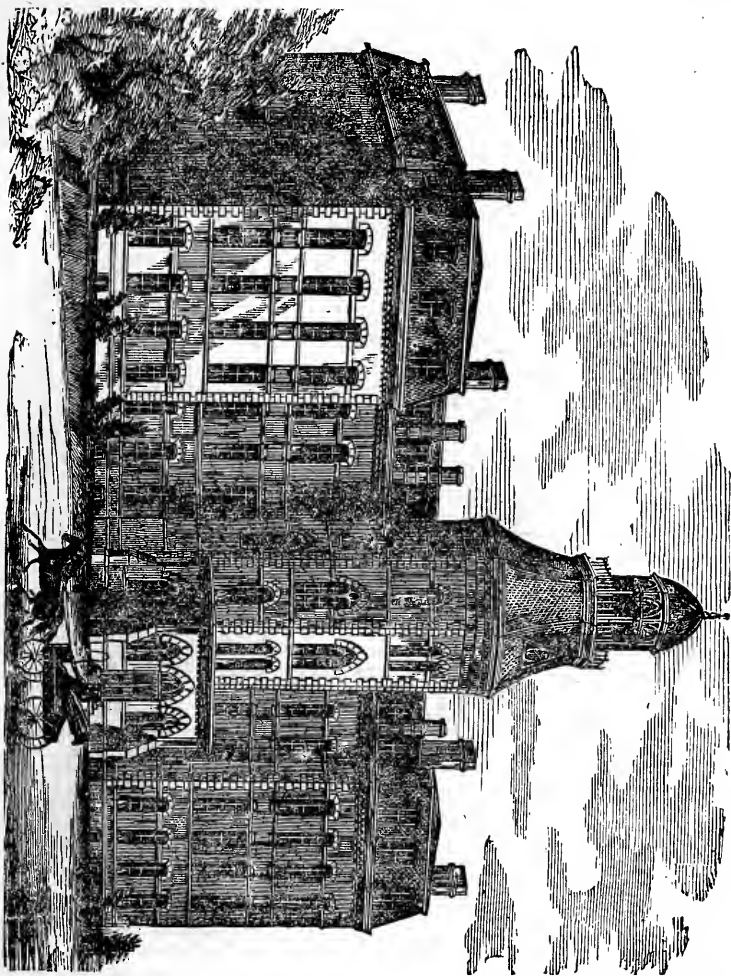
The President and Chief Justice of the United States are honorary members of the Board of Trustees and Overseers. The regular course of American universities, classical and scientific, is taught. The average number of students, including the preparatory school, is 300, from all parts of the United States. The grounds comprise 40 a., and, with the college edifice and other buildings, valued at \$400,000. The *main building* is devoted to class-rooms, chapel, and dormitories.

Howard University.—(*Open to visitors.*) Occupies a conspicuous site N. of the city on the r. of the 7th st. road and may be reached by horse cars from the N. terminus of 7th and 9th sts. horse railways. It was incorporated in 1867 for the education of youth, without reference to sex or color. The pupils, however, are almost exclusively colored.



THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.

The *University Building*, of patent brick, is 3 stories high, covered with a mansard and tower, and contains philosophical, lecture and recitation rooms; library, museum and offices. On the NE. is *Miner Hall*, ladies' dormitories and dining rooms, named after Miss Miner, a teacher of colored children in the days of slavery, in the District. This lady left \$5,000 invested in real estate in Washington; since sold for \$40,000, the interest of which is at present devoted to the normal department of the University. To the N. of the latter is the *Normal Building*, and N. of the main building is *Clarke Hall*, named after David Clarke, of Hartford, Conn., a gentleman of large benevolence and a liberal friend to the University. These halls accommodate 300 students. There are also residences for the professors. The grounds comprise 35 a. Total value of property, \$600,000. A short distance S. is the *Medical Department* and *Freedmen's Hospital*, rented and managed under the Interior Department.

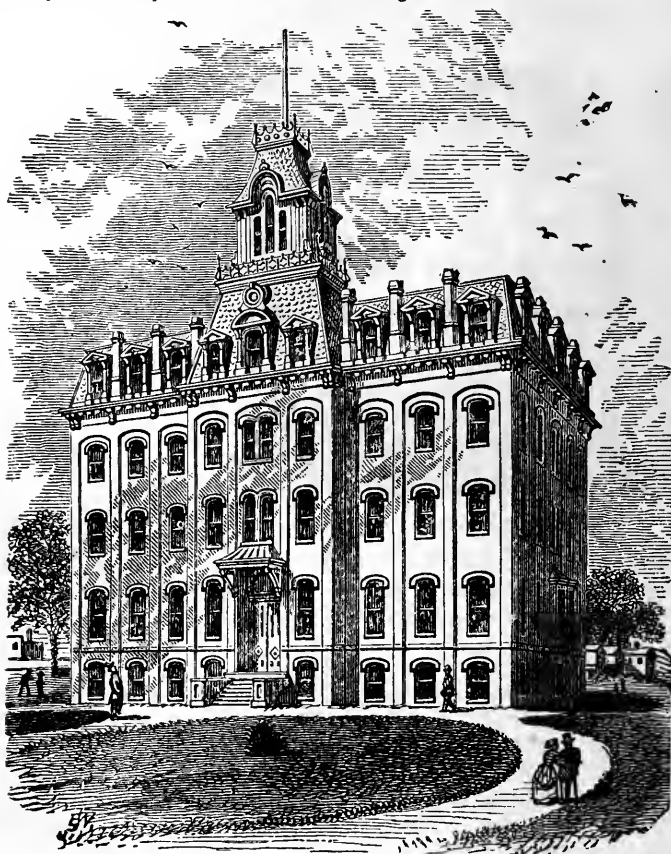


Capitol Spring.—To the NE. of the Howard University is Smith's Spring, the waters of which were conducted in pipes to the Capitol in 1830. (See *Capitol Grounds*.)

Wayland Seminary.—(*Open to visitors*.) Occupies a commanding position N. of the city on Meridian Hill, about 10 min. walk N. W. from the N. terminus of the 14th st. horse railway.

The *Institution* was founded in 1865 by the Baptist church for the education of colored preachers and teachers. The *building*, which is of brick, three stories high, with basement, Mansard and lofty tower, was erected in 1873-'4, cost \$35,000, paid out of voluntary contributions, and will accommodate 200 students. The

work was done by colored labor. The *Seminary* is one of the seven schools in the South, established and fostered by the American Baptist Home Mission Society. It is not yet in full operation in the new building.



WAYLAND SEMINARY.

Soldiers' Home, (*grounds open every day, except Sunday*,) lies about 3 m. N. of the Capitol. It is one of the most attractive drives around the city. It may be reached by pedestrians from the "toll-gate" on the 7th-st. road, which point is accessible by the 7th-st. and Silver Spring horse cars; the latter being a continuation of the former, though a separate line.

The original site consisted of about 200 a., since extended to 500 a. by purchases, including Harewood, the seat of W. W. Corcoran. The grounds are laid out in meadows, lakes, and 7 m. of beautiful drives. The main building, the dormitory, is of marble, Norman in design, and measures 200 ft. front. In the rear is a wing of 60 ft., used for a mess

room. On the lawn are a flag-staff and cannon. On the E. of the main building is an additional dormitory, the stables, conservatory, and fruit garden. On the W. is the Riggs



SOLDIERS' HOME, MAIN BUILDING.

homestead, now the hospital, and near by the quarters of the governor and officers of the institution. S. of this is the surgeon's residence. SE. of the main building is a beautiful Seneca stone chapel, finished in 1871, and gardener's lodge. In the distance S. is the new hospital, a commodious brick structure, and the buildings close by are used by the farmer. The Home was first opened in 1851, and has

accommodations for 400 inmates. The soldiers keep the roads in order and perform police duty. The Home was the favorite summer residence of Presidents Pierce, Buchanan, and Lincoln.

On the brow of the hill, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of S. of the main building, raised on a granite pedestal, and facing the Capital, stands a statue of General Winfield Scott, at the time of his conquest of Mexico, by Launt Thompson, 1873, bronze, 10 ft. high, cast by R. Woods & Co., Philadelphia, Penna. Cost \$18,000. Erected in 1874 by the Home. Through General Scott the Home was founded. From the site may be had an excellent view.

In 1851 Congress appropriated out of the Treasury \$118,791, the balance of \$300,000 pillage money levied on the city of Mexico by General Winfield Scott, to go to the founding of a Military Asylum or Soldiers' Home. This fund was increased by forfeitures, stoppages, and fines against soldiers, and a tax of 25 now 12 cts. a month on each private soldier of the regular army. The Home was for the benefit of the regulars and volunteers who served in Mexico, and now is for the privates of the regular army, they alone contributing for its support. Pensioners surrender their pensions while at the Home.

Grave of Major Peter Charles L'Enfant, the designer of the plan of Washington, at Green Hill, the country seat of George W. Riggs, on the early manor of Chillam Castle, now Prince George's county, Maryland, is about 7 m. NE. of Washington. The grave is in the garden, the burial ground of the Digges family, the previous proprietors. The latter have been removed. The grave is without a marked stone.

Major L'Enfant was born in France about 1755. He was a subordinate officer in the French service. In 1778 he was made a captain of engineers in the Continental army. His gallantry and ability, displayed especially at Savannah, attracted the attention of Washington. In 1783 he was promoted to major. In March, 1791, he was ordered to Georgetown to join Mr. Ellicott, the chief surveyor, with instructions "to draw the site of the federal town and buildings." Not sharing in the practical views of the commissioners, who desired copies of his plan for circulation, as an inducement to purchasers of lots, a controversy sprung up, which was aggravated by some high-handed measures, chiefly an attempt to demolish the residence of Mr. Carroll, one of the commissioners, which interfered with the execution of his plan on the ground. These resulted in his dismissal, after a brief service of one year. In 1794 he was employed on Fort Mifflin, below Philadelphia. It is said he was offered, in 1812, a professorship of engineers at West Point. The last days of his life were spent around Washington. He found a home on the farm of Mr. Digges, and died in the summer of 1825, at the advanced age of 70 years. His remains still moulder beneath the sod where the kind hand of charity laid them.

Rock-Creek Church and Cemetery.—(*Church services, Episcopal, every Sabbath at 11 a. m., and Cemetery open every day, except Sunday.*)—The cemetery lies contiguous to the Soldiers' Home on the N., and is easy of access from the horse cars on the 7th-st. road. It comprises about one-half of the glebe, 100 a., the gift of John Bradford, about 1719. The church, which lies on the W., properly St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rock-creek Parish, was erected in 1719, rebuilt in 1775, and remodeled in 1868. The bricks were imported from England. The main walls are the same as erected in 1719. The bible used is an Oxford edition of 1727. Immediately around the church are a number of old graves, marked by rude stones, and over them stands a venerable oak, the outspreading branches of which cover an area of 126 ft. in diameter. The oldest monuments are E. of the church, of the Gramphin family, 1775. In this cemetery is the grave of Peter Force, with a fine monument.

National Military Cemetery, (*open from sunrise to sunset*), lies N. of and adjoins the Soldiers' Home, and E. of Rock-Creek Cemetery. It was established in 1861, and contains 5,424 interments: known 5145, unknown 279, and Confederates 271. There are a fine keeper's lodge and conservatory. Adjoining, on the N., is the Cemetery of the Soldiers' Home.

Glenwood Cemetery, (*open every day except Sunday*), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the Capitol, is situated at the head of Lincoln av., reached from the *Columbia st.-railway* at N. Capitol st., distance 1 m. It was incorporated in 1854, and contains 90 a. The grounds are beautifully laid out in drives and walks. The public vault is a fine structure. Amos Kendall, Postmaster General 1835-'40 is buried here. Outside the gateway are *Prospect Hill Cemetery*, 17 a., incorporated in 1860, *St. Mary's* (Roman Catholic) *Burying Ground*, 3 a.

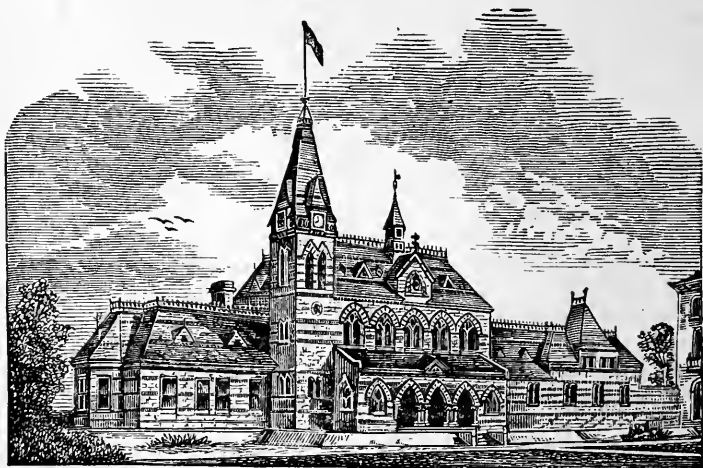
Bladensburg, a post-village of Prince George's co., Md., lies 6 m. N. E. of Washington, on the Baltimore railroad and turnpike. It was founded about 1750, and named after Martin Blanden, one of the Lords' Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. Before the Revolution it was a place of some commercial and agricultural importance. In those days the Anacostia, upon which it stands, admitted of navigation to the town. Over the stream was the bridge, and W. the field of the disastrous battle of August 24, 1814, which opened Washington to the enemy, and gave the name of Bladensburg a place in history. On the open ground was the position bravely defended by Commodore Barney and his gallant soldiers and marines.

About 1 m. S. E. of the village, on the turnpike, was the notorious "duelling ground." The District line runs through the valley, thus enabling parties from the District and Virginia to pass into Maryland. The most painful of all duels fought here was that between Commodores Decatur, the hero of the Algerine war, and Barron, in 1820, in which the former was mortally wounded. The spot was the scene of many other duels, but not of late years. The duel between Henry Clay and John Randolph of Roanoke, in 1826, took place on the Virginia shore of the Potomac river, near Washington.

Near Bladensburg, a short distance from the turnpike, stood the family mansion of George Calvert, the lineal descendant of the Baron of Baltimore.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and National Deaf-Mute College, (*open every day except Sunday*), entrance at N. end of 7th st. E., also W. end M st. N.; 10 minutes from Columbia horse R. R. The grounds, known as "Kendall Green," were previously the home of Amos Kendall, Postmaster General of the United States 1835-'40. The first portion occupied was but a few acres and a small building, presented by Mr. Kendall. Subsequently, 25 acres were purchased, and in 1872 the entire estate of 100 acres. The grounds and buildings were vested in the United States as trustee.

The institution, incorporated in 1857, has since been sustained by Congress as the institution where Government beneficiaries, viz., deaf-mute children of the District of Columbia, and of the army and navy, should receive free education. A collegiate department was organized in 1864 by Congress, and is named the National Deaf-Mute College. Both are open to both sexes.



THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The main central building, dedicated in 1871, was the gift of the Government. It is a fine specimen of the pointed Gothic architecture of the 14th century. It is 216 by 76 ft., and is faced on all sides with Connecticut brown-stone, interspersed with courses of white Ohio sandstone, and covered with roofs of red and blue slate, laid in patterns and courses.

The main entrance is under a recessed porch, formed by three pointed arches of alternate brown and white sandstone blocks, supported by double sets of dwarf columns of highly polished Scotch granite, with brown-stone bases and carved white sandstone capitals. This porch is paved with white and black marble tiles, and surmounted by an angular pediment containing a carved half-relief figure of the American eagle, with the stars and stripes on the shield over its breast.

From this porch leads a small vestibule at either end into the main hall, or chapel, a room 56 ft. square and 38 ft. high, with a paneled ceiling of light and dark colored wood, with massive brackets, cornice, and panel mouldings, the walls being frescoed in delicate tints in plain panels. The walls, to about 8 ft. from the floor, are protected by a paneled wainscot, painted in strong party colors, with the pulpit, platform, and front, and folding-doors to match. The room is lighted by ten large stained-glass windows.

Adjoining on the E., and separated from the chapel by eight sliding doors 15 ft. high and 27 ft. wide, is the lecture room. Over the sliding doors is a solid white sandstone arch

of 27 ft. span, springing from light stone columns with carved capitals. The lecture room is about 30 by 40 ft. in size, with a raised floor.

The remainder of the E. wing on this floor is occupied by a large dining-hall, or refectory, for the pupils of the primary department, with its corridors and stairs; and with kitchens, bakery, and store-rooms in the basement below, and large dormitories in the attic above.

The W. wing contains a large dining-hall for the students of the college, with its pantries and store-rooms. In the hall of this wing a stairway affords access to the tower. In the basement under this wing is an extensive laundry, steam-drying rooms, and store-rooms, while the basement under the chapel contains the fuel and boiler rooms.

In the chapel is a fine plaster cast of Abbé de l'Épée, taken from his tomb in the old church of Saint Roch, Paris; also one of Abbé Sicard. The former, about the year 1760, developed and applied the system of communication for deaf mutes by means of natural signs. Abbé Sicard subsequently perfected the system. There is also a portrait of the Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, formerly principal of the American Asylum at Hartford, Connecticut. That gentleman was sent abroad to acquire the system of instruction by natural signs. He chose the French system, now in use by the Institution and College, and also generally throughout the United States. The E. building is occupied by the primary department, and contains several school rooms, chapel, library, reception parlor, private rooms of instructors, and dormitory for boys, and another in a remote part of the building for girls. The W. building is used by the College. In the rear and W. of the main central building is the finished wing of a dormitory for College students. The value of the property is \$350,000.

Mount Olivet Cemetery (*open every day*) lies on the l. of the Columbia turnpike, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the E. terminus of the Columbia horse railway. It comprises 70 a. It was incorporated in 1862, in the names of the parish priests of the four Roman Catholic churches of Washington. The grounds are well laid out, and shaded with oak and evergreens. Father Matthews, one of the earliest priests who arrived in the city after its occupation by the Government, is buried here, also Lieut. Col. Garesche, A. A. G. to General Rosecranz, killed at Murfreesboro, 1862; Mrs. Surratt, executed for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln; and Wirz, the keeper of the Andersonville prison pen for national soldiers during the rebellion, 1861-'65, and executed in Washington at its close. The entrance to the cemetery

is at the SE. corner on the Columbia turnpike, where there is a neat superintendent's residence.

Graceland Cemetery (*open from sunrise to sunset*) is situated immediately outside the E. limits of the city, at the terminus of the Columbia horse railway. The cemetery was opened in 1872, and comprises about 40 a.

Reform School of the District of Columbia occupies a commanding site on the S. side of the Washington and Baltimore turnpike, 2 m. from the E. terminus of the Columbia horse railway. The school, which is for boys only, was established by Congress in 1866; and is under the supervision of the Department of Justice. It was first located on the Government farm, on the Aqueduct road, 4 m. above Georgetown, but owing to the unhealthiness of that section was, in 1871, removed to its present situation. The farm comprises 150 a. The buildings stand on Lincoln's Hill, so-called from the fort of that name in the defenses of Washington during the rebellion, and which crowned the hill. They are 230 ft. above the Anacostia, which runs in the rear, and command a view of four railroads, portions of Washington, the National Insane Asylum, the Soldiers' Home, Bladensburg, the Maryland State Agricultural School, and a vast sweep of country into Maryland and Virginia.

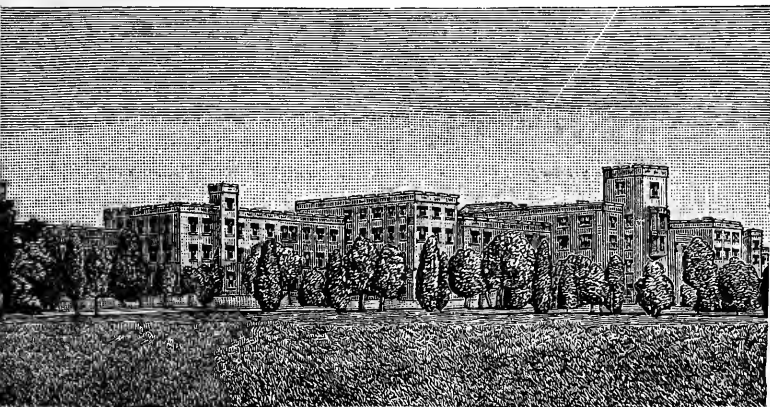
The main building is occupied by the superintendent, boys' dining room, chapel, library, and reflecting room. The reception room for strangers is on the l. of the main entrance. On either side of the main building are two detached wings, occupied by the assistants, and as school and dormitories. The boys divide their time in the school and shops. The boys are kept till reformed or their majority. The buildings and grounds will be greatly improved.

Government Hospital for the Insane.—(*Visiting days, Wednesdays, from 2 to 6 p. m., and friends of patients every day but Sunday.*) This institution, founded in 1855, occupies a conspicuous site at the confluence of the Potomac and the Anacostia Rivers; and commands an extensive view of those streams, and the capitol on the opposite bank. It is accessible by the Pennsylvania Av. street cars to the Navy Yard, thence by the Anacostia and Potomac Street Railway, across the fine iron bridge over the Anacostia, through Uniontown to the foot of the hill, within one mile.

THE BUILDING was designed by Walter, architect of the Capitol, after plans suggested by Dr. C. H. Nicholls, first Superintendent, is of brick, in the *Collegiate Gothic style*, consists of an imposing centre of four stories, with connecting ranges, and receding wings, three and four stories, with bold buttresses, iron

window hoods, and an embattled parapet; is 750 ft long and 200 ft. deep in the centre, and contains 550 single *rooms*. The West wing is for *male*, and East for *female patients*. The *centre* contains the residence of the Superintendent and staff officers, dispensary, chapel, rooms for billiards, and other games of amusement. The *basement* contains the kitchens, store rooms, etc. The large *detached building S*, erected under the supervision of Dr. W. W. Godding, is for special classes of patients. There are also *detached buildings* for the colored inmates, gas works, machine shops, barn and stables. There are aggregate *accommodations* for over 900 patients, averaging one-fourth females.

The *home tract* of 185 acres, part of an original grant of land called *St. Elizabeth* which name it still retains, is surrounded by a brick wall 9 ft. high, and tastefully laid out. The entire estate comprises 419 a. This is successfully cultivated for the benefit of the institution. The asylum is controlled by an *Administrative Board* and a superintending physician. It is for the *use* of the army and navy, and District of Columbia, embracing indigent and paying patients, and is supported by the National Government at an *annual expenditure* of about \$200,000, and *ranks* with the finest institutions of the kind in the world.

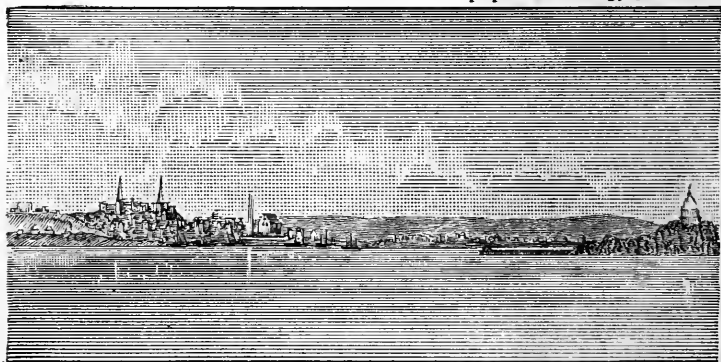


GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Alexandria.—This city, originally called Bellhaven, stands in Virginia, on the r. bank of the Potomac river, at the confluence of that stream and Hunting Creek, 7 m. S. of Washington. The boats of the Washington and Alexandria ferry, from the foot of 7th street W., reached by *horse cars*, run every hour from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m., on Sunday from 9 a. m. Single fare 15 cts., round trip 25 cts. The steam cars leave at the same intervals from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m. from the depot on 6th st., S. of Pennsylvania av. The city is picturesquely situated on the side of a range of low hills, and is surrounded by a fertile and well-cultivated country. The town was founded in 1748. In 1755 five colonial governors met here in connection with Braddock's expedition, which started here. In the early colonial days it was the rival of Baltimore in commerce, but superior advantages and other facilities attractive of trade soon advanced the metropolis of Maryland

beyond the successful rivalry of the quaint Virginia town on the Potomac.

During the Revolution 1776-83, it was a place of much *strategic* importance. During the *War of 1812* (Aug. 28, 1814), Fort Washington below having been abandoned, the town fell into the hands of the British and was held five days. The city and county was in the first survey of the Federal territory, but was retroceded to Virginia in 1846. About 1 m. S. E. of the city on the point is the *site* of the *initial corner* stone of the Federal territory (District of Columbia) planted in 1791. The *Alexandria Canal* connects the city with Georgetown. The principal *exports* are tobacco, corn and coal. It has *rail-road connection* with the North and South. The population is 13,658.



VIEW OF ALEXANDRIA FROM THE RIVER.

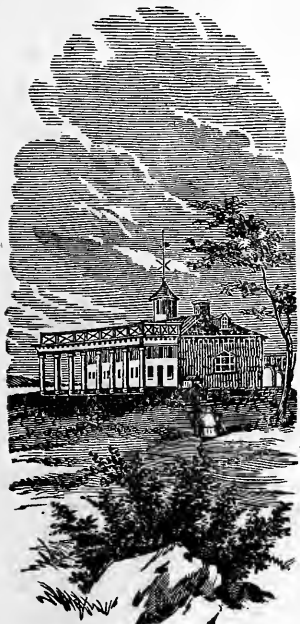
In the court of the Mansion House, on Fairfax st., is an old structure known as *Washington's Headquarters*, having been occupied, it is said, by the General when in Alexandria. At the intersection of Washington and Cameron sts. is *Christ Episcopal Church*, commenced in 1765 and finished in 1773, built of bricks imported from England. The interior has been renovated of late years; though some of the wood-work about the chancel is old. The principal interest is associated with the fact that Washington was a member of the vestry of this church. His pew was No. 59, on the l. of the l. aisle. A little back is pew No. 46, used by Robert E. Lee, General of the Confederate forces, who came here from Arlington to worship. Marble tablets on the l. and r. of the chancel have been placed in the walls to their memory. In the churchyard the oldest tombstone is 1771. The city hall, market-house, and masonic hall occupy a fine building. Near the city is a *National Cemetery*, which contains the remains of 3,635 soldiers of the rebellion.

A branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal connects the city with Georgetown. The river in front is 1 m. wide. The shipping of the place amounts to about 182 vessels; sail, steam, and unrigged, 8,210 tons. The principal exports are tobacco, corn, and coal. It also has railroad communication

with the N. and S. A new line, to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Bladensburg, is now being built, and will cross the Potomac at this point.

Mount Vernon, steamer daily, except Sunday, at 10 a. m., from the foot of 7th st. W., reached by horse-cars, fare \$1.00 round trip, to include admission to the grounds. Distance, 15 m. Return 4 p. m.

Leaving the wharf, the boat runs close to the shore, and along the Arsenal grounds, at the foot of which the Anacostia enters the Potomac. The village on the r. is Uniontown, and on the hill is the National Insane Asylum. On the l. is the Navy Yard. On the S. point of the river is Giesboro'. During the rebellion a large number of cavalry horses were kept here for the supply of the army. During a stampede on one occasion over 1000 were drowned in the river. The steamer now directs her course towards *Alexandria*, 6 m. below. After leaving Alexandria, the steamer passes Jones's point on the r. A lighthouse stands on the point at the location of the *initial stone* of the boundaries of the District, planted



THE MANSION.

in 1791. The lines extend NE. and NW. Hunting creek here enters the Potomac. The steamer next touches at *Fort Foote*, an earthwork on the Maryland shore. Broad creek enters below. The next landing is at *Fort Washington*, on the same side. This is an old work, mounting guns in casemate and barbette. On the high ground opposite the first view of the home of Washington may be had. The road from the wharf leads to the *vault* within which is the marble sarcophagus containing the remains of *General George Washington*. By the side is another with the simple inscription, *Martha, the consort of Washington*, who died May 21, 1801, aged 71 years. The obelisk on the r. approaching is to Bushrod Washington, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, a nephew of General Washington, and to whom Mount Vernon was bequeathed, died 1829. That on the l. is to John Augustine Washington, to whom Mount

Vernon was bequeathed by Judge Bushrod Washington, died 1832. The path to the r. leads towards the mansion. On the l. is the *vault* in which the remains of Washington were first placed.

The *Mansion* fronts NW., the rear looking toward the river. It is of wood, cut in imitation of stone, and 96 ft. in length, surmounted by a cupola. The centre was built by Lawrence Washington, brother to the General; the wings were added by the General. It is named after Admiral Vernon, in whose expedition Lawrence Washington served. The house and grounds, 6 a., as far as practicable, are as left by Washington.

The *Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union*, incorporated in 1856, purchased the mansion and contiguous



GRAVE OF WASHINGTON.

grounds. In the hall is the key to the Bastile, presented to Washington by Lafayette after the destruction of that French prison, 1789. In the *E. parlor* are interesting relics of Washington—a dress, sword, spy-glass, water buckets, tripod. In the dining hall are portraits of Washington in 1786, a copy from Trumbull, and a copy from Stuart, 1795. The mantel was carved in Italy and presented. In this room is the great painting of *Washington before Yorktown*, by Rembrandt Peale. He is represented as accompanied by Generals Lafayette, Hamilton, Knox, Lincoln, and Rochambeau, and giving orders to commence the entrenchments before Yorktown. In the *W. parlor* is an old painting representing the attack on Carthage, Admiral Vernon commanding, 1741, and Washington's holsters and camp equipage, also a globe. In the *second story*, at the head of the stairs, is *Lafayette's room*. The room in which *Washington died*, December 14, 1799, is at the S. end of the building on this floor. It is a small apartment. The bed is that on which he rested. There is a fine view of the surrounding country from the cupola. On the r. of the mansion facing the lawn are the servants' hall, gardener's lodge, a modern building, and the spinning and weaving house. On

the same side is the garden laid out by Washington. On the N. side are conservatories which replaced the old ones consumed by fire. The ruins of the old servants' quarters are near by. On the opposite side of the lawn are the family kitchen, butler's house, smoke house, and laundry, and in the rear of all the stables. On the lawn are several ash and and a magnolia tree planted by Washington.

Defenses of Washington.—The inauguration of actual hostilities by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12, 13, 1861, warned the National Government of the necessity of measures of protection. One of the first thoughts was the security of the Nation's Capital. The hastily-improvised first defensive preparations, after some squeamish hesitation about invading a State, were seconded by occupying the S. shore of the Potomac, and holding the debouches into Virginia. This was necessitated by the proximity of Arlington Heights, from which the enemy's artillery could shell the city. On the night of May 23, 1861, the army, in three columns, crossed the Potomac, one, under Major Wood, by the Georgetown Aqueduct; another, under Major (General) Heintzelman, by the Long Bridge; and the third, under Colonel Ellsworth, by water to Alexandria. Fort Corcoran, a *tete-de-pont*, was commenced before daylight, and, with its auxiliary works, Forts Bennett and Haggerty and rifle trenches, around the head of the Aqueduct, Forts Runyon, on the lowland—a *tete-de-pont*—and Albany, on Arlington Heights, covering our debouches from the Long Bridge, and Fort Ellsworth, on Shuter's Hill, back of Alexandria, formed the basis of the line S. of the Potomac. By the time of the advance of McDowell's army, seven weeks, these works were nearly completed.

The Bull Run disaster made it apparent that a protracted war was inevitable. The Heights of Arlington were effectively fortified by intermediate works, and, with Fort Runyon, formed a "*couronne*," covering the bridge and heights. These works were preliminary and auxiliary to that line of impregnable fortifications which later encircled the Capital. The system of works, constituting and appropriately designated the *Defenses of Washington*, were divided into four groups. 1. Those *S. of the Potomac*, commencing with Fort Lyon, below Alexandria, and terminating with Fort DeKalb, (Strong,) opposite Georgetown. 2. Those of the *Chain Bridge*. 3. Those *N. of the Potomac*, between that river and the Anacostia, commencing with Fort Sumner and terminating with Fort Lincoln. 4. Those *S. of the Anacostia*, commencing with Fort Mahan and terminating with Fort

Greble, nearly opposite Alexandria. The perimeter, from Fort Lyon to Fort Greble, was 33 m., and, including the interval across the Potomac, between Greble and Lyon, a total of 37 m. At the close of hostilities, in April, 1865, the *Defenses* consisted of 68 inclosed forts and batteries and emplacements, for 1,120 guns, 807 of which, and 98 mortars, were actually mounted : 93 unarmed batteries for field guns, having 401 emplacements, and 20 m. of rifle-trenches, and 3 block houses. There were also 32 m. of specially-constructed military roads.

In 1864 the *garrisons* S. of the Potomac consisted of one division, under General DeRussy, four brigades, under Colonels Tidball, Tannatt, Abbott, and Schirmer—11,011 men ; N. of the Potomac, one division, under Lieutenant Colonel Haskin, aid-de-camp, with three brigades, under Colonels Morris, Gibson, and Piper—18,863 men. To prevent a sudden dash, the minor roads were obstructed by abattis and stockades. The fords of the Potomac above and the S. front were picketed with cavalry. An infantry division lay towards Bull Run, and infantry pickets were stationed on the N. front. A provost guard of 1,776 men, under General Martindale, were on duty in Washington, and 1,090 men, under General Slough, in Alexandria. At the artillery depot at Camp Barry were 2,000 men and 17 batteries.


The garrisons varied in numbers, yet the over-sensitiveness of the Government, respecting the safety of the Capital, constantly required the presence of a large force. The exigencies of the service in the field, however, on several occasions necessitated a reduction.

The efforts of Gen. Grant, in 1864, to overwhelm Lee had caused the withdrawal of the well-trained artillerists, and their places were filled by new levies. As an offset to the vigorous movements of the Army of the Potomac, Early made his demonstration upon Washington. A brisk engagement took place at Rockville, 16 m. from Washington. On July 11, with 20,000 men, he appeared before Fort Stevens, on the 7th-st. road. The pickets retired, and the guns of Fort Stevens, Slocum, and DeRussy opened and checked the enemy, who retired the following night.

The ruins of the now dismantled and deserted Defenses of Washington may yet be seen on almost every eminence in the vicinity of the city. During their use they accomplished an important work. They saved the nation from further calamities after Bull Run, when the enemy was in sight on Munson Hill, and from attack after the failures of McClellan's campaign against Richmond, and the retreat of Pope, in 1862. It is to be hoped the hand of fratricidal strife may never again revive the sad work.

SECTION VI.

HISTORY OF WASHINGTON.

HE first attempt to explore the Chesapeake and its tributaries was made in 1608, by Captain John Smith, from the Jamestown settlement. He left an interesting narrative of his discoveries. He speaks of the "Patawomeke" as 6 or 7 m. in breadth, and navigable 140 m. The Indian name was Cohongu-roton, or river of swans. The shores of the great bay and river had a large aboriginal population, not less than forty tribes, members of the numerous and warlike Algonquin family, who lived by fishing, the cultivation of maize, and warring upon their neighbors. The point of the tongue of land now occupied by the Arsenal was the seat of the council fire. The Manahoacks occupied the lands between the rivers, but about 1669, after a severe war with the Powhatans, were overcome, and fled to the West, where they joined the Tuscaroras.

In 1634, Henry Flect, with a party of Calvert's settlers, visited the falls of the Potomac. In 1663, a tract of land 400 a., called Room, (Rome,) was laid out for Francis Pope, gentleman, on the east side of the Anacostian river, and to the mouth of the Tiber. Another tract, of 500 a., for Captain Robert Troop, called Scotland Yard, was laid out adjoining on the same date. The lands of the western portion of the city, called "The Widow's Mite," 600 a., were laid out in 1681 for William Langworth. All were in Charles county, province of Maryland.

In 1790-'91, Daniel Carroll owned the lands on the Anacostia, Notley Young, in the forks of the river and to the northward, and David Burns on the west, towards Georgetown. On the bank of the river, east of the Observatory, was a settlement called Hamburg, previously Funkstown. On the Anacostia, a short distance above the Arsenal, was Carrollsburg. The arable lands were tilled, and produced wheat, tobacco, and maize.

On April 30, 1783, nineteen days after the proclamation of

a cessation of hostilities between the late British Colonies in North America and the mother country, the subject of a permanent capital for the general government of the United States of America was incidentally alluded to in Congress. In March, 1783, the legislature of New York offered to cede the town of Kingston as a place of permanent meeting. Shortly after, Maryland tendered Annapolis for the same purpose; also \$180,000 if selected.

A proposition by a prominent gentleman was the location of the capital, for a term of thirteen years, at some of the growing western settlements, such as Detroit, Louisville, Kaskaskia, St. Vincent's, and Sandusky; stating that "an amazing value would be added to that important territory;" that it would "accelerate the rapidity of its settlement and population," and at about twelve cents an acre would extinguish the national debt; that Congress should assume plenary jurisdiction over a compass of twenty miles square; should form a government "on the most perfect plan of modern refinement;" in place of certificates, should award the lands in the vicinity "to those brave officers and men who served in the late glorious war." These, Spartan-like, it was expected, would form "an impregnable bulwark against the natives," or any other dangers. Williamsburg, the old capital of Virginia, was offered at the same time.

On October 6, 1783, Congress voted upon the selection of a State, as they existed at that time, beginning with New Hampshire, and proceeding in order southward. New Jersey and Maryland received the highest number of votes, but no choice was made. The next day, on a resolution by Eldridge Gerry, the location of the "Federal City" was voted on or near the falls of the Delaware, near Trenton, and a committee of five was appointed to examine the locality and report. On October 21 following, the erection of buildings was authorized at or near the lower falls of the Potomac or Georgetown, and a committee was appointed to examine and report on that site. Two localities were now provided for, and meanwhile Congress was to meet alternately at Trenton and Annapolis.

The inconvenience of two capitals was soon demonstrated. The Delaware committee reported favorably, and that for the Potomac unfavorably on that location, though they thought better of a site above Georgetown, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. below, at Funkstown. On December 20, 1784, it was decided inexpedient to erect buildings at more than one place. On December 23 three commissioners were appointed to lay out a district of not less than two nor more than 3 m. square, on either side of the Delaware, within 8 m. above or below the falls.

Commissioners.—1791-'94, Thomas Johnson, Md.; 1791-'98

Daniel Carroll, Md. ; 1791-94, David Stuart, Va. ; 1794-1800, Gustavus Scott, Md. ; 1794-1802, William Thornton, Penn. ; 1795-1802, Alexander White, Md. ; 1800, William Cranch, Md. ; 1800-1802, Tristram Dalton, Md.

The Constitution of the United States, 1787, gave Congress the power "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district, not exceeding 10 m. square, as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States." * * * (Art. I, Sec. 8.)

The first session of Congress of the United States of America, assembled under the Constitution, was called upon to enter into this question, confronted by a stronger evidence of sectional spirit than had hitherto been exhibited. Resolutions from the legislatures of States, besides numerous petitions and memorials, were presented, urging certain localities, and frequently offering great inducements. Districts of 10 m. square, with the right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction, were offered to Congress for the seat of Government by acts of the General Assemblies of Maryland in December, 1788, Pennsylvania in September, 1789, and Virginia in December, 1789. As an additional inducement, Virginia offered \$120,000, and Maryland \$72,000. Pennsylvania, in her grant, excepted Philadelphia, the district of Southwark, and part of the Northern Liberties. Petitions were also received from the inhabitants of Trenton, in New Jersey ; Lancaster, Wright's Ferry, York, Carlisle, Harrisburg, Reading, and Germantown, in Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Georgetown, in Maryland. All expressed their willingness to come under the ægis of Congress and the Constitution, and pictured in glowing colors the advantages of climate and scenery, and conveniences of access which their respective localities possessed. The newspapers of the day frequently took a humorous view of this patriotic competition, and in prose and verse gave vent to considerable good-natured sentiment.

In the second session the Capital question was again agitated, and Baltimore, Wilmington, the Delaware, Germantown, between the Potomac and the Susquehanna, were all urged ; but the act establishing the temporary Seat of Government at Philadelphia, from the first Monday in December, 1790, and the permanent one on the river Potomac, between the mouths of the Eastern Branch (Anacostia) and Conogochegue, a tributary of the upper Potomac, to be ready for the sessions of Congress by the first Monday in December, 1800, was finally passed, and approved by Washington July 16, 1790. In the Senate it received 14 yeas and 12 nays, and in the House 32 yeas and 29 nays. The immediate settle-

ment was effected as a compromise with the advocates of a fiscal measure known as the assumption of the State debts. The majority of the votes of the Middle States going with the South, gave the majority for the Potomac.

The Legislature of Virginia, in December, 1790, appropriated the \$120,000 previously offered, payable in three annual installments. In December, 1791, the Legislature of Maryland gave an order for the payment of the \$72,000 donated by that State. The December before, the same Legislature passed an act for providing for the condemnation of land, if necessary, for the public buildings. On January 22, 1791, the first commissioners, three in number, were appointed to superintend the affairs of the city. On January 24 the President issued a proclamation directing the commissioners to lay down the four experimental lines of boundary, as follows:

First, by running a line from the court-house of Alexandria, in Virginia, due SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and thence a due SE. course till it struck Hunting Creek. This was to be the initial point, from which the first line was to run due NW. 10 m.; the second into Maryland due NE. 10 m.; the third due SE. 10 m.; and the fourth due SW. 10 m. to the beginning, on Hunting Creek. These were approved by Congress. The original act required the location of the District above the mouth of the Eastern Branch or Anacostia river. To conform the law to the experimental lines, an amendatory act, approved March 3, 1791, repealed the conflicting portion of the act of July 16, 1790, but required the public buildings to be erected on the Maryland side of the Potomac. After the completion of the necessary legislation on the subject, President Washington set out on a visit to the Potomac. He arrived March 28, 1791, and put up at Suter's tavern, a one-story frame structure, the favorite resort of travelers arriving at Georgetown. On March 29, in company with the three commissioners and the surveyors, Andrew Ellicott and Major Peter Charles L'Enfant, he rode over the ground. The same night a meeting was held for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation with the property owners. There were some who desired to derive all the advantages offered by the proposed city without making a reasonable concession to its success. The counsel of Washington had its effect. The general terms agreed upon were signed by nineteen of the original proprietors. The President issued a proclamation, dated March 30, 1791, at Georgetown, which defined the lines of the Federal territory accepted by Congress, and ordered the commissioners to proceed forthwith to have the lines permanently marked.

The President now left for a brief visit to his home at

Mount Vernon; thence he proceeded to Richmond, Va., to consult with Gov. Beverly Randolph respecting the payment of the \$120,000 appropriated by the Commonwealth of Virginia towards the building of the Capitol. On April 13 he wrote, informing the commissioners that the Governor was willing to advance the money at earlier periods than agreed upon. On April 12 the commissioners held their first regular meeting at Georgetown. On April 15 the initial or corner-stone of the lines of the Federal territory was formally planted in the presence of the three commissioners, Andrew Ellicott, the surveyor, and the Masons and many citizens of Alexandria. James Muir, the pastor of that Episcopal parish, delivered a sermon. On June 29 a final settlement was effected, by which the lands ceded to the Government were conveyed in trust to Thomas Beall, of George, and John M. Gantt, of Maryland, or their heirs, for the United States. The streets, squares, parcels, and lots were to be laid out, and conveyed by the trustees to the United States; the residue of the land was to be divided equally. For their share the United States were to pay £25, or \$66 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ an a. The streets and squares went to the Government free. There were other stipulations respecting sales of lands and payment of indebtedness to the proprietors. They were also permitted to occupy the lands till required for public use. Owing to a disagreement, the streets and reservations were never conveyed to the commissioners. The law officer of the Government and the Supreme Court of the United States, however, have decided that the United States have absolute control over them notwithstanding. An act of Maryland, Dec. 19, 1791, ratified the cession of its portion of the Federal territory, and designated certain powers and duties of the commissioners, who were also authorized to take possession, in the same proportion as agreed with the others, of lots in Hamburg and Carrollsburg. The inhabitants of Georgetown, who so requested, were to be included, provided they conformed to the general terms of the agreement, which they declined.

The laying out of the city according to the plans prepared by L'Enfant, which were approved by Washington in Aug., 1791, was carried out under the direction of Andrew Ellicott, a native of Bucks county, Penn., a gentleman of fine attainments, and who had executed a number of important surveys. He was born in 1754, and died at West Point in 1820.

The first step was the establishment of the "meridian line" through the site of the Capitol, and the E. and W. intersecting line, which were to form the basis of the execution of the entire plan. At a meeting of the commissioners on Sept. 8, 1791, certain regulations were prescribed in regard

to the erection of private buildings, and the present names of the city and District and designation of the streets were adopted. The first public sale of lots, of which the Government had 10,136, took place at Georgetown on Oct. 17, 1791. A large number of purchasers were present from all parts of the country, and the prices paid ranged from \$26 66 to \$306 59. During the summer and autumn of 1791 the commissioners also made preparations for the commencement of work early in the following spring. Contracts for building material and food were awarded, and a freestone quarry on Higgington's island, 40 m. below the city, was purchased.

The President's House was the first of the public buildings commenced. An historical sketch of each of the public buildings will be found, with their description, in the **HANDBOOK**.

The building of the city, as might be expected, attracted a number of that class of persons who, though poor in means, were still rich in schemes. Among the earliest was one Samuel Blodgett, who appeared on the scene as an applicant for permission to build an entire street, which was granted. After considerable planning and negotiating, the enterprise was abandoned, the commissioners having no funds to spare, and Blodgett's being all in anticipation. Undaunted, however, the same person undertook the erection of a great hotel, the funds for which were to be raised by lottery, the hotel being the first prize. The building was partly erected, and was drawn by a person without means to complete it. It remained unfinished till purchased, years after, by the Government for the Post and Patent Offices.

In 1793, the commissioners entered into an agreement with Robert Morris and James Greenleaf for the sale of 6,000 lots, at \$80 a lot, payable in seven annual installments, without interest, they obliging themselves to erect, in 1794, and annually for six years, twenty brick houses, two stories high. The above two and John Nicholson bound themselves to fulfill the contract. The parties failed to comply with any portion of the contract, which led to the serious embarrassment of the commissioners.

One of the great obstacles in the way of the commissioners in the beginning was the scarcity of skilled workmen. Agents were sent to the northern cities, and some importations were made from abroad. The slaves from the adjacent plantations were almost exclusively employed as laborers.

In 1796, Congress authorized the commissioners, under the direction of the President, to borrow \$300,000, and, at the same time, assumed a supervision of the affairs of the city, requiring the commissioners to report their operations

semi-annually to the Secretary of the Treasury. Meeting with no success in negotiating their loan in Holland, whence the first application of the commissioners was made, the Assembly of Maryland came to their rescue by granting them a loan of \$100,000.

The election of John Adams at first excited some solicitude on the part of the friends of the Federal city, in consideration of the opposition to the selection of the Potomac site shown by the New England States in the discussion and vote in Congress in 1790. The President, however, gave assurance of a determination to carry out the views of his predecessor.

In 1799, after a long discussion, Congress voted another \$100,000 to the commissioners, which amount was also advanced by the State of Maryland. The next year \$50,000 was obtained from the same source, on the personal security of the commissioners.

In February, 1800, they executed the papers necessary to the security of all the loans or advances to the city, both from the State of Maryland and the National Government, amounting to \$300,000, exclusive of the last loan of \$50,000. For that purpose they pledged all the property in the city sold or contracted for before that time, and upon which payments had not been made. The land acquired or purchased for the United States and yet unsold, exclusive of lots forfeited for non-payment of purchase money and then liable to be sold, amounted to 4,682 lots and 2,043 ft. frontage on navigable water, valued at \$884,750. The debt was \$144,125, and contracted for on the credit of the above funds of \$360,881. The N. wing of the Capitol, the President's House, and War and Treasury Offices, the first commenced in 1797, were ready for occupation. A number of dwellings had been erected by private parties in the vicinity of the Capitol, President's House, and Greenleaf's Point. Pennsylvania av., the thoroughfare from the Capitol to the President's House, was ditched. Other avenues and streets connecting the widely-scattered parts of the city were also opened. The reservations around the Capitol and President's House were planted. A turnpike was also opened to Baltimore. Suitable provisions having been made by act of Congress dated April 24, 1800, the archives of the Government were conveyed to Washington. The Executive and offices were transferred at the same time. On November 21 Congress commenced its sessions in the N. wing of the Capitol. Congress assumed jurisdiction over the District of Columbia in 1801, and declared that the laws of Virginia and Maryland

should continue respectively in force in the portions of the District ceded by those States.

In 1802 the Board of Commissioners was abolished and succeeded by a superintendent, Thomas Munroe, who was required to settle up all accounts, and to sell a sufficient number of the lots pledged for the repayment of the loan of \$200,000 from the State of Maryland, so as to meet all obligations of interest and installments. In event of an unwarrantable sacrifice of the property to meet these demands, the sale was to cease, and the balance was to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States. Lots not paid for were also to be sold to meet the loan of \$50,000 from the State of Maryland, or, if not sufficient, the residue was to be paid out of the Treasury.

Mayors of Washington.—1802, Robert Brent; 1812, Daniel Rapine; 1813, James H. Blake; 1817, Benjamin G. Orr; 1819, Samuel M. Smallwood; 1822, T. Carberry; 1824, Roger C. Weightman; 1827, Joseph Gales, jr.; 1830, John P. Van Ness; 1834, W. A. Bradley; 1836, Peter Force; 1840, W. W. Seaton; 1850, Walter Lenox; 1852, John W. Maury; 1854, John T. Towers; 1856, W. B. Magruder; 1858, J. G. Berrett; 1862, Richard Wallach; 1868, S. J. Bowen; 1870, M. G. Emery.

Governors of the District of Columbia.—1871, Henry D. Cooke; 1873, A. R. Shepherd.

On May 3, 1802, the municipal government was created by Congress, to consist of a mayor and council. Congress reserved supreme jurisdiction. The affairs of the county, and the construction of roads outside the city, were intrusted to a board known as the levy court. On Feb. 21, 1871, the territorial form of government was substituted.

The most important event in the history of the Capital since its foundation was the occupation by the British. The President (Madison) and the Cabinet, over-confident of the safety of the Capital, or the indisposition of the British, who controlled the Chesapeake, to attack, had neglected to make suitable provisions for defense. As a consequence, about 3,500 raw militia, hastily concentrated and badly handled, were suddenly called upon to confront the enemy, 4,000 strong, at Bladensburg, 5 m. from the Capital, on August 24, 1814. Commodore Barney, with a few hundred sailors and marines, and Beall's Maryland militia, made a stubborn resistance on the turnpike, but, unsupported by the rest of the troops, who had fled almost without a fight, fell back to the Capital, proposing to defend that point. From here he was ordered to retire and take position behind Georgetown, leaving the city entirely defenseless. The American troops

retreated towards Montgomery Court House, having been preceded by the President and Cabinet and other prominent officers of the Government. The total force of Americans available was 7,000 men, but through mismanagement, the incapacity of Gen. Winder, the commander, and the interference of the President and Cabinet, especially the Secretary of War, not more than half that number reached the field, and even then were outnumbered five to one on the points of attack. The whole British force which landed on the Patuxent numbered 5,123 men, of which 4,500 men took part in the fight. The American loss was 26 killed and 51 wounded, and the British 150 killed and 300 wounded.

At 8 p. m. on the day of the battle the enemy bivouacked on Capitol Hill. The Capitol, Library of Congress, President's House, Arsenal, Treasury and War offices, Long Bridge, and office of the National Intelligencer newspaper, were burned the same night, also some private buildings. The Navy Yard and frigate *Columbia*, on the stocks, and *Argus*, five barges, and two gunboats were destroyed by order of the Secretary of the Navy. The explosion of powder in a well at the arsenal killed 15 and wounded 30 of the British.

On the evening of August 25 the British evacuated the Capital. To use the words of one of the British officers, the retreat "was as cautious and stealthy and precipitate as was natural for a retreating army under such circumstances." On the retreat many died of fatigue or were taken prisoners by the cavalry harassing the rear. Nearly 200 of the dead left by the enemy were buried by the citizens. It was estimated that his aggregate loss was not less than 1,000 men.

The enemy reached Benedict on the evening of August 29, and re-embarked the next day.

The sight of the Capital in flames had aroused the inhabitants of the surrounding country, who were being rallied by the Secretary of State, Mr. Monroe. It was resolved to cut off the enemy's retreat to his ships. His haste, however, frustrated these patriotic proceedings.

When the question of the restoration of the public buildings was under discussion, a long and bitter debate ensued, evincing not only a strong disposition to abandon the city, but a dangerous sectional feeling. For a time the most serious consequences were threatened. Calmer counsels, however, prevailed, and an appropriation of \$500,000 was made for the repair or re-erection of the buildings on their old sites. The estimated loss was \$1,000,000.

In 1846 that portion of the District lying on the west bank of the Potomac was retroceded to Virginia. In 1850 the sale

of slaves was prohibited, and on April 16, 1862, slavery was abolished in the District.

During the rebellion, 1861-65, the Capital had every appearance of a vast fortress. It was the base of operations of mighty armies, called out for the defense of the Constitution and the Union. On the surrounding hills were military camps; in the city were hospitals and stores; and the avenues and streets were the daily scene of moving troops and trains.

The infusion of a new element into the population of the Capital was one of the important results of the rebellion of 1861-'65. It was not, however, till a decade later that a system of improvements on a grand scale were commenced. In that time the number of the inhabitants increased nearly fifty thousand. Congress, in the meantime, had dispossessed itself of the idea that a National Capital was a political convenience, instead of necessity. The ideas of Washington, Jefferson, and L'Enfant, after a sleep of more than three quarters of a century, are being realized. The grand avenues, broad streets, and beautiful parks are in keeping with the magnificence of the Capitol and the imposing proportions of the structures occupied by the various Executive Departments of the Government. Elegant residences, fine churches, commodious school-houses, and many public and private institutions have been erected. It must be admitted that the Capital is no longer a reflection upon the taste, culture, and liberality of the nation, and the least inviting of American cities. At the same rate of improvement, in ten years the Capital of the United States will be one of the most beautiful in the world. These gratifying results are unquestionably due to the interest and zeal of President Grant, and to the energy and courage of Governor Shepherd.

INDEX.

ABBREVIATIONS: Com., Committee; E., East; F., Fresco; H., House of Representatives; N., North; P., Portrait of, painting; S., Statue; Sen., Senate; S., South; W., West.

- Accounts, Com., 113.
 Adams, Samuel, S., 97, 99.
 Agriculture, Department of, 156, 162.
 — District of Columbia, 12.
 — Committees on, 109, 113.
 Alexandria, 229.
 — Canal, 214.
 Allen, Ethan, S., 97, 99.
 Altitude, mean, Washington, 16.
 Amusements, general, xiv.
 Anacostia river, 15, 49.
 Analostan Island, 215.
 Appropriations—Sen., 94; H., 100.
 Aqueduct, 46, 217; Distributing Reservoir, 217; Receiving, 217; Cabin John Bridge, 218.
 — Georgetown, 214.
 — Bridge, 214.
 Architects of the Capitol, 115.
 Area of Washington, 4.
 Arlington House, 215; National Cemetery, 215.
 Armory, 196.
 Army, Headquarters of, 136.
 Ascension Church, xiii.
 Ashburton, Lord, P., 128.
 Asylums—Naval Hospital, 203; Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, 203; Columbia Hospital for Women, and Lying-in, 203; Washington, 203; Louise Home, 204; Providence, General, 204; Washington City Orphan, 204; Children's Hospital, 205; St. John's Hospital, 205; St. Ann's Infant, 205; St. Joseph's Male Orphan, 205; St. Vincent's Female Orphan, 205; Epiphany Church Home, 205; Home for the Aged, 206; Deaf and Dumb, 225; Insane, 228.
 Attorneys-General, list of, 155.
 Avenues, 24.
 — Description of, 25.
 Baker, Gen. E. D., S., 99.
 Baltimore and Potomac Depot, ix.
 Banking and Currency Com., 96.
 Baptism of Pocahontas, P., 74.
 Barracks, U. S., 172.
 — Marine, 176.
 Basement, H., 112.
 — Main, 111.
 — N. wing, 110.
 — Sen., 107.
 — S. wing, 102.
 Baths, Sen., 110; H., 112.
 Battle Record room, 170.
 Bedford, Gunning, P., 99.
 Benning's Bridge, 54.
 Birds, 37.
 Bladensburg, 225; battle-field of, 225; duelling ground at, 225; Calvert mansion, 225.
 — Battle of, 242.
 Boarding, vii.
 Boone in conflict with the Indians, *relievo*, 70.
 Boone, D., P., 102.
 Botanical Garden, 41.
 Botany, District of Columbia, 13.
 Boundaries, District of Columbia, 5.
 — Washington, 4.
 Bridges, 52; Long Bridge, 52; Navy Yard, 54; Benning's, 54; Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, 54; Aqueduct, 54; Chain, 54; Pennsylvania av., (Rock Creek,) 54; M st., 54; P st., 54; Cabin John, 218; Mountain Spring, 218.
 Bronze door, main, 67, 68, 70.
 — Sen., 88.
 — Staircases, 90.
 Burns' Davie Cottage, 5, 210.
 Cabin John Bridge, 218.
 Cabot, *relievo* of, 70.
 Canals—Washington, 50; James Creek, 50; Chesapeake and Ohio, 214; Alexandria, 214.
 Canopy of the Rotunda, 80.

- Capitol, 56; Situation, 56; Street cars to, 57; Site of, 57; Approaches, 57; Grounds, 58, 60; General exterior view of, 59; General description, 62; Dome, 63, 71; the Western Facade, 63; Statue of Freedom, 64; Porticoes, 65; Main Bronze Door, 67; Diagram Principal Story, 69; Attic, 104; Basement, 108; Rotunda, 70; Relievos, 70; Frieze, 70; The Dome, 71; Historical Painting Rotunda, 70, 72-79; Canopy of Rotunda, 80; Ascent of the Dome, 83; Battery and electric gas-lighting apparatus, 83; Vestibule, 83; Panoramic view of Washington, 83; Library of Congress, 81; N. wing, 83; Supreme Court of the United States, 81, 83, 84-86; N. or Sen. Extension, 86; Staircases, 86, 87, 90, 95, 100, 103; Senate Chamber, 91; Com. rooms (see); Heating and ventilating, 113, 114; Law Library, 110; Crypt, 111; Undercroft, 114; National Statuary Hall, 96; S. or House Extension, 100; Attic, 102; H., 101; Basement, 107; Architects, 115; History, 115.
- Hill, 15, 57.
- Selection of site of, 18.
- Capitol Spring, 221.
- Carroll, Chas., P., 99.
- Cemeteries, 206; Congressional, 206; Oak Hill, 211; Arlington (Military), 216; Rock Creek, 224; Military (Soldiers' Home), 224; Glenwood, 225; Prospect Hill, 225; St. Mary's, 225; Mt. Olivet, 227; Graceland, 228; National (Alexandria), 230.
- Census Com., 112.
- Census Office, xiv.
- Ceremonies, xiv.
- Chain Bridge, 54.
- Chasin of the Colorado, P., 105.
- Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, 214.
- Chief Justices, busts of, 84.
- List of, 85.
- Churches, list of, xiii.
- Washington, 197.
- Circles—Washington, 39; Thomas, 39; 13th street, 39; P street, 39.
- City Hall, 171.
- City Post-Office, xii.
- Civil Service Com. Sen., 103.
- Claims, U. S. Court of, 155.
- Claims Com., 105, 113.
- Clarke, Wm., P., 102.
- Clerk of the H., office, 112.
- Clinton, George, S., 97, 99.
- Climate, District of Columbia, 14.
- Cloak Rooms—Sen., 93; H., 102.
- Clock, Historical, 96, 98.
- Closets—Sen., 94, 109, 113; H., 102.
- Coinage, Weights and Measures, 112.
- Collamer, J., S., 99.
- College, Deaf, Mute, 225.
- Georgetown, 214.
- Columbian University, 219.
- Columbus, relieve of, S., 66, 70.
- Commissioners of Washington, 236.
- Commerce 50, Com., 105, 106.
- Congress, 118.
- Congressional Library, 81.
- Contingent Expenses Com., 109.
- Convent of the Visitation, 212; Academy, 212.
- Corcoran Gallery of Art, 189.
- Corridors—Sen., 86, 88, 89, 105, 109, 110; Main Building, 99; H., 100, 106, 112.
- Court House, District, 171.
- Crawford, sculptor, S., 99.
- Crypt, the, 111.
- Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 225.
- Deaf Mute College, 225.
- Declaration of Independence, 128.
- Signing of, P., 76.
- Defenses of Washington, 233.
- Department of State, 128; Treasury, 131; War, 136; Navy, 140; Interior, 142; Post-Office, 151; Justice, 154; Agriculture, 156.
- Diagram of the Capitol, 69, 104, 108.
- Discovery of America, S. and P., 66.
- Discovery of the Mississippi River, P., 73.
- Distances, Tables of, from Washington, xix.
- District of Columbia, 5; Geographical situation, 5; Boundaries, 5, 237; Political Divisions, 6; Government, 6; Finances, 9; Population, 9; Statistics, miscellaneous, 10; Vital Statistics, 10; Industry and Wealth, 10; Agriculture, 12; Topography, 12; Geology, 12; Botany, 13; Zoology, 13; Ornithology, 13; Ichthyology, 14; Herpetology, 14; Climate, 14.
- District of Columbia Com., 106, 107.
- Government, 208; Fire Department, 208; Metropolitan Police, 208; Jail, 208.
- Document Room—Sen., 103; H., 96, 112; Clerks, 113.
- Dome, Capitol, 63, 70; Ascent of, 83.
- Door, Main, H., 100.
- Downing, Wm., 178.
- Drive, the, 29.

- Duddington Mansion, 210.
 Duelling Ground, 225.
 Easby's Point, 49.
 Education Com., 112.
 Education, Bureau of, 142.
 Education and Labor Com., 110, 112.
 Elections Com., 106.
 Electric gas-light apparatus, 102, 103.
 Elevations, Washington, 16.
 Elevator, 105.
 Emancipation, S., 28, 38.
 Embarkation of the Pilgrims, P., 75.
 Engineer's Office, 40, 114.
 Engraving and Printing, Bureau of, 132.
 Enrolled Bills Com., 94.
 Environs of Washington--Georgetown, 211; Annapolis Island, 215; Arlington House and National Cemetery, 215; Fort Myer, 216; Aqueduct and Falls of the Potomac, 217; Kalorama, 219; Meridian Hill, 219; Columbian University, 219; Wayland Seminary, 221; Howard University, 219; Soldiers' Home, 222; Grave of L'Enfant, 223; Rock Creek Church and Cemetery, 224; National Cemetery, 224; Glenwood Cemetery, 225; Bladensburg, 225; Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, and Deaf Mute College, 225; Mt. Olivet Cemetery, 227; Graceland Cemetery, 228; Reform School, 228; Government Hospital for the Insane, 228; Alexandria, 229; Mount Vernon, 231; Defenses of Washington, 233.
 Epiphany Church Home, 205.
 Etiquette, xiv.
 Executive Buildings, 55.
 — Mansion (See Presid'ts House), 120.
 — Offices, 124.
 — the, 126.
 Extension of city, 52.
 Falls of the Potomac, 218.
 Farragut Square, S., 34, 36.
 Finance Com., 86.
 Finances, District of Columbia, 9.
 — Washington, 4.
 Fire Department, 208.
 Fish Ponds, 29.
 Fitch, John F., 109.
 Flags, captured, 139.
 Folding Room, Sen., 109, 110.
 Foote, Fort, 231.
 Foreign Affairs Com., 106.
 Foreign Capitals, 4.
 Foreign Relations Com., 109.
 Formalities, xiv.
 Fountains, 47, 48.
 Franklin School, 200.
 — Square, 37.
 — S., 86; F., 109.
 Freedom, S., 64.
 Frescoes—Rotunda, Frieze of the Rotunda, 70; Canopy, 80; Sen. Reception Room, 90; Sen. Post-Office, 89; Presid'ts Room, 94; Sen. Basement, 107; Com. Rooms, Sen., Military Affairs, 107; Naval Affairs, 109; Indian, 107; Foreign Relations, 109; Library, 107; Westward Ho, 102; Washington at Yorktown, 102; Agricultural Com. Room, 113.
 Fulton, Robert, F., 109.
 Galleries, Sen., 105.
 — H., 106.
 — Reporters', 105, 106.
 Gardens, Public Botanical, 41; Propagating, 41.
 Gas, lighting the city, 45.
 General information, vii.
 Genius of America, S., 65.
 Geology, 12.
 Georgetown, 211; Oak Hill Cemetery, 211; High-service Reservoir, 212; Convent of the Visitation and Academy, 212; College, 213; Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, 214; Aqueduct, 214; Wharves, 214.
 Giddings, Joshua, P., 99.
 Giesboro', 231.
 Glenwood Cemetery, 224.
 Golden Gate, P., 102.
 Government Dist. Columbia, 6, 208.
 — Seat of established, 235.
 Government Printing Office, 168.
 Governor's list of, 242.
 Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone, P., 105.
 Green, General, S., 38, 97, 98.
 Guard Room, 111.
 Halls—Masonic Temple, 198; Odd-Fellows', 198; Lincoln, 199.
 Hamilton, Alexander, S., 99.
 Hancock, John, S., 95.
 Harbor, improvement of, 50.
 — Potomac river, 48; Channels, 49.
 Heating and Ventilating, Sen., 107, 113; H., 113, 114.
 Herpetology, 14.
 Historic Relics, 148, 187.
 Historical Paintings, Rotunda, 72, 79.
 Historical Retrospect, 55.
 Home, Soldiers', 222.
 Hospitals (see Asylums), 203.
 Hotels, vii.
 House of Representatives, 101;
 — Speakers of, 119.

- Ichthyology, 14.
 Illuminating Loft, Capitol, 105.
 Indian Affairs Com., 107, 112.
 Indian Office, 142,
 — Warrior, bronze, 102,
 Insane Asylum, Government, 228.
 Interior Department, 142; Secretary's
 Office, 142; Indian Office, 142;
 Bureau of Education, 142; Secre-
 taries, 144; The Department, 144
 (see Patent Office).
 — Secretaries, list of, 144.
 Invalid Pensions, 113.
 Jackson, S., 34, 35.
 Jail, 208.
 Jefferson School, 202.
 — S., 96, 99, 100.
 Jones' Point, 6, 230.
 Judiciary, The, 85.
 — Square, 37.
 Judiciary Com., 106, 109.
 Justice, Department of, 154; Attor-
 ney-General's Office, 154; Por-
 traits of Attorneys-General, 155;
 History, 155.
 Justice and History, S., 89.
 Justices Supreme Court, Busts of, 84.
 Kalorama, 219.
 King, Wm., S., 97, 99.
 La Salle, relievo, 70.
 Lafayette Square, 34.
 — P., 98.
 Lake, The, 29.
 Landing of Columbus, P., 72.
 Landing of the Pilgrims, relievo, 70.
 Law Colleges—Columbian, 201;
 Georgetown, 201.
 Law Library, 110.
 L'Enfant, Plan of Washington, 16;
 origin of plan, 19.
 — Grave of, 223.
 Liberty, S., 97.
 Librarians of the United States, 82.
 Libraries—Congressional, 81; Sen.,
 102; H., 106; Law Library, 110;
 Library Com., 107, 112; Smith-
 sonian, 181; Odd Fellows', 199;
 Young Men's Christian Associa-
 tion, 199; Georgetown College,
 214.
 Lighting the city, 45.
 Lincoln, Bust of, 99.
 — Mosaic, 99.
 — Square, 38.
 — S., 38, 99.
 Lincoln Hall, 199.
 Livingston, Robert, S., 97, 99.
 Lobbies, Sen., 91; H., 100.
 Lodgings, vii.
 Long Bridge, 52.
 Louise Home, 204.
 Magazines, 177.
 Mails, the, xii.
 Mall, the, 19, 22, 29.
 Manufactures Com., 110, 112, 113.
 Marble Room, 93.
 Marine barracks, 176,
 Markets, 209; Centre, 209; Eastern,
 209; Western, 209; Northern, 209.
 Masonic Temple, 198.
 Mason's Island, 215.
 Mayors of Washington, 242.
 McPherson Square, S., 29, 35.
 Medical Colleges—Columbian, 201;
 Georgetown, 201.
 Meridian Hill, 219.
 Military Affairs Com., Sen., 107,
 111; H., 100.
 Militia and Mileage Com., 107.
 Mineralogy, 13.
 Mines and Mining Com., 105, 112.
 Model Room, 114.
 Monument of Peace, 27.
 Monument, Washington Nat'l, 192.
 Mount Vernon, 231.
 — Place, 37.
 Mountain Spring Bridge, 218.
 Museum, Agricultural, 159; Army
 Medical, 167; Ordnance, 170;
 Naval, 174; National, 182; Cor-
 coran Gallery of Art, 189.
 Myer, Fort, 216.
 National Museum, 182, 188.
 Naval Affairs Com., Sen., 109; H.,
 102.
 Naval Hospital, 203.
 — Observatory, 163.
 Naval Statue, 27.
 Navy Department, 129, 140; Objects
 of Interest, 140; Library, 140;
 Secretary's Office, 140; Secretar-
 ies, 140; History, 142.
 — Yard, 174.
 — Yard Bridge, 53.
 Newspaper offices, 200.
 Oak Hill Cemetery, 211.
 Observatory, Naval, 163.
 Octagon, The, 126.
 Odd Fellows' Hall, 198.
 Ordnance office, 170; Museum, 170.
 Ornithology, 13.
 Pacific Railroads Com., 105, 106.
 Paintings, Historical, Rotunda, 72-79;
 Perry's Victory on L. Erie, 86;
 Storming of Chapultepec, 95;
 Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone,
 105; Chasm of the Colorado, 105;
 The Presidents, 122-124; Secre-
 taries of War, 138; Attorneys-
 General, 155; Secretaries of
 Treasury, 135; Signing Emanci-
 pation Proclamation, 100; Settle-

- ment of California, 102; Discovery of the Hudson, 102.
- Parks (see Reservations and Squares).
- Patent Office, 137, 144, 145; Model Rooms, 146-150; Historic Relics, 148; History, 151.
- Patents Com., 110.
- Pavements, 24.
- Peace, Monument of, 27.
- Peace, S., 66.
- Penn, W., conference with Indians, relieve, 70.
- Pensions Com., 110.
- Perry's Victory on Lake Erie, P., 86.
- Places of Historical Interest, 210.
- Plant Houses, 162.
- Pocahontas saving life of Smith, relieve, 70.
- Police, Metropolitan, 208; Capitol, 111.
- Political Divisions D. C., 7.
- Population, District, 9.
- Washington, 4.
- Postmasters-General, 153.
- Post Office, City, xii.
- Capitol, 112; Sen., 89; H., 112.
- Post Office, General, 151; Postmasters-General, 153; The Department, 158.
- Post Offices and Post Roads Com., 109, 112.
- Potomac, Falls of, 217, 218.
- the drive to, 217.
- River, 48.
- President's House, 120; Grounds, 120; Conservatories, 122; Stables, 122; Exterior, 120; Interior, 122, 124; History, 125; Presidents, 126; The Executive, 126; Portraits, 122-124; State China, 124.
- President's Room, Capitol, 94, 95.
- Printing Com., 105, 112.
- Private Land Claims Com., 105, 113.
- Privileges and Elections Com., 105.
- Progress of Civilization, S., 66.
- Propagating Garden, 41.
- Providence General Hospital, 204.
- Public Buildings and Grounds Com., 105, 112.
- Public Lands Com., 106, 110.
- Railroads, viii, 54.
- Railways and Canals Com., 106.
- Raleigh, relieve, 70.
- Rawlins Square, 37.
- S., 39.
- Reception Room, Sen., 90.
- Refectory, Sen., 110; H., 112.
- Reform School, 228.
- Reporters' Gallery (press), Sen., 105; H., 112.
- Reporters' Rooms (official), Sen., 89.
- Representatives, Hall of, 101; Old Hall, 96.
- Offices, 102.
- Reservations, 21, 22.
- Reservoir—see Aqueduct, 217.
- High Service, 212.
- Resignation of Washington, P., 79.
- Restaurants, viii.
- Retiring Room, Representatives, Capitol, 102, 103; Reporters', 105, 106; Ladies, Sen., 105; H., 106.
- Revision of the Laws Com., 107, 112.
- Revolutionary Claims, 105.
- Rock Creek, 11, 15.
- Bridge, 53, 214.
- Rock Creek Church and Cemetery, 224.
- Rotunda, 70; Statuary, 70; Relievs, 70; Historical paintings, 70-79; Canopy, 80; Allegory, 80; Frieze, 70; Ascent of the Dome, 83.
- Rules Com., 110, 112.
- School, Reform, 228.
- Franklin, 200, 202; Seaton, 202; Wallach, 202; Jefferson, 202.
- Colored, 202; Sumner, 202.
- History of, 202.
- Scott Square, 36.
- Winfield, S., 23, 36, 223.
- Senate, 120.
- Chamber, 91; Offices, 95.
- Presidents of, 119.
- Sergeant-at-Arms, Sen., Room of, 89; H., 102.
- Settlement of America, S., 66.
- Sewers, 32, 33.
- Sherman, Roger, S., 97, 98.
- Signal Office, 139.
- Signing the Emancipation Proclamation, 100.
- Smithsonian Ins'n, 178; Downing Vase, 178; Building 180; Objects, 180; Secretaries, 181; History, 181; National Museum, 182, 183.
- Soldiers' Home, 222.
- Speakers, H., 119; Office, 102; Gallery of, 102.
- Squares—Lafayette, 34; McPherson, 35; Scott, 36; Farragut, 36; Franklin, 37; Judiciary, 37; Rawlins, 37; Mt. Vernon Place, 37; Green, 38; Lincoln, 38; Stanton Place, 38.
- St. Ann's Infant Asylum, 205.
- St. Elizabeth's, 229.
- St. John's Hospital, 205.
- St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, 205.
- St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, 205.

- Stables, President's, 123.
 Staircases, Sen., E., 86, 87; W., 95.
 H., E., 100; W., 106; Bronze, 90.
 State, Department of, 127; Archives,
 128; Objects of Interest, 128;
 Secretaries, 130; History, 130.
 — Secretaries of, 130; Photographs,
 130.
 Stationery Room, Sen., 96.
 Statistics, District, 10; Vital, 10; In-
 dustry and Wealth, 10.
 Statuary—See name of subject.
 Statuary Hall, 96, 98.
 Steamers, ix.
 Store Rooms, 103, 106, 112.
 Storming of Chapultepec, P., 95, 105.
 Street Cars, viii.
 Street Railways, 54.
 Streets, 24, 25, 30; nomenclature, 32.
 Sub-basement, Sen., 113; H., 114.
 Summer School, 201.
 Supreme Court of the United States,
 83, 84; Chamber, 84; Busts of
 Chief Justices, 84; Sessions of,
 84; the Chamber when occupied
 by the Senate, 85; Chief Justices,
 85; The Judiciary, 85; Robing
 Room, 85; Offices, 86; Confer-
 ence Room, 110; Files, 110.
 Surrender of Burgoyne, P., 77.
 Surrender of Cornwallis, P., 78.
 Telegraph, 54.
 — Official, Sen., 86; H., 100.
 — Press, Sen., 105; H., 106.
 Territorial Delegates, 112.
 Territories Com., 109, 112.
 Theatres, xiv.
 Thomas, S. and Circle, 33, 39.
 Tiber, 16, 32.
 Time, difference of, xx.
 Topography, District, 12.
 — Washington, 15.
 Transportation Com., 105.
 Treasury Department, 131; Objects
 of Interest, 131, 132; Cash room,
 131; Vaults, 132; Photographer's
 Office, 132; Coast Survey, 135;
 Portraits of Secretaries, 135;
 History, 135.
 Treaty of Peace, F., 109.
 Triangles, 37.
 Trumbull, Jonathan, S., 97, 98.
 Undercroft, The, 114.
 Universities—Georgetown, 213, 214;
 Columbian, 219, 220; Howard,
 219, 221.
 Uniontown, 228.
 Vault, 114.
 Van Ness Mansion, 9, 210.
 Vault or Undercroft, 114.
 Vehicles for hire, xii.
 Vestibule, Sen., 89, 110; Main Build-
 ing, 67, 96, 111; H., 100, 112.
 Vice Presidents U. S., list of, 119.
 Vice President's room, 91.
 Views of Washington, 15.
 Wallach School, 201.
 War Claims Com., 113.
 War Department, 129, 136; Secre-
 tary's office, 136; Headquarters
 of the Army, 136; Portraits of
 Generals, 136, 138; Paintings of
 life on frontiers, 136; Sketches of
 the War, 136; Mexican Sketches,
 138; Library, 138; Flag room,
 139; Signal Office, 139; the De-
 partment, 139.
 — Secretaries of, gallery of, 137.
 — S., 66.
 Washington, Defenses of, 233.
 — Differences of time, xx.
 — Distances from, xix.
 — Fort, 231.
 Washington City a Virgin Capital, 1;
 Geographical location, 2; Selec-
 tion of site, 2; Distances, xix, 4;
 Area, 4; Government, 4; Finan-
 ces, 4; Population, 4; Statistics,
 10; Foreign Capitals, 4; Topog-
 raphy, 15; Plan of City, 16; Ex-
 ecution of, 18; Origin of plan, 19;
 History of, 235.
 Washington, Geo., P., Peale's, 91;
 Vanderlyn, 98; Stuart, 99, 122.
 Washington, Geo., S., Greenough,
 60, 61; Mills, 21, 39; Houdon's
 copy of, 99; early statue pro-
 posed, 18.
 — Tomb of, 231.
 — Martha, grave of, 231.
 Washington National Monument, 192.
 Washington, Views of, 3, 7, 17.
 Water supply, 46; Early schemes,
 48; Aqueduct, 217; Experimen-
 tal surveys, 219.
 Wayland Seminary, 221, 222.
 Ways and Means Com., 100.
 Webster, D., P., 128.
 West, Benj., P., 99.
 Westward Ho, 102.
 Wharves, 50.
 — Georgetown, 214.
 White House—see Prest's House, 120
 Williams, Roger, S., 97, 98.
 Winder's Building, 170.
 Winthrop, John, S., 97, 99.
 Young Men's Christian Ass'n, 199.
 Zoology, District, 13.





